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THE TIMES

Britain v France at the EEC summit, page 14

Mr Sirs predicts rejection of BSC's final offer

William Sirs, predicting that union negotiators will today the British Steel Corporation's pay offer, said the unions ted that the national strike o on for another three weeks.

He also voiced steelworkers' suspicions that the BSC is drawing up plans to sell off profitable sectors of the state-owned industry. He named several plants his union thought would go.

trike likely to go on until Easter

Routledge
Editor

national steel strike is o go on until Easter e failure of peace talks, me steel union leaders elieve there is a de- lization move afoot in e-owned industry.

are among the key emerging from an inter- ith Mr William Sirs, secretary of the domi- n and Steel Trades Con- on, after a thousand n the strike campaign the north of England.

ng to *The Times* after ons with local strike and appearances at mass n Teesside, Consett, and gton, the main figure on on side predicted that ember negotiating com- will today reject the Steel Corporation's offer of 14.4 per cent and productivity.

eleven-week-old steel enters its most critical his afternoon when ISTC ors decide their next Their decision is likely ndorsed by the confeder- executive and leaders of stfurnacemen tomorrow plemented by all the in the industry on Wed-

will leave British Steel ly two options: to re- gotiations on the union's or a settlement, or go to a second ballot of kforce on the offer re- by their leaders. Admin- preparations for such are already in hand.

rs said last night: "All ikers I have talked to g those who stand and show a tremendous de- rion. And in view of the they have suffered, es me a great feeling of

ple may say that behind vists there could be a people who might want ack to work, but don't say anything. We all want to go back to work. The difference is that nobody wants to go back, neither the silent ones nor the active workers, on the sort of offer that is on the table."

The steelworkers' negotiators will examine all the options, including a trade union ballot which BSC has proposed, but the odds last night were still against them taking this course.

"If we ask our people not to vote it would be with the intention of reducing the level of the vote to irrelevant proportions, certainly less than 50 per cent", Mr Sirs said. The union is preparing a counter-propaganda campaign pointing out why steelworkers should either ignore a BSC ballot or vote "no".

Asked if the union side could get a "no" majority if their members took part, Mr Sirs said: "Yes. I think we would if everybody was prepared to make the effort to vote. We would have a job getting everybody to vote because the hardliners are against 'Scholey's ballot'."

The unions' view of BSC's ballot is bound up with a wider dislike of the system.

"I would like to bring it into disfavour and disrepute," Mr Sirs said. "In the last ballot, we were not consulted. We don't know how many forms were sent out. We were not asked about what was on the form or to whom the forms were going. We were not told there was an excess supply of forms to works throughout the country for anyone who wanted to ask for them.

"If any community trade union had run a ballot on the same basis they would have been condemned from here to high heaven because of the anomalies, and in every one of the right-wing newspapers, including *The Times*."

The alternative to continuing the dispute was simple: "Pay them money. We have no objection to streamlining. We have always done it on the basis of natural wastage year after year."

On the basis of the three-week gap after previous inconclusive negotiations, the trade union side expected a further three weeks of the strike, Mr Sirs said.

"But the longer our people go, the more capable they are of keeping going. The position is too strong against BSC's offer for the unions to revise their thinking."

The steelworkers suspect that the management is making it possible for the industry to be denationalized by regrouping its profitable sectors so that they could be sold off quickly, leaving British Steel as a bulk-producer only.

"They are not making the industry viable, because the more you cut it down the less chance it has of making its way", Mr Sirs said.

The areas that executive members of ISTC believe could be sold to the private sector include the specialist and stainless steel plants in the Rotherham and Sheffield area, the plant at Workington, which has a monopoly of manufacture of railway lines, the pipemaking works of Stanton and Staveley, and the tinplate business at Trostre and Velindre in South Wales.

Mr Sirs added: "There is a strong belief that within BSC, sponsored by the Government, plans are being drawn-up for the purpose of selling off these plants."

Mr Sirs said: the trade union side will not discuss plans put forward by the corporation for cutting back steelmaking capacity and reducing jobs by 52,000 until the dispute is over, and then only on the basis that BSC withdraws its proposals and starts from scratch on consultations about the future size of the industry

Safety cover 'must continue'

l Routledge
ant rank and file is for a complete with- of safety cover in the ound steel plants are certain to be rejected n leaders.

Nicholas Leadley, presi- the National Union of rnacemen, yesterday trikers at Workington anted to pull out the men: "Keep your aggro hey are going in on our ions".

policy is expected to be ed tomorrow at a joint of executives of the and the Iron and Steel Confederation, who any extension of the ial action that could permanently cripple blast furnaces and coke ovens.

Discontent over safety cover has arisen largely because the men doing the work are paid full wages by British Steel while most of the industry's workers do not get even strike pay as the official stoppage approaches its twelfth week.

Mr Leadley told the strikers that he had rejected an appeal from local management for many more workers to go into the Redcar plant. "This is a decision taken in the full knowledge that certain people would be dissatisfied that men were working.

"There are plants which cannot be shut down if we are going to guarantee that they come back on stream. It is not our intention to do the corporation's job for it by taking away men's livelihoods, so the safety men must go in.

"The crews have been cut to a minimum. But this plant must be operated otherwise half of our people may not get a chance to go back to work", Mr Leadley said.

Mr Derek Saul, British Steel's divisional director on Teesside, had asked for 2,300 men to go into Redcar to operate Europe's largest blast furnace, its associated sinter plant and other necessary areas because of the condition of the plant, he said. "My answer was no".

Mr Leadley appealed to blast-furnacemen to keep the level of action going "for the next month it may take".

Ministers aim to avert revolt on Olympics

By Michael Hatfield

Ministers will go out of their way in the Commons today to head off a threatened revolt by some Conservative backbenchers against the Government's campaign for a boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games.

Mr Terence Higgins, MP for Worthing, a former olympic athlete and chairman of the Conservative backbench committee on sport, is a main critic. He wants the Government to give a greater lead in the condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Mr Higgins and other backbenchers have tabled an amendment to the ministerial motion. That calls on the Government to abolish subsidised credit to the Soviet Union, halt the export of goods and materials which could assist the Soviet war effort, and end the sale of butter and other EEC surpluses.

Without those kind of assurances Mr Higgins and some of his colleagues have threatened to abstain in the debate which will be held on a free vote.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, started the ministerial softening-up process in a BBC radio interview in The World This Weekend yesterday. He said that the subsidised credit agreement signed by Sir Harold Wilson had expired and was not being renewed and that there were controls on the export of materials that could help the war effort. Plans to tighten the export controls still further were being discussed with Britain's partners and allies, he added.

The European Community, he said, had agreed not to replace the grain that President Carter had stopped, and the British Government would like to go further to cover butter supplies. But he said that those measures had been concealed from the Russian people.

The difficulty about the Olympics, and it was unfortunate for the athletes that it should be so, was that the Soviet Union had told her people that the event was going to be a political triumph for the Soviet Union.

"That is the trouble about the Olympic Games and why we feel it ought to be part of our response if our response is going to make sense", Mr Hurd said.

The Government argument will be deployed by Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, and Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment. The Prime Minister brought in Mr Heseltine to help to stiffen the ministerial case when it was realized that a revolt was coming.

Resistance to government pressure mounted at the weekend. The British Olympic Association sent a statement to all MPs saying that a successful boycott of the games would harm sport in Britain and destroy the olympic movement and the fabric of international sport.

It said "The democratic right of the people of the United Kingdom, and the avowed policy of the present Government, is the defence of the freedom of the individual.

In a National Opinion Poll published in The Observer yesterday 69 per cent of those intreviewed said that the British Olympic team should go to Moscow while 23 per cent said the athletes should withdraw.

Photograph by Harry Kerr

Cardinal Basil Hume (left) with Cardinal Tomás O Fiaich before the ecumenical service in Westminster Cathedral.

Irish Cardinal issues call to British Catholics

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Cardinal Tomas O'Fiaich, Archbishop of Armagh and leader of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, introduced a new "British dimension" to the Northern Ireland situation yesterday.

He asked the British Roman Catholic community to speak up on the issue of Irish unity which, he said, was no less worthy of support than the desire of other Irish people in Ulster to remain within the United Kingdom.

Although no British Roman Catholic leader is likely to say so publicly, Cardinal O'Fiaich's remarks will not be entirely welcome in church circles.

He referred to the common religious bond between British and Irish Roman Catholics, and to the Irish ancestry of many British Catholics.

He went on: "Perhaps at times it is the Catholic Church alone which can get across the message to the people of Great Britain that only a tiny minority of Irish people can be called terrorists, and that the desire of so many Irish men and women to see their country united is a natural and legitimate thing, no less worthy of support than the desire of other Irish men and women in Northern Ireland to remain within the United Kingdom."

Hitherto Roman Catholic Church leaders in Britain, particularly the English hierarchy, have tried to stand aloof from involvement on one side or other of the Northern Ireland divide, limiting their role to calls for prayer for peace, and appeals to political leaders to seek initiatives aimed at communal harmony.

At times there have been fears that the predominantly Irish Roman Catholic communities in cities like Liverpool and Glasgow could be sucked into communal strife in the mainland, if this sympathetic neutrality was not carefully preserved.

The Cardinal was speaking at a special ecumenical service in Westminster Cathedral attended by church leaders from England and Ireland. It is the first occasion on which the Irish Roman Catholic leader has delivered a major address on the Northern Ireland issue in London.

He emphasized the close relationships that had been built up between Roman Catholic and Protestant church leaders in Ireland, which he described as one of the paradoxes of the affair. He said he knew of no other country "in this part of the world" where leaders of all the main denominations meet every month to pray and discuss together.

The regular Ballymascanlon meetings between church leaders, of which the last took place a week ago, "has no parallel in Western Europe".

That placed the churches in a unique position for conciliation, he added, and he followed with his appeal to British Roman Catholics to play such a role in the United Kingdom. He thanked the British churches for their efforts in holding regular services for Irish peace, and added that, as peace could only ultimately come from God, it had to be prayed for constantly.

Text of sermon, page 16

The Pope pleads for abducted Schild girl

From John Earle
Rome, March 16

The Pope today appealed for the release of Annabel Schild, the 15-year-old British girl kidnapped in Sardinia with her father and mother last August, and confirmed that her mother was released some weeks ago.

The Schild family were seized at their holiday villa in northern Sardinia. Mr Rolf Schild, a businessman of German origin, was released soon afterwards to arrange payment of a ransom. Reports have circulated in Italy for some weeks that Mrs Schild was freed in January after payment of a ransom, but that the bandits were holding out for more money before releasing the daughter, who is deaf and dumb.

The Pope made his appeal in his customary Sunday noon appearance from the window of his study to the crowd in Saint Peter's Square. He said in his prepared text (a few words were omitted in the delivery), "and now, in the name of God and supported by the faith which I have in the reserves of goodness that are hidden in every human heart, I appeal publicly to the kidnappers of Annabel Schild, the English girl of 15 years, deaf and dumb, kidnapped during the holidays in Sardinia last August.

"For eight weeks, Annabel Schild has remained alone in the hands of the kidnappers after they freed also the mother. This is news which I have learnt directly from the family, and which I disclose with their consent. We all understand that the anxiety is now unbearable.

The Italian newsagency Ansa reported that Mrs Schild was freed in the night of January 14-15 between the villages of Bottida and Benetutti in north-central Sardinia, but the news was not published at the request of the family.

Press silence. The Press Association in London had a request from Mr Schild to say nothing about his wife's release and his plea was observed meticulously.

Citrus fungus test is useless, analysts say

By Pearce Wright

One of the basic food safety tests in Government regulations covering the use of preservatives and additives does not work. It is for checking the levels of a fungicide, 2-hydroxybiphenyl, sprayed on citrus fruits after they have been harvested.

The failure has been known by the Ministry of Agriculture for more than two years, but the Government says that it is powerless to change the regulation "without breaking Treaty obligations" because it is a directive by the European Commission.

That reply has disturbed members of the Association of Public Analysts who discovered that the test was useless. They are supported by the Royal Institute of Chemistry in their renewed efforts to have the test changed.

Satisfactory methods of testing for the fungicide, which is dangerous and a suspected carcinogen, are available and were used before the British Food Safety Regulations had to be harmonized with those of the EEC. But the European Regulation on preservatives, first set in 1975, have just been renewed in spite of representations over the past two years by the association.

The result is that no action can be taken by an enforcement authority on citrus fruits containing excessive amounts of fungicide because the regulations stipulate that the official method of testing must be used.

The worthlessness of the test became apparent to analysts soon after it was introduced. They found that it would not show whether fungicide was either present or absent. Their discovery was reported to the Ministry of Agriculture in 1977 and an examination was made by the laboratory of the Government chemist.

The analysts' finding was confirmed and the reasons were given in detail in the journal of the Association of Public Analysts in 1978.

olisario claim 2,000 oroccan casualties

achir Sahel
nce France-Presse
rn Morocco, March 16

ng bodies, burnt-out scattered helmets and shell casings mark the of the 11-day running between Polisario Front las and Moroccan troops base of the Jbel Ouarkziz.

stench of the sun- ied corpses, piled up ad there in the dry bed Dra river, prevented a of foreign journalists counting the Moroccan

Polisario Front, which nducting the reporters' ield tour, claimed that han 2,000 Moroccan sol- ad been put out of action ne 7,000 committed to the g on a 72-mile front, ended on Tuesday.

Saharan guerrilla leaders l to say how many men ad taken in action and nany were lost in what alled the biggest battle the war for control of the n Sahara.

journalists' guerrilla armed with Soviet and e Kalashnikov automatic appeared unconcerned by casional overflights by can aircraft at high alti- This same assurance was st at night by the bon- hat illuminated the desert er which the insurgents goats they had killed.

approach to the battle- was marked by rusted of Soviet-made T54 tanks, m the fighting that gave uerrillas control of the rat region last Sept-

A few miles farther, on the other side of the rocky Hamada desert, a greener prospect came into view. Dozens of lorries, Land-Rovers with heavy machineguns or recoilless rifles, and about 10 American-made light armoured cars, captured from the Moroccans and driven by Saharan guerrillas, manoeuvred in a deafening din.

Under the trees, Moroccan prisoners squatted. One, a lieutenant who had been wounded in the chest, was stretched out on a foam mattress laid on the ground. He was attached to a bottle of plasma hung from a branch. Nearby, a few captured soldiers were making tea.

The officer, who identified himself as Lieutenant Astati, commander of the armoured detachment of the Moroccan Ouhoud strike force, said that all of his company had fled with the first shots and that he had surrendered after being wounded.

Farther on loomed a slate-coloured mountain that had been a Moroccan forward position dominating the Tigsert plain where the bloodiest part of the fighting had taken place. On the heights, journalists saw two Saharan guerrillas, partly hidden behind a rock, training their binoculars on Moroccan positions two miles away on the Ouarkziz slopes.

Two unexploded 500lb bombs dropped by Moroccan Mirage fighter-bombers, according to the Saharans, had dug craters at the foot of the mountain, where a few Moroccan bodies lay.

continued on page 6, col 4

h decision

ma City, March 16.— s decided tonight to ne surgery on the former because he is not fit to to an operation for the al of his enlarged spleen.

President Tito

Belgrade, March 16.—President Tito is showing fewer signs of heart weakness and his pneumonia is not worsening, his doctors announced. There was no change in other ailments from which he is suffering.—Reuter.

'£300m cut' in benefits

Proposals to cut social security expenditure, including the abolution of earnings-related supplementary benefit and reduction of the expected increase in child benefits, are expected to be announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget statement next week. The plan, estimated to save £300m, threatens to provoke resentment among Tory backbenchers Page 2

Iran poll fraud claims

Politicians of different parties in Iran have alleged that there has been widespread cheating in the first-round parliamentary elections that started on Friday. President Bani-Sadr said that if the claims were proved the results of the poll would be declared invalid Page 5

Carter plan welcomed

President Carter's weekend anti-inflation package has met with qualified approval among Congressmen and generally has been welcomed in Europe. But the American public has yet to express a view on tough measures involving higher taxes, fewer services and dearer petrol Page 23

Government by committee

All important decisions on monetary policy and international economic affairs during the last two years of Mr James Callaghan's government were taken by a small committee of ministers and officials, it is disclosed. The existence of the committee was kept secret from the Cabinet Page 4

Afghan refugees say Russians burnt crops

Afghan refugees at a camp in north-west Pakistan said that Russian troops had destroyed their villages, razing houses and burning all the crops. The refugees complained that lack of modern weapons had prevented them from defending their homes against Soviet tanks and Afghan army paratroops Page 5

Pledge to criminals

Criminals cooperating with Operation Countryman, wer eassured by Mir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, that, if they were arrested after giving evidence, the Director of Public Prosecutions would examine any allegation that they had been "framed" Page 2

Blind marchers clubbed

Delhi police used bamboo staves to break up a demonstration of blind marchers. About 100 people were injured and at least another 100 arrested. The marchers were demanding more jobs for blind people Page 6

Whistler sale dispute

Glasgow University's proposed sale of Whistler pictures to fund an art gallery has provoked protests within the art world. The university says the sale is the only way of meeting its debts; its critics say the policy is short-sighted Page 2

Mr Ford says he will not run

From David Cross
Washington, March 16

After two weeks of tantalizing hints that he might be interested in trying to make a comeback, former President Ford has decided not to run for the White House this year.

In a statement issued from his retirement home in Florida yesterday, Mr Ford said that he would not become a candidate for the Republican nomination. "I will support the nominee of my party with all the energy I have", he added.

With his wife, Betty, at his side, he told reporters that his decision had been the "toughest of my life, because I believe our country is in very deep trouble". America needed a new president, he said.

For Mr Ford to have stood any chance of winning the nominttion he would have had to have done extremely well in virtually every contest he entered.

The weekend also marked the end of the campaign trail for Mr Ford's running mate during the last presidential election. Senator Bob Dole, of Kansas, announced that he was withdrawing his candidacy.

Illinois primary, page 6

Driver killed at Brands Hatch

Martin Raymond, a driver, was killed yesterday at Brands Hatch, Kent, in a motor race in which Mark Thatcher, the Prime Minister's son, was competing. Mr Raymond, a stockbroker in his late 30s, was married and lived at Billingshurst, Sussex.

His Chevron was wrecked in a three-car pile up at Dingle Dell Corner, during a six-hour race. It occurred after marshalls had suspended the race for the track to be cleaned of spilt oil.

Brands Hatch racing, page 9

HOME NEWS

Budget plan for £300m social security cut will stir Tory dismay

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

The Government is bracing itself for a political storm over Budget proposals that will cut deeply into social security expenditure. The measures will lead to the abolition of earnings-related supplementary benefit and reduce the expected increase in child benefit.

Ministers have also agreed that short-term benefits covering the flat rate for unemployment, sickness and welfare should be reduced by not linking them to cost-of-living rises. That means that when the next uprating takes place in November the increases are likely to fall short of the index level by about 5 per cent.

The measures, which Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is due to announce in his Budget statement next week, is bound to bring bitter protests from the Opposition, and will breed resentment among some Tory backbenchers.

It will be argued that the proposed cuts, estimated to save £300m in the first year and £500m thereafter, will be the biggest blow dealt to social security since the 1930s.

Certain to cause Conservative backbench dismay is the proposal that child benefit, due to be increased by more than £1 to keep pace with inflation, will be raised by only 75p, bringing the total to £4.75. There has been a strong Tory lobby urging protection of child benefits.

The scrapping of earnings-related supplementary benefit will need legislation and cannot therefore take place until next year. It was argued in some quarters last night that the proposal seemed to cut across Mrs Margaret Thatchers "Why work?" syndrome, because it affected those who had been in work.

In the search for savings, however, the counter-argument is that it is more equitable to make cuts for those at the top of the benefit scale than for those at the bottom.

Ministers argue that the reductions are designed to curb public expenditure in an area of its fastest growth and also to increase work incentives among the low paid.

Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent writes: The National Consumer Council today calls for increases in personal tax allowances, child benefits, retirement pensions, maternity grant and death grant, and a raised threshold for stamp duty on house purchases.

In its presentation of Budget proposals, the council says the cost is estimated at £2,200m in 1980-81, and it suggests that it should be met in part by lower net contributions to the EEC, a higher tax on North Sea oil and a "windfall" tax on bank profits from high domestic interest rates.

Miners plan election challenge to Mr Scargill

Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire miners' leader, may be met by a picket-line demonstration when he gets to work today at the offices of the National Union of Mineworkers in Barnsley, South Yorkshire.

He will be handed an open letter challenging him to stand for reelection by secret ballot.

Mr Thomas Barrett, aged 57, a coal-face worker, who plans to lead the protest, says in his letter to Mr Scargill: "I am opposed to you using my union for political purposes.

"A great many miners think as I do, and we are all good trade unionists. But I cannot stand by and let you lead us into one confrontation after another without a fight.

Mr Barrett, a former mayor of South Kirkby, South Yorkshire, was expelled from the Labour Party two years ago for criticizing a local MP. "Now I am not associated with any party", he said.

It adds: "You are not only damaging the union. You are destroying the Labour Party as well. If you doubt my word, stand for election again, using the secret ballot. Have you got the courage?"

Photograph by Peter Dunne

Sashes and bowlers on display during the Belfast rally.

Action call by 15,000 Orangemen

From Our Correspondent
Belfast

Dissatisfaction with security in Northern Ireland and the Government's measures against the Provisional IRA brought 15,000 Orangemen and their supporters into the centre of Belfast on Saturday in one of the largest rallies in the city for years.

The protest coincided with the murder during the day of a young soldier of the Kings Own Royal Border Regiment at Crossmaglen, co Armagh, the sixth serviceman to die in Ulster this year.

Accompanied by more than 100 bands, the Orangemen, wearing their sashes and many in bowler hats and white gloves, marched from six assembly points to the city hall, where drums beat out a thunderous reception.

There were contingents from all parts of the province, from the Irish Republic and from Scotland. The city centre was completely blocked by the crowds, but the organizers had expected an even greater turnout; 50,000 orange and purple badges bearing the words "British citizens demand British rights" had been produced.

In an address the Rev Martin Smyth, grand master of the order, called on Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, to "turn the screw" on the terrorists, giving them no respite to regroup or recoup.

That, he said, would "give confidence to our people; especially in the border areas, boost the morale of the security forces and spell the death knell of this particularly barbarous campaign".

Mr Smyth was also critical of Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Lawson, GoC Northern Ireland, who, he said, had assured them, perhaps rather wistfully in view of the present political restraints and inertitude, that he had not come to lead his soldiers to defeat.

"We are willing and able as citizens to play our part. Is the democratically elected Government prepared and willing to play its part?", he asked.

Mr Richard Roberts, grand master of the order in England, referring to the Rhodesian elections, said: "It is ironic that the Prime Minister should have insisted on majority rule in Rhodesia while after 10 years of murder and slaughter the people in our country have not the same right".

Criticism of the BBC came from Mr Thomas Orr, grand master of Scotland, who called for an immediate investigation "to root out the republican moles" in the corporation. Whenever they were challenged "for being a mouthpiece for terrorism", he said, their attitude was unrepentant and arrogant.

An IRA ambush in the grounds of St Patrick's, a Roman Catholic church in Crossmaglen, was responsible for the death of the soldier on Saturday. He was private John Bateman, aged 18, a single man from Carlisle.

He died within minutes after a four-man foot patrol came under fire from terrorists hidden in the church grounds. The attack was carried out swiftly and after firing about 12 shots the gunmen made off in a vehicle towards the border a short distance away.

£100 subsidy to 'buy British'

Mr Sam Morris, head of City Industrial Ltd, shopfitters, of north London, who has urged his 150 employees to "buy British", said yesterday that his company would subsidize any price difference on imported consumer products up to £100 a man in any given 12 months.

Cinema smoking Bill

A Bill to ban smoking in cinemas and theatres during performances will be introduced in the House of Commons next month by Mr John Sever, Labour member for Birmingham, Ladywood.

Mrs Stonehouse

Mrs Barbara Stonehouse, aged 48, former wife of Mr John Stonehouse, married her business partner, Mr Dennis Flexmey-Briscoe, aged 55, at a register office at Warminster, Wiltshire, on Saturday.

Nalgo leaders confer on one-day strike call

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Moves are to be made today to step up industrial action by almost 500,000 white-collar local authority workers over a pay dispute. Among measures to be discussed by union leaders are a one-day strike this month and sanctions that would disrupt rent collection.

A meeting of the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo) strike operations committee will also receive reports on voting by air traffic controllers at municipal airports on a call for a four-day strike over the Easter Holiday period.

Nalgo officials said yesterday that they had been surprised by the enthusiastic response by members for industrial action, particularly in traditionally non-militant areas. Staff in more organized areas, such as London and Liverpool, are leading the call for stronger action.

Workers in Hackney, east London, want a one-day strike this month, in addition to the day of action being planned by the national union leadership for next month. Nalgo members in Liverpool are also requesting support for action which would seriously hamper collection of rents.

A union official said yesterday that in some areas, Liverpool among them, it is possible for the enforcement of rent collection to be isolated, and it was proposed that where possible only the basic rent and water charges should be collected.

The processing and issuing of rate demands has virtually stopped in London and several other areas of the country. Union members in many parts are also refusing to cooperate with local councillors, which may mean that councillors will not receive allowances for attending meetings, and their requests for information from officers will not be acted on.

Air traffic controllers at Luton, one of the main centres for package holiday flights, and at Bristol and Coventry, have voted in favour of the Easter strike, and controllers at other airports voted during the weekend. The union leadership will decide what action to take after all the votes are in, but if strike action is proposed the union will hold a ballot of all its members in air traffic control.

250,000 expatriate Irish go back for St Patrick's Day

More than 250,000 expatriate Irish returned to their country yesterday for the St Patrick's day celebrations today.

Airlines reported that up to a fifth more passengers than last year were flying in for the national holiday and shipping lines reported more passengers.

But many of the expatriates ran into accommodation difficulties as soon as they set foot in Ireland.

Because of Saturday's Ireland and Wales rugby international in Dublin and the influx of Welsh supporters, hotel rooms in Dublin were scarce.

Dozens of parades will mark the holiday, with the biggest in Dublin, where Mr Charles Haughey, the Prime Minister, who celebrated his 100th day in office at the weekend, will review the colourful procession, including scores of bands from home and abroad.

The Irish Rugby Football Union was criticized by the Irish tourist industry for allowing the match to coincide with the St Patrick's Day weekend.

Mr James Flannery, chief executive of the Irish Hotels' Federation, said that the influx of Welsh rugby supporters had kept many holiday visitors out.

Women's jobs 'not at risk from Cabinet policies'

Claims that the Government was deliberately acting against women's jobs by its economic policies were strenuously denied yesterday by Lord Gowrie, Minister of State for Employment.

They were based on the decline of the clothing, footwear and textile industries, in which women traditionally worked, he told a seminar at Ashridge Management College on women in management. "We should look to the future, with all its opportunities, and not to the past.

"I believe women have much to offer in the world of new technology at all levels, not least the managerial.

"I believe that rather than feeling that their jobs are being threatened by new technology, women should see it as an opportunity to expand their influence into areas which have been regarded as outside the traditional range of women's employment", Lord Gowrie said.

The Government wanted to see women making a full contribution to the economy, particularly in the more skilled and technical areas and in industrial management.

Fisheries aid 'not enough'

From Our Correspondent
Aberdeen

A mass meeting of Scottish fishermen was told by its leaders on Saturday that the Government's cash aid for the hard pressed industry was not enough.

More than 500 attended the meeting, in Aberdeen, called by the Scottish Fishermen's Federation, representing nearly 7,000 fishermen from Shetland to the Clyde.

Of the Government's £3m fisheries aid, announced last week, £1.5m goes to the Scottish industry, for a range of supports, but primarily to establish a minimum floor for Scottish quayside market prices, and to finance the exploration of new fish species.

Although he considered the sum "peanuts", Mr Gilbert Buchan, president of the SFF, gave a warning that at the end of the six-month support period, from April 1 to September 30, they would return to the Government if a successful fisheries policy had not been renegotiated with the European Commission.

SNP urges veto on islands' electricity rise

From Our Correspondent
Stornoway

The Lewis branch of the Scottish National Party agreed at an emergency meeting at the weekend to demand that the Secretary of State for Scotland veto the additional electricity price increase for the Scottish islands to be imposed by the North of Scotland Hydro-electric Board.

In addition to the 17 per cent rise for mainland consumers, the board is adding an extra 11 per cent to cover increases in fuel costs for its diesel generating stations in the isles.

The SNP called the increase stunning and punitive and said that in recent years the agents of remote and indifferent government had made life in the islands increasingly difficult.

"If such treatment is to become general the people will be driven from the islands

Imports turning Britain into 'a wasteland'

Britain is turning into an "industrial wasteland," Mr Ronald Hayward, the Labour Party's general secretary, said in Blackpool yesterday.

He told the party's northwest regional council annual meeting that unless import controls on manufactured goods were introduced. Britain's textile mills and car end engineering factories "will become museum pieces."

"Only last week we heard that Britain, 'an island of coal surrounded by fish' as Nye Bevan said, is now importing more coal and fish than we are exporting," Mr Hayward said. "What a crazy economic order. Add that to the number of foreign cars, television sets, clothes and even carpets that are being sold in our high streets, often able to undercut our products because of government subsidy, then one can see just why Britain is turning into an industrial wasteland."

Attorney General gives pledge to criminals helping inquiry

By Our Crime Reporter

Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, yesterday tried to allay the fears of criminals cooperating with Operation Countryman, the investigation of police corruption in London, that they might be framed as a result, by pledging that the Director of Public Prosecutions would investigate any such allegations.

In an interview on BBC radio's The World this Weekend, Sir Michael made what might be seen as a counterblast to recent critical comments by Mr Arthur Hambledon, the retired Chief Constable of Dorset and former head of Countryman, and a number of critics who had suggested London police officers had tried to stifle the inquiry and that the DPP has been too cautious about prosecutions.

Sir Michael said that framing, or "fitting up", had occurred, but he did not think there was a real risk in the current situation. None the less, he accepted that criminal believed it could hapven.

He said that where a criminal gave evidence to Countryman officers or assisted and was later arrested and thought he had been "fitted up", his solicitor should get in touch with the DPP.

Sir Michael said that Sir Thomas Hetherington, the DPP, had been subjected to an unjustified "sniping campaign". He pointed out that a report sent to the DPP's office did not necessarily recommend prosecution.

He had seen most of the reports submitted by Operation Countryman and he was satisfied with the DPP's action in rejecting prosecution. There was not enough evidence to take the matters to court.

A member of the DPP staff is permanently based at Countryman's headquarters in Surrey. Sir Michael said his role was not to help to draw up reports but to analyse evidence and point the police in new directions.

Asked about allegations that London officers had attempted to frustrate Countryman, Sir Michael said there had been only one incident and the man concerned had been moved quickly. Sir Michael pointed out that policemen, like the public, were entitled not to answer questions.

Sir Michael criticized Mr Hambledon for claiming corruption was widespread among London officers.

He also disputed the former policeman's suggestion that 20 or 25 officers might eventually come to trial.

Commissioner's plea: Sir David McNee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, made a plea at the weekend for Operation Countryman to be allowed to get on with its work "unrivalled by speculation, fears or anticipation" (the Press Association reports).

Sir David told a British Institute of Management meeting at Cwmbran, in South Wales, that he accepted that police corruption was a legitimate area for comment and investigation by the media but there was a style of reporting that affected morale.

Heart man says he feels 'years younger'

Mr James Burkhill, aged 43, Britain's latest heart transplant patient, has had his first visit from relatives.

Mr Burkhill, from Mold, North Wales, is said to be "making progress" at Harefield Hospital, Uxbridge, in West London, after he received the heart of a 31-year-old man on Thursday.

A hospital official said Mr Burkhill saw his son and daughter on Saturday, and was visited yesterday by his sister and brother-in-law, Mr and Mrs Philip Powell, of Mold.

Mr Burkhill was reported to have told his son, Paul, aged 20, that he felt "19 years younger". He had an animated conversation with relatives and was talking freely, it was stated.

England win bridge trophy

By Our Bridge Correspondent

England beat Northern Ireland by 12—0 last night to regain the Camrose Cup in the final weekend of the Home Countries International Bridge Series.

The tables had been turned upside down on Saturday when England won their first two matches against Northern Ireland at Sutton Coldfield by 12—0 and 10—2, while Scotland scored only 9—3 4—8 against Wales at Glasgow. But they won the last match 8—4.

At the start of the weekend England was lying at the bottom of the table, five points behind Northern Ireland, the leaders, but by their brilliant and consistent paly, so lacking earier in the series, reverser their placing.

The final placings were: England 67, Scotland 58, Wales 51, NorthernIreland 40.

England: P. Mervis, G. Calderwood, J. G. Faulkner.

Northern Ireland: K. Hawtin, J. Paul, K. Singleton, N. Percival-Price, P. G. Mackenzie, J. Ryder: non-playing captain, R. Corrick.

Scotland: B. Shenkin, V. Goldberg, D. Diamond, D. Flinestone, G. Cuthbertson, G. Haase: non-playing captain C. D. Bowman.

Wales: P. D. Jourdain, Dr E. Martin, R. G. Upton, J. Salisbury, R. Griffin, R. Mahoney: non-playing captain, M. N. Hirst.

Dealers show more faith in paintings than auctioneers

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

European dealers who had flown to New York for Friday's sale of minor Old Master paintings paid high prices for pictures which could, by a stretch of the imagination at least, prove better than Sotheby's had allowed.

A Spanish dealer paid $31,000 (estimate $8,000 to $12,000) or £13,778, for a large (49¼in by 37¼in) painting of "Monks resting in a wooded landscape". Sotheby's had described it "attributed to Alessandro Magnasco", without giving any indication in the catalogue why it preferred that form of words to an unequivocal statement that the painting was by the artist.

It is clearly in his style and the Spanish purchaser must presumably rate more highly its chances of being genuine than did the auctioneers.

A German dealer paid $25,000 (estimate $8,000 to $12,000), or £11,111, for "A still life of flowers", by Johann Baptist Govaerts, signed and dated 1741. Decorative flower still-life paintings have been in strong demand for some time, but it is always difficult to guess how high the bid will go on a painting by a minor master.

American private collectors appeared to favour attractive Italian landscapes. A private collector from Washington paid $18,500 (estimate $6,000 to $8,000), or £8,222, for a view of the Bay of Naples with Vesuvius in the distance, attributed to Vanvitelli. "A wooded landscape with a stream", definitely (in the auctioneers' view) by Jan Hackaert, went to a New York private collector at $18,000 (estimate $6,000 to $8,000), or £8,000. The Old Master sale made £196,156, with 10 per cent unsold.

Patrol group for Peach inquest

By Our Crime Reporter

Six members of the Metropolitan Police Special Patrol Group who were named yesterday as suspects in the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr Blair Peach at Southall last year are among the police witnesses to be called at the inquest on the teacher next month.

Mr Peach died on April 23 when 4,000 policemen confronted 3,000 demonstrators, many of them Asians, who had gathered to protest against a National Front meeting at Southall town hall.

A report in *The Sunday Times* said the names of the men, an inspector and five constables, were submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions in a report compiled by Scotland Yard's complaints investigation bureau.

The report, drawn up by Commander John Cass, gave evidence tending to show one man was responsible for the death, that other officers could be charged with an affray, that charges of obstruction could be made because of lies and the failure to answer questions and that some senior officers had tried to thwart the police investigation.

The Sunday Times report said that the evidence pointing to one officer as being responsible for Mr Peach's death was circumstantial and that the police investigators none the less wish to bring a case against him.

The report also claimed that Mr Cass felt strongly that the charges of affray should be brought, but the DPP lawyers disagreed with the report.

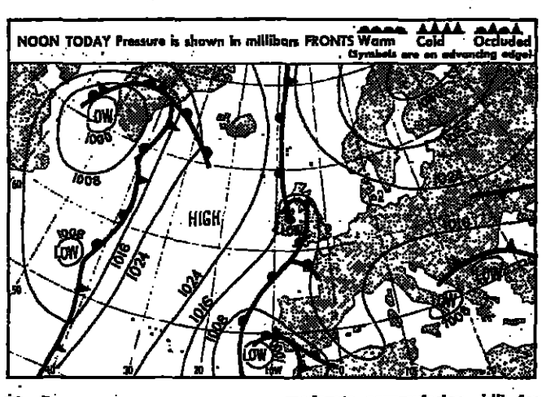
Scotland Yard would not comment yesterday on the newspaper report or on the position of the officers named, except to confirm that the inspector named has been moved from the Special Patrol Group to ordinary uniform duties at a station in central London and that one of the constables is still under suspension.

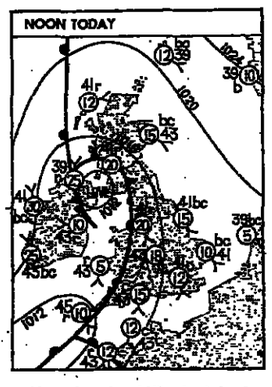
He is reported to have been suspended because he refused to say where he had obtained a weapon that was not police issue.

The inquest on Mr Peach is due to reopen late next month, more than a year after his death. His family and friends have succeeded in obtaining a jury for the hearings.

Yesterday's newspaper report comes less than a week after Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, announced in the Commons that there would be a reorganization of the Special Patrol Group after a report compiled by Mr Patrick Kavanagh, deputy commissioner at Scotland Yard.

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow.

Today

Sun rises: 7.10 am Sun sets: 7.9 pm
Moon rises: 7.47 am Moon sets: 8.13 pm
First quarter: March 23.
Lighting up: 7.39 pm to 6.38 am
High water: London Bridge, 2.57 am, 7.4m; 3.25 pm, 7.7m. Avonmouth, 8.42 am, 14.4m; 9.5 pm, 14.2m. Dover, 12.8 pm, 6.9m. Hull, 7.32 am, 7.7m; 7.41 pm, 8.0m. Liverpool, 12.15 am, 9.7m; 12.34 pm, 10.1m.
1ft=0.3048m. 1m=3.2808ft.

An area of low pressure will move S across W districts.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE England, East Anglia: Mostly cloudy and dry, a few bright intervals, a few light showers of rain or sleet, especially after dark. Wind variable, light, becoming SE, moderate, max temp 4° to 6°C (39° to 43°F).

Central S, England, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly cloudy, rain or sleet spreading from NW, wind variable, becoming S, light; max temp 4° to 6° (39° to 43°F).

W Midlands, SW England, S Wales: Mostly cloudy, rain or sleet at times, snow on hills, some moderate accumulation, hill fog, wind mainly light or moderate, becoming max temp 5° to 7°C (41° to 45°F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Cloudy, rain or sleet, snow on hills, some moderate accumulation, hill fog, becoming drier, winds light or moderate becoming moderate or fresh; max temp 3° to 5°C (37° to 41°F).

Central N, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: Mostly cloudy, showers or longer outbreaks of rain or sleet, snow on hills, some moderate accumulation, hill fog; wind S, moderate or fresh, becoming E, fresh or strong; max temp 3° to 5°C (37° to 41°F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain or sleet, snow on hills, some moderate accumulation, becoming drier and brighter from N; wind variable, light or moderate, becoming NE, fresh or strong; max temp 4° to 6°C (39° to 43°F).

Moray Firth, NW Scotland: Bright intervals, scattered wintry showers; wind NE, fresh or strong; max temp 6°C (45°F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, wintry showers; wind SE, fresh or strong; max temp 4°C (39°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: After rain or sleet in SW, most parts will become brighter with wintry showers, chiefly in E; cold with a brisk E wind.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SE, moderate; sea moderate.

St George's Channel: Wind NE; sea moderate.

Irish Sea: Wind variable, becoming NE, fresh, locally strong; sea moderate or rough.

Saturday

London: Temp: max, 6am to 6 pm, 4°C (39°F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 3°C (37°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 72 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,021.9 millibars, rising.

Yesterday

Lodon: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 7°C (45°F); min, 6 pm GMT to 7 am, 3°C (37°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 65 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, a trace. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,022.5 millibars, steady.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Algiers	s	15	59	Copenhgn	c	1	34	L Palmas	c	20	68	Nice	s	14	57
Amstrdm	c	5	41	Dublin	c	7	45	Lisbon	r	10	50	Oslo	f	0	32
Athens	s	12	54	Edinburgh	c	5	41	Locarno	f	9	48	Paris	c	6	43
Barcelona	s	13	55	Florence	f	13	55	London	c	6	43	Reykjavik	f	3	37
Belfast	c	6	43	Funchal	r	15	59	Luxembrg	c	4	39	Rome	f	10	50
Berlin	s	6	43	Geneva	s	8	46	Madrid	s	13	55	Stockholm	c	5	41
Biarritz	c	9	48	Gibraltar	f	15	59	Majorca	s	14	57	Stockholm	s	4	39
Brmnghm	c	3	37	Guernsey	c	5	41	Malaga	f	14	57	Venice	r	6	43
Bristol	c	4	39	Helsinki	s	2	36	Malta	th	9	48	Vienna	f	9	48
Brussels	c	5	41	Innsbruck	c	8	46	Manchstr	c	4	39	Zurich	c	5	41
Budapest	s	10	50	Istanbul	f	5	41	Munich	c	5	41				
Cardiff	c	4	39	Jersey	c	5	41	Naples	c	9	48				

Overseas selling prices
Australia $1.50; Austria Sch 20; Bahrain BD 0.600; Belgium B frs 30; Canaries Pes 80; Cyprus 350 mils; Denmark Dkr 4.75; Finland Fmk 4; France Frs 4; Germany Dm 2.50; Greece Dr 40; Holland Gl 2.25; Iran Rials 110; Iraq ID 0.450; Irish Republic 20p; Italy L 900; Jordan JD 0.370; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 25; Madeira Esc 35; Malta 20c; Morocco Dr 4.50; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.640; Pakistan Rps 9.00; Portugal Esc 40; Qatar QR 6.00; Saudi Arabia SR 5.20; Spain Pes 80; Switzerland Sfr 2.70; Syria LS 4.50; Tunisia Din 0.55; USA $; Canada $1.50; UAE Dh 6.60; Yugoslavia Din 30.

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All Subscription rates on request.

'Sunday Times' dispute

Production of *The Sunday Times* yesterday was disrupted, causing a loss of 443,000 copies. Mr Paul Crowe, production director of Times Newspapers Ltd, said the disruption was caused by the machine room chapel (office branch) of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsopa), who adopted a policy of non-cooperation.

Mr Crowe said that during production on Saturday night Natsopa officials were handed a letter by the management saying that the action, which was in breach of accepted disputes procedures, could not be tolerated. A meeting to solve the dispute is planned for next Thursday.

Tug saves yachtsmen

Two men whose yacht was trapped yesterday at the edge of a weir on the River Trent near Newark, Nottinghamshire, were rescued by a British Waterways tug.

Art world protests over Whistler sale plan

By Frances Gibb

A dispute has broken out in the art world over secret plans by Glasgow University to sell up to £300,000 of pictures, including 11 by James McNeil Whistler, from its art collection to meet debts on its new art gallery.

No final decision has been taken but it is understood that the 11 Whistler paintings are already in the hands of Agnew, the London art dealers, and are being offered to New York art galleries.

Dr Alwyn Williams, the vice-chancellor, said the university had been forced to consider a sale of pictures. By the end of its financial year in July its deficit was expected to be £1.7m.

The proposals have caused a furore among art experts. Mr Brinsley Ford, chairman of the National Art-Collections Fund, the charitable trust, said: "After the public indignation caused by the disgrace of Dulwich Gallery's selling its Domenichino, I would have thought galleries would have learnt their lesson and realized what as disastrously short-sighted policy it was to sell their pictures, as it discourages further bequests".

The fund had given £3,000 last year to the university to help it to raise £89,000 to buy a writing desk by Charles Rennie Mackintosh. "I doubt if we would have been prepared to give even that modest amount if we had known the university was contemplating selling its Whistlers."

He had been dumbfounded to learn about the proposed sale of oils, as well as etchings. "Even if some of them are duplicate etchings, they could be useful to students, and anyway, the principle of selling works of art bequeathed to a gallery is very wrong and a betrayal of trust."

The proposals were also condemned by Mr Hugh Leggatt, secretary of Heritage in Danger. "If universities are going to sell works of art, which are the highest form of adult education, what next, the libraries?"

The university should have launched a public appeal, he said, or at least waited until the new National Heritage Fund, to be set up on April 1, was established. That might have helped it out of its difficulties.

The total sum for which the pictures are likely to be sold is estimated at about £150,000. But the university needs to raise £320,000 to meet the building deficit on the gallery, due to open in June, and it is feared that another Whistler picture an important work called "Red and Black: the fan: Mrs Charles Whibley", may be considered for sale.

That work is estimated to be worth as much as the other pictures put together. They include three paintings, entitled "Lily", "A Corsican Child" and "Little Juniper Bud: Lizzie Willis".

Dr Williams said that even if the works were sold, they were only a tiny fraction of the university's collection, and were from the part which the benefactor, Miss Birnie Philip, the artist's sister-in-law, said could be sold

When the university court, the governing body, considered the building debt, it was already desperately looking for money and the only alternative would be to lose jobs. "Obviously we must settle the bill somehow and we cannot see any way of doing it apart from the sale of the pictures."

The costs of the art gallery, which would be a main exhibition centre for Britain as well as Scotland, abel to take such exhibitions as Tutenkhamun, had risen from £450,000 in 1974 to £1.4m, he said.

Public appeals had failed to raise the required sum, and even when capital costs were paid there would be yearly running costs of between £80,000 and £90,000.

هكذا من الأصل

Is it vulgar to talk about value in a luxury car?

These days, car salesmen offer you the options list the way waiters offer you the à la Carte.

Leaving you to choose the fixtures and fittings according to your pocket.

A state of affairs which we find lamentable.

Hence, the appointments, generally found on the options lists of other cars, are already present in the Royale. For example, automatic transmission is standard. (You can have manual, if you prefer, at no additional cost.)

Nor is the car required to embrace a variety of humbler engines.

Only one is offered: a 2.8 litre 6-cylinder unit that accelerates the Royale to a top speed of 115 mph.*

Inside, the furnishings are such that even the most critical of travellers will find little to carp at.

The seats are covered in crushed velour with head restraints at the rear as well as the front.

You can even adjust the driver's seat for height, as well as for reach and rake.

Additionally, the steering wheel can be tilted and the steering is powered.

Those interested in the smaller details will find central locking for the doors, an electronic boot release, a sliding steel sunroof and radio/stereo cassette player.

While outside are double-skinned metallic paint, alloy wheels and a headlamp wash/wipe system.

In fact, the Royale's specification is so complete that the only option offered is air conditioning.

Your Vauxhall dealer will be glad to demonstrate these virtues to you.

And you'll find he hasn't the slightest inhibition about extolling the car's remarkable value.

SALOON £10,100, COUPÉ £10,647. PRICES, CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. INCLUDE CAR TAX & VAT. DELIVERY & NUMBER PLATES EXTRA. * MANUFACTURER'S FIGURES.

VAUXHALL ROYALE

HOME NEWS

Tory study proposes new nationality law to define UK citizens

By Our Legal Correspondent

A new category of "United Kingdom citizens" should be created, defining those whose homeland is in the United Kingdom and who have the right to live here, a Conservative Party study group proposes in a pamphlet published yesterday.

The group under the chairmanship of Mr Edward Gardner, QC, MP for South Fylde, was set up by Mr William Whitelaw before the Conservatives came to power last year. It says that the present nationality law no longer makes sense. It is neither realistic nor clear nor just.

"It ignores the course of our history since 1948, confuses the problems of immigration and nationality and misleads any inquiry into who are the citizens of this country."

The most serious fault lay in the absence of any distinction between citizens of the United Kingdom and citizens of United Kingdom colonies. The result was that British immigration policy was not based on citizenship. Immigration laws had to distinguish within a single category of citizenship: those with a right to enter the United Kingdom and those without.

The group recommends that future immigration policies, to be sensible, realistic and fair, must be founded on a separate citizenship of the United Kingdom.

It suggests that the principal qualifications for the proposed new United Kingdom citizenship category, which would confer the right of abode, would be:

1. Birth, naturalization or registration in the United Kingdom;
2. Descent from a parent who is a citizen by birth or descent;
3. Settlement in the United Kingdom for a specified period by people who have close ties with this country.

Although the study group's conclusions do not necessarily represent those of the Conservative Party, the Government is known to be working along similar lines. A White Paper on nationality law is expected later this year and there is the possibility of legislation next year.

The group recommends that people who are "citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies" now but who would not qualify for the proposed new citizenship category would become either citizens of individual colonies or, for those who were not citizens of any colony or Commonwealth country, "British overseas citizens".

According to the pamphlet the status of "British subject" should be abolished. It points out that it was originally based on personal allegiance to the sovereign, but there were now 950 million people who were British subjects but who no longer had any close allegiance.

A new category of "Crown subjects" is proposed, so that those Commonwealth countries that wished to do so could retain their relationship with the Crown; but the new title would not carry with it any rights to nationality.

Although the special status of Irish citizens in the United Kingdom, including the right to vote here, was outside the scope of the pamphlet, Mr Gardner said that he and many of his parliamentary colleagues believed that the "Irish anomaly" would have to be dealt with by any new nationality law.

There was a widely held opinion that there was no longer a valid reason for continuing to allow Irish citizens to vote in British elections, Mr Gardner said.

"The Irish anomaly sticks in the throat of most people in this country. It is no longer tenable for citizens of the Irish Republic to be given this privilege of deciding who should be in a British Parliament."

Who do we think we are? (Conservative Political Centre, 32 Smith Square, London, SW1, 60p).

Fabian Society paper discloses 'seminar' of ministers and officials

Committee decided Callaghan economic policy

By Peter Hennessy

All important decisions on monetary policy and international economic affairs in the last two years of Mr James Callaghan's premiership were taken by a small committee of ministers and officials, it has been disclosed.

The existence of the committee was kept secret from the Cabinet, according to a private analysis of prime ministerial and cabinet power in Labour governments prepared by Mr Gavyn Davies, a special adviser in Mr Callaghan's 10 Downing Street Policy Unit.

Mr Davies, now an economist with Phillips and Drew, discloses the composition of Mr Callaghan's secret economic "seminar" in a paper drafted for a Fabian Society study group on the machinery of government. It included Mr Denis Healey, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Harold (now Lord) Lever, then Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, and Sir Douglas Wass, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury.

Mr Davies writes:

"The Cabinet was not informed of the existence of this group, or of its critical decisions. The Prime Minister is able to operate a system of 'divide and rule' mainly because of the tradition of secrecy which permeates the entire system of British government.

"Treasury submissions to Cabinet on economic policy (which would often be agreed in advance by the Prime Minister) only rarely tell the truth as the Treasury sees it. Normally, these documents are designed to limit discussion and to ensure that the Treasury line wins the day."

Collective responsibility in such circumstances was "a sham", Mr Davies concludes. To be effective in implementing its programme, often in the face of Civil Service opposition, a Labour cabinet needed to be involved in the taking of key decisions with full access to information.

Secrecy strengthened the power of the Civil Service, whose persistence over a period of years moulded the attitude of a prime minister and his cabinet in the absence of alternative sources of advice. The chances of implementing a radical, reforming political programme were, therefore, diminished.

Mr Davies says:

"Cabinet ministers need to be made more independent of the prime minister and more accountable to a wider political constituency; the cabinet itself needs to be transformed into a body which is capable of designing and implementing a collective political strategy; alternative sources of advice need to be made available to ministers; and the [Labour] party needs to be more closely involved in the process of government".

To achieve those ends, Mr Davies's paper suggests four reforms:

1. The cabinet should be elected by the Parliamentary Labour Party to increase the independence of ministers from the prime minister and to sharpen their political accountability.
2. Secrecy should be reduced by a British freedom of information act accompanied by "a change in the prime minister's habit of obsessional secrecy . . . if budget documents are available to the general public the day after budget day, it would probably be more difficult to conceal them from cabinet ministers beforehand".
3. The recruitment of more special advisers to assist ministers with access to all departmental information and the ability to commission "technical work" from the Civil Service. Strategic political advice for the prime minister should be provided by a new body created from the merger of the No 10 Policy Unit and Political Office with the Central Policy Review Staff (the "think tank").
4. The establishment of a large network of special advisers would ease relations with the Labour Party through greater liaison between government and party officials.

Mr Davies's analysis was discussed at a meeting of the Fabian study group on February 28. The group has the task of suggesting ways in which a future Labour government might implement its programme more effectively and sits under the chairmanship of Mr David Lipsey, a journalist with *New Society*, and, like Mr Davies, a former member of Mr Callaghan's No 10 Policy Unit.

At its meeting the group was divided on the right mix for an elected cabinet; nor could it decide whether the power of of the Prime Minister over his colleagues should be diminished.

It agreed, however, on the need to improve the effectiveness of cabinet government by regular strategy sessions and that ministers should be strengthened by the appointment of between seven and nine special advisers to their departments.

It was also decided that the Prime Minister should have a remodelled advisory team in No 10 with a similar body available to the cabinet as a whole in the cabinet office.

WEST EUROPE

Greece rejects Nato plan for buffer zone along Turkish frontier

From Mario Modiano
Athens, March 16

General Bernard Rogers, Nato's supreme commander in Europe, in his effort to break the deadlock over the military reintegration of Greece in the alliance, proposed the elimination of Nato's air defence boundary between Greece and Turkey in the eastern Aegean.

It would be replaced by a buffer zone astride the frontier, extending 40 miles to the west, over the Greek islands, and 20 miles to the east, over Turkish Anatolia. Greece and Turkey would exchange information on all military flights within that zone a system known in Nato jargon as "cross-tell".

The arrangement was evidently intended to dispel misgivings on both sides about the need for adequate protection against a surprise air attack.

Greece rejected the Rogers formula on February 22, but even then its contents remained a tightly kept secret, as General Rogers is still persevering in his efforts. Details of his proposals were leaked in a report from Washington published today in the Athens opposition newspaper *To Vima* which had in the past revealed the texts of previous Nato proposals on the subject.

Turkey has been blocking Greece's return to Nato to press a demand for a share in Nato's air defence of the Aegean region. The Greeks are resisting this demand on the ground that it would bring sovereign Greek islands under the protection of the Turkish Air Force.

Under the Rogers plan, the Greeks and the Turks would continue to exercise command and control over their respective sections of the "cross-tell" zone.

The Rogers proposals endorsed the Turkish view that Nato's naval defence of the Aegean, which until 1974 had been under a Greek admiral, should be assigned by Nato headquarters in Naples under the "task force concept" to the commander of the largest Nato naval force present in the area at any one time.

Other provisions included the reduction of Greek air space in the Aegean from 10 to six miles, to correspond to the width of its territorial waters, but only for Nato purposes. This would give Turkish military aircraft freer access to the enlarged international air space of the Aegean.

In rejecting the Rogers proposals the Greek Government insisted on a solution based on the so-called Haig-Davos formula worked out in July, 1978, which deferred the settlement of the Aegean differences until after Greece's reintegration in Nato.

Turkey blocked this formula, as reintegration would give Greece the same veto rights that Turkey is wielding against them. To overcome this the Rogers formula provided for Greek reintegration to be temporary pending the settlement of the disputes between Greece and Turkey.

General Rogers visited Washington last week to discuss the new stalemate with the United States Government which is known to be increasingly concerned that the delay in Greece's return to Nato may jeopardize the continued maintenance of the United States bases in Greece at a time when President Tito's impending death could increase risks of another East-West confrontation, this time in the Balkans.

Police hold 58 after Scots rally

From Ronald Faux
Glasgow

Fifty eight people are to appear in Glasgow Sheriff Court today charged with forming a disorderly crowd and causing a breach of the peace after a rally on Saturday of members of the Scottish Loyalist Organization.

The gathering at Glasgow Green was part of a day of demonstrations after the National Front said that it intended to hold a protest march in Glasgow. Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, stopped the march by placing a one-month ban under the Public Order Act on all marches in Strathclyde.

Two National Front members laid wreaths outside police headquarters in Glasgow in protest at the "undemocratic" ban. As they did so more than 400 members of the Anti-Nazi League met in Blythswood Square, near by.

The trouble at the Scottish Loyalists' rally started when people began to leave Glasgow Green. Police moved in and made the arrests.

Mr Raymond Skinner, organizer of the National Front in the west of Scotland, said that permission would be sought to hold a protest march immediately the ban ended on April 26.

Decision tomorrow on second Silk attempt to become alderman

By Marcel Berlins and Christopher Warman

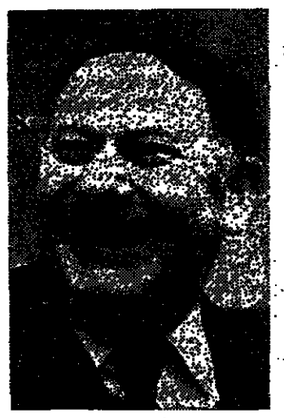
A decision will be made tomorrow on the second attempt by Mr Donald Silk, a solicitor, to become an alderman of the City of London. The Court of Aldermen is to meet to confirm or reject his election.

A second rejection could renew pressure for the reform of the aldermanic system, which last came under attack after the court twice rejected Mrs Edwina Coven in 1974.

Mr Silk was elected last July for the ward of Aldersgate by 206 votes to 195, but the court in September rejected him on the ground that he was not a fit and suitable person to be an alderman. The court is not required to give reasons for its decision.

He challenged the decision in the High Court, which upheld the right of the Court of Aldermen to reject him. Last month Mr Silk was reelected with a larger majority, 259 to 229, in a higher poll, which he described as a "triumphant vindication" of his stand.

Mr Silk believes that among the reasons for his rejection by the court is the fact that he is divorced and that he has had minor motoring convictions. He believes that neither of those reasons would prevent him from performing the duties and functions of an alderman satisfactorily. He has been attempting to discover whether there could be any other reason for his rejection but, he says, he has failed to do so.



Mr Donald Silk: No reason given for rejection.

In the House of Commons last Thursday Mr Gary Waller, Conservative MP for Brighouse and Spenborough, asked the Home Secretary whether he felt the Court of Aldermen was due for reform. Mr William Whitelaw replied that he had no standing regarding election to the court.

The fact that the question had been asked prompted Mr Colin Dyer, Chief Commoner of the Corporation of the City of London, in effect the council leader, to defend the system.

He told *The Times* that the City of London was governed by 138 councilmen and women, elected according to the normal democratic process, who with 25 aldermen sat as the local authority, giving control to the directly elected councillors.

The aldermen also constituted a separate court, not connected with local authority matters, where one of their duties was to form a pool from which the Lord Mayor was chosen. "Election of persons for nomination to the Court of Aldermen is not part of the democratic local government process".

Because of the standing of the office of Lord Mayor, some method of proving and selection was necessary, and that second selection by the court was done by an individual ballot of the members. "I believe that it is the view of the majority of my colleagues as councilmen that the system of selection developed over the years as a safeguard, is as good as is likely to be found for the purpose", he said.

Signor Cossiga expected to lose confidence vote

From John Earle
Rome, March 16

The fall of Signor Francesco Cossiga's seven-months-old minority Government seems a foregone conclusion this week when he is expected to seek a reaffirmation of confidence from Parliament.

The only party to favour its survival are the Christian Democrats under their recently-elected secretary, Signor Flaminio Piccoli. Of the smaller parties, the Republicans and Social Democrats are increasingly accusing the Government of inadequacy, though the latter are junior coalition partners with the Liberals.

The Communists, now in frontal opposition, have decided to provoke a debate and present a motion of no confidence if Signor Cossiga does not go to Parliament himself.

The Socialists, who until recently kept the Government in being by abstaining from voting, are now anxious to bring it down. Signor Bettino Craxi, their secretary, aims to break 35 years of Christian Democratic rule and head a coalition as Prime Minister.

The Government failed to combat inflation, now well above 20 per cent, and had frequent recourse to ruling by decrees, some of which Parliament refused to approve within the required 60 days.

The outlook is complicated by all the main parties showing signs of internal divisions. Signor Piccoli still counts on the support of at most the 58 per cent of the Christian Democrats, who voted for him at last month's party congress, leaving 42 per cent grouped around Signor Benigno Zaccagnini and Signor Giulio Andreotti.

The simmering differencies inside the Socialist Party came to a head last week when Signor Riccardo Lombardi resigned from the party presidency because, he complained, he was not kept informed of the decisions taken by Signor Craxi.

The Communists had a more than usually lively central committee meeting last week. Several members voiced dissent with what they regarded as the too pro-American line in a foreign policy motion passed in Parliament with votes ranging from the Christian Democrats and Liberals to the Communists.

Welsh arson 'affecting local home buyers'

From Our Correspondent
Colwyn Bay

The Welsh holiday cottage arson campaign could make it more difficult for local people to buy homes, a leading estate agent in the Lleyn Peninsula, the scene of some of the attacks, said yesterday.

Mr Huw Tudor, of Pwllheli, said the effect of burning down second homes in remote areas could be the reverse of what the arsonists intended. It could persuade English families to buy holiday cottages in the safety of populated villages, where they could be watched by neighbours, rather than in the remote countryside.

Mr Tudor said there was evidence that that was beginning to happen. It would make it harder for locals to buy homes where they wanted them.

"Of course, one appreciates that the number of second homes is a problem in an area such as this", Mr Tudor said. "The fact remains that many holiday homes are in the hills and that the local people would not be interested in buying them because of their remoteness."

It is a fortnight since the last fire but police are maintaining a constant hunt for arsonists responsible for 26 incidents throughout Wales.

Meanwhile the controversy about the BBC television programme, *Nationwide*, last week continues.

The Rev Meirion Lloyd Davies, a former mayor of Pwllheli, is upset because his condemnation of the arsonists was excluded from the programme. Viewers saw him explain the nature of the problem of second homes undermining Welsh communities.

"I appeal to the arsonists to give up their campaign because no good could come of it", Mr Davies, a Presbyterian minister, said. "But this was not used".

He said he was a Christian pacifist opposed to violence, including arson. The BBC governors are to be told of his concern.

Stiffer penalties call likely after station affray

By Alan Hamilton

Demands for much stiffer penalties for hooliganism on trains are certain to be made in the wake of one of the worst incidents of violence on the London Underground, when 200 youths went on the rampage in Neasden station late on Friday night.

Rival gangs of skinheads and punk rockers attacked passengers an deach other, wrecking a train and damaging station buildings with sledgehammers and shovels.

Fifteen youths, one aged only 12, were arrested. Eight are to appear before Willesden magistrates on Thursday charged with threatening behaviour, assaulting police and carrying offensive weapons and the rest are to face a police juvenile panel.

More than 40 people were treated for cuts and bruises at the Central Middlesex Hospital, Acton. Mr Michael Copeman, of Luton, relief driver of the train, was detained with severe cuts on his fact and the loss of part of an ear.

Forty windows in the train and the station were smashed and the footbridge was damaged. London Transport said that the train would be out of service for six weeks.

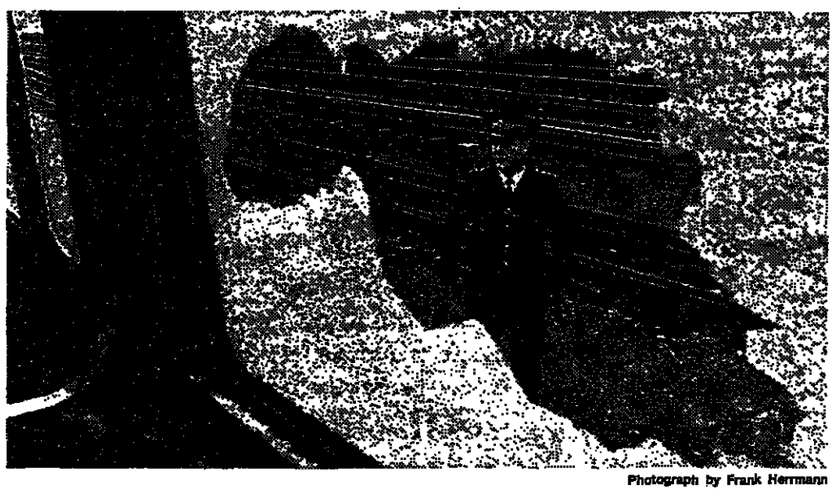
Witnesses said that one group of youths was fighting on the Jubilee Line train as it pulled into Neasden, where a much larger group were waiting on the platform. A workmen's store was broken open and the sledgehammers and shovels in it were used to smash most of the train windows. Passengers fled in terror.

Police intervened a second time after righting broke out again at the Central Middlesex Hospital, where some of the youths had gone for treatment.

The increasing violence on Underground trains and London buses will be discussed at a conference next month between representatives of the Home Office, London Transport, police and transport unions.

Our Labour Staff writes: Officials of the National Union of Railwaymen said yesterday that tthe yhad complained over a long period to London Transport about violence on the Underground. They want prompter police action when trouble breaks out and vandal-proof facilities.

Mr David Farrugia, acting secretary of the staff assaults committee, which represents the three railway unions in London Transport, said that assaults on staff had increased steadily over the past five years. There were 238 reported assaults in 1978 and 291 last year.



Photograph by Frank Herrmann

One of the carriage windows smashed by hooligans at Neasden.

MP urges £1,000 fines after fire bomb at match

Sir William Elliott, Conservative MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, North, called yesterday for tougher action, including £1,000 fines, after a petrol bomb was thrown at a Saturday football match. He is to raise the incident with Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary.

The bomb was thrown at West Ham supporters during the match between Newcastle and West Ham at Newcastle. A supporter whose legs were scorched was taken to hospital, but returned to see the end of the game.

Sir William said yesterday: "It is almost tragic that a game which draws so much support in this part of the country should be ruined by a small element of hooliganism". He wanted stricter checks at the turnstiles.

Nuclear safety book 'could save 15 million'

Lord Belstead, Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, last night predicted that only 15 million Britons would survive an all-out nuclear strike, though twice as many might survive if they followed advice given in the Government's new handbook, *Protect and Survive*, which will go on sale this month.

Speaking on BBC Radio 4, he said the current review of home defence included the need for mass shelters for the public.

But the cost of providing them would be "astronomical", he said

It was not a matter of putting a price on people's lives, the minister, who is in charge of home defence, said. In the event of nuclear war shelters would not prevent people being killed by blast.

Herr Strauss pleased with Carter meeting

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, March 16

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Prime Minister of Bavaria and Opposition candidate for the chancellorship, expressed satisfaction with his talks with President Carter when he returned to Bonn today from a week's visit to America.

Attacked by the ruling parties for criticizing the West German Government abroad Herr Strauss said: "I have no doubt at all that the Americans are much more in agreement with the clarity and distinctness of my assessment of the situation and determination to draw consequences than with the dance of the seven veils performed by Helmut Schmidt (the Chancellor)."

Wizether the visit will help Herr Strauss on the domestic scene is open to doubt.

To some extent the Christian Democratic-Christian Social Union Opposition has become a victim of the Afghanistan crisis. International events have led to a feeling among the voters that may best be summed up by an old Adenauer slogan: "No experiment".

Greek party bides time on Euro-alliance

From Our Own Correspondent
Athens, March 16

The ruling New Democracy party in Greece refuses to commit itself as yet to an alliance with either the conservative or the liberal-democratic groups before actually joining the European Parliament next year.

This was made clear to a visiting delegation from the British Liberal Party which had hoped to induce New Democracy to join the European Liberals. New Democracy aspires to give an ideological home to Greek liberal voters after the collapse of the Centre in the last elections.

The British delegation, consisting of 20 Liberals, is led by Lord Gladwyn, Lord Banks and Mr Russell Johnston, MP for Inverness. They left today after four days of talks with Greek political leaders including Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Prime Minister.

Mr Johnston said New Democracy was uncertain about future alliances, but he himself felt that it did not have much choice and would have to side with the Liberal group.

Bill 'will add to empty council houses'

Almost 100,000 council houses are standing empty in England, and the Government's housing Bill will make matters worse, according to a report today in *Roof*, the magazine of the housing pressure group, Shelter.

That "shameful statistic" emerges from what the authors say in the first nationwide study of council housing investment programmes.

Housing investment statistics were compiled by each local authority to help the Department of the Environment to decide how much money each council could invest this year.

The report says that the 100,000 empty houses represent 2.2 per cent of England's total council house stock.

"Particularly disturbing is the fact that 22,000 of these houses have been standing empty for over a year. According to Shelter's most recent survey at least a million households are on council waiting lists.

The report claims that the Bill will "inevitably aggravate the problem. Local councils and housing associations will be forced to leave more houses needlessly empty, because the tenants of short-life houses acquired for improvement and demolition will have security of tenure."

Fees warning: More first home buyers will be squeezed out of the market by new government fees for building inspections, Mr Ronald King, president of the House-Builders Federation, today.

The fees, covering both inspections and planning approval, are proposed in the current Building (Prescribed Fees) Regulation, 1980, presented to Parliament last week.

The fees could add £160 to the cost of a new £25,000 house, he maintained. They would discriminate against private house builders and would only serve to expand local authority bureaucracy

More research needed on kidney disease

There was no shortage of money for kidney machines, Professor Oliver Wrong, chairman of the National Kidney Research Fund, said yesterday at the start of National Kidney Research Week. But there was a shortage of technical, nursing, and medical staff, whose training took many years

It would be unrealistic to think that there could be sufficient treatment on machines in the foreseeable future to save the yearly accumulation of patients who needed attention.

"The extra amount which would be required to treat all patients would amount to many millions of pounds annually, sums which are so vast that there is no possibility of raising them from private charity."

Therefore more research into kidney disease and kidney failure was badly needed. Unfortunately, the fund had to turn away half the people who wanted to undertake research this year, despite granting £447,000.

The fund was convinced that support of critical kidney research would prevent many patients from developing renal failure.

Professor Wrong said much work was being done in the United Kingdom to discover how to detect children with dangerous kidney infections early in their lives and to eradicate those infections.

"Modern treatment has been particularly successful in reducing the lethal complications of high blood pressure, including kidney failure", he said.

Cambridge run of 11 chess wins against Oxford

By a Chess Correspondent

Cambridge defeated Oxford 5—3 in the university chess match at the Royal Automobile Club on Saturday, their eleventh successive win.

Oxford led 2—0 and then 3—2, but Cambridge showed the greater steadiness in the critical stages. On the top board the international master, Shaun Taulbut, beat the former under-17 world champion, David Goodman, after being two pawns down.

Lloyds Bank, the sponsor, awarded trophies for the best games to Nicholas Benjamin, of Oxford, and Jonathan Friedland, of Cambridge.

Full results (Cambridge names first):

S. M. Taulbut (St John's, Marlborough and Downing) 1, D. S. C. Goodman (Latymer Upper and Keble) 0. Pirc def. 43 moves; S. J. B. Knott (St Paul's and Trinity) 1, H. D. Macpherson (Leys and Merton) 0. Reti, 47; M. A. Padden (Pangbourne College and Pembroke) ½, P. J. Rowray (St Paul's and Exeter) ½. English, 25; M. P. Townsend (King's Chester and Downing) 0, N. R. Benjamin (St Paul's and St John's) 1. OP Bogolyubov, 39; K. L. Harris (Bolton and Queens') 0, J. W. Branford (Tiffin and Wadham) 1. Caro-Kann, 39; C. A. Frostick (Dulwich and Trinity) ½, V. Brendel (Kiel University and Trinity) ½. Queen's pawn, 34; J. Friedland (St Paul's and Corpus Christi) 1, P. L. Walden (Churston Grammar and Queen's) 0. English def. 34; Miss J. Anson (Devonport High and Trinity Hall) 1, Miss R. Thomson (Perse Girls and New College) 0. four knights, 38.

Half a century of TV is recalled at exhibition

By Kenneth Gosling

An exhibition to mark a milestone in the history of British broadcasting is to be staged next week by the Science Museum, in London.

It was in March, 1930, that John Logie Baird's "televisor" went on sale and the experimental 30-line transmissions from the BBC's Brookmans Park station were accompanied by sound for the first time.

The Great Optical Illusion, the museum's exhibition, which Mr Leslie Mitchell opens on March 26 and which continues until September 28, brings together exhibits recalling 50 years of television history.

"One of the aims", the museum said, "is to reawaken the sense of wonder that is properly due to television but that our familiarity with it has inevitably dulled".

The sense of illusion will be strong. An electric overlay technique called Chromakey will make visitors appear to be flying like birds while actually having both feet firmly on the ground and Front Axial Projection will insert them optically into a projected scene.

No far away viewers will see each other on a reconstructed 30-line system

Period room settings are also included. Each will contain a montage of contemporary programmes on restored receivers of the correct vintage. A display of video recorders will illustrate the notable reduction in their size since they were first introduced.

In a more modern setting a feature on a forthcoming drama series will include part of a studio set and show the activities that go into the creation of one sequence. There will also be a small "pavilion of nostalgia" to recall the shows and the stars of the monochrome-only days.

Finally, the most up-to-date developments will be depicted, with items on television games, teletext, viewdata, the video long-playing disc and the domestic colour camera.

That will enable visitors to achieve a lifelong ambition, appearing before the camera and seeing and hearing the playback on a large-screen projection colour receiver.

Having been assembled with the help of the industry and the television companies, the exhibition appears to be one of those occasions when it is better to go out than to stay at home watching television.

Bonn defends its cautious policy towards the East

From Our Correspondent
Bonn, March 16

Official Bonn reacted with composure to the latest reports on American dissatisfaction with the West German Government for alleged lack of active support of United States policy.

A middle-sized power, a German official said, had to pursue a more sophisticated policy than a big power, particularly if, like West Germany, it was part of a divided country. This, by no means, meant that West German reliability as a firm partner of the Western block had to be questioned.

Diplomatic observers noted that for the first time the difference in interests between West Germany and the United States was clearly defined during the recent visit to the United States of Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor. This was bound to come sooner or later with the increasing weight of West Germany.

If Bonn was showing greater caution in dealing with the Soviet Union it was in the interest of the United States and Western Europe in general, it was said in Bonn.

Herr Schmidt sets great store on his policy of détente which, as he emphasised at his press conference on Wednesday, required that the balance of power in the world should be restored, not only by a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, not only in military matters but in political ones as well. West Germany was prepared to do its share and was doing it already, according to Herr Schmidt.

There was no doubt, he said, that both East Germany and the Federal Republic had a common interest in making their muted relations closer. Both states were members of two different alliances and were bound by different loyalties, but, "so far I have not had the impression, and I am glad of it, that the general development of world politics has impaired the relationship between the two German states."

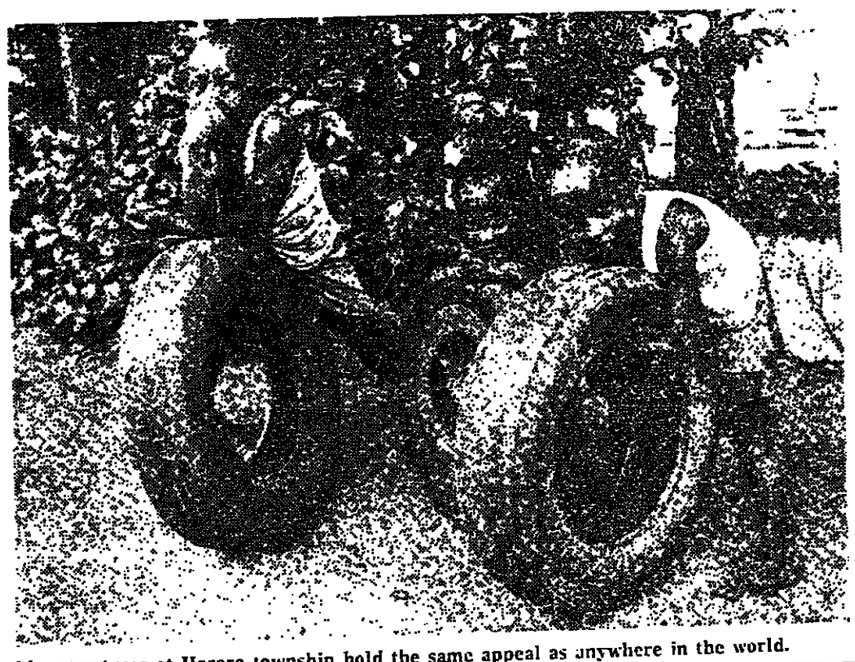
هكذا من الاصل

HODESIA

Tomorrow's citizens await the birth of their new nation

With the birth of the new and independent nation of Zimbabwe imminent, "The Times" staff photographer Brian Harris has produced these studies which reflect the similarities, rather than the differences, between the young of two cultural backgrounds.

elaxed relationship between pupils at Queen Elizabeth School, Salisbury (above) and a little girl and her doll in an Umtali street (right).



shirts in a Salisbury store show western design influence; old motor tyres at Harare township hold the same appeal as anywhere in the world.

EST EUROPE

'hreat of EEC collision unless ritain makes concessions

1 Michael Hornsby
sels, March 16

violent collision between in and its EEC partners ars to be unavoidable un- Mrs Margaret Thatcher is ared to scale down her 1 for a reduction in the of Britain's net contribu- to the EEC budget and to ot that the issue cannot be ved in isolation from other nunity disputes.

e EEC's spring summit ing, to which the Prime ster promised to come in spirit of compromise" is a fortnight away. Yet the sh claim, restated last week meeting of EEC represen- es in Brussels, seems to be rtially no different from defended by her last mber in Dublin.

can be summarized as a ction of £350m in Britain's contribution to budget ue (to bring it into line the country's share of the munity's gross national uct) supplemented by an ease of between £550m and m in British receipts to them to 75-80 per cent of EEC average *per capita*.

e British argue that even tback of this order would leave them heavy net con- tors because their budget ir is now forecast to reach 0m this year. However, member states remain as tant as ever to consider icial relief on anything like scale, and certainly not out counter-concessions Britain.

e one thing that might n the logjam would be a clear signal from the British that they are prepared to broaden the debate to include other contentious issues.

So far Mrs Thatcher has resisted this approach, arguing that Britain's budget burden warrants redress on its own merits. But the French and the Germans, who between them would have to shoulder about two thirds of the cost of reducing that burden, insist that if they are to make this sacrifice they must have something to show for it in return.

Any short list of issues where Britain might offer counter-concessions would have to include the disputes over lamb, fisheries, the European Monetary System, the status of North Sea oil and the level of EEC farm prices.

Concessions in some of these areas, notably agriculture, would make Britain's basic budget position still worse.

Mrs Thatcher gave an assurance that Britain would not block the majority view in favour of a 5 per cent rise this year in farmers' support prices and the European Commission's proposal for a punitive "super tax" on milk production. An informed calculation is that this would add about £1,000m to EEC budget expenditure.

Britain, with relatively few farmers and thus little t ogain from such spending, would sustain a net loss of some £130m. A further £150m would be added to its foo dimports bill.

British agreement to a scheme being pedaled by the French to protect their high-cost sheep farmers would involve an element of EEC-financed price support supplemented by direct subsidies paid for partly by the Community and partly by the French Government.

Such a scheme need not cost too much. It would also enable the French to open up their lucrative market to British sheep farmers.

Fisheries policy, where Britain has been closer to agreement with its EEC partners several times in the past two years, would be another relatively easy concession. It is unlikely that any agreed share out of EEC fish catches could be much worse from the British point of view than the present fre-for-all in Community waters.

Full British participation in the European Monetary System has also been mentioned as a possible bargaining counter. But only the Germans seem to be pressing for it strongly, while the French last wek set conditions for British participation calculated to be unacceptable.

There remains North Sea oil. West Germany, which is dependent on the North Sea for 10 per cent of its oil supplies, has been nagging at this issue for some time. Initially the Germans complained about Britain's oil pricing policy, but they are now more alarmed by the possibility that the Government may decide to slow down the rate of oil production to spin out the life of the North Sea fields.

I Giscard in vital Hamburg talks

1 Charles Hargrove
, March 16

esident Giscard d'Estaing ed in Hamburg this after- for a working dinner with Schmidt, the West Ger- chancellor.

eir talks are regarded in as an important phase in preparation of the Euro- summit in Brussels at the of the month, when in's demands threaten, in words of one French ster, to cause the most us crisis in the EEC since ntry in 1973.

e two leaders will also dis- the international situation, emphasis on East-West ions over Afghanistan and Middle East.

e French President con- s difficulties in the Com- ity over mutton, fish, agri- ural prices, and Britain's ribution to its budget, ld not be an obstacle to political cooperation else- e in the world.

He wants Europe to take the initiative in favour of peace and détente independently of the superpowers, which he believes are unwilling or incapable of constructive policy at present.

It is not the first time that M Giscard d'Estaing and Herr Schmidt have met in Hamburg. They did so a year ago to discuss the European Monetary System. They are also in constant contact by telephone, and they have already met three times this year.

Their personal friendship is a fundamental factor in the policy of the Community and one that the British Government, in the opinion of observers here should take more notice of.

When France and West Germany agree, there is often little that can be done by other EEC countries who oppose them. This was clear at the Dublin summit meeting last autumn, when Mrs Thatcher was compelled to climb down over her stand on Britain's contribution to the EEC. It will be the same again in Brussels.

While France emphasizes Britain's lack of Community spirit over its approach to agriculture, West Germany points to similar shortcomings on North Sea oil and energy. Both countries reject the British notion of a "broad balance" between payments and receipts in the community.

Herr Schmidt, who recently returned from Washington, will inform M Giscard d'Estaing of United States policy regarding the Afghan crisis, while the French President will report on his visit to the Persian Gulf.

The two governments have taken a similar sand on Afghanistan. They agree on the necessity to maintain dialogue with the Soviet Union, although that has met with a disappointing response.

The French Government believes that there is little chance of the British proposal for a neutralization of Afghanistand succeeding in present circumstances.

OVERSEAS

Afghanistan villagers say Russian troops burnt all their crops

From Richard Wigg
Khazana refugee camp
North-west Pakistan, March 16

The Afghan shepherd did not know his exact age—other villagers told him he was about 20—but he was very sure that it was the Russians who last week razed all the home in his village of Hilalzai in Afghanistan's eastern Kunar province and burnt down their crops.

After such an experience, modern weapons with which to fight the Russian invaders was the leitmotif running through all the Afghan tribesmen's complaints to me in this refugee camp.

"The Russians in their tanks came down the road leading into our village. They entered firing all their big guns, with the well-constructed houses their first targets. They roamed around, destroying everything and then went off to the next villages," the shepherd recounted slowly.

He had arrived the previous day in this camp in the Bajaur tribal agency set up only 10 days ago as the Russian and Afghan forces mounted a large tank and aerial offensive to crush the rebillious tribesmen of Kunar.

More than 4,000 men, women and children have poured into a camp of 550 green tents set down beside bright yellow fields of mustard and with the snow-covered mountain peaks of the Rurrand line behind.

The villagers of Hilalzai had only a few minutes' warning of the devastating attack when someone saw the tanks coming at about 10 am. As many women and children as possible were sent to the hills, while the men fought with small arms against Afghan paratroopers who had been dropped before the attack from helicopters on a hill near the village.

"When we came back to the village in the evening I saw many villagers dead, and all our fields, even t he trees, were burnt, so we had no food or shelter and we decided we must flee". The shepherd explained sullenly.

A 28-year-old small cultivator from another Kunar village, Lashai, destroyed in the same offensive in the Shigal valley where the "Mojaheddin" (Islamic insurgents) had been fighting for months, told me: "We are not cowards, if you give me modern arms I'll go back today and die for our homeland".

Everyone's thoughts in the camp kept coming back to arms, modern arms. Among those in the camp who had fled from Lashai village was the 30-year-old village schoolmaster.

"Until the Soviet invasion, bringing the latest weapons, we could fight the Khalqis (the communist followers of assassinated President Tarakki and Amin), but now we can't fight the Russians with the weapons in our hands; we need a superpower to help liberate Afghanistan, it can't be done without the active spport of the Auemricans," the schoolmaster argued.

"We listened in the village to all the radios," he went on. These included the Pushtu service of the BBC. "The Russians often claimed Chinese or American or Pakistani arms were coming in. Well we saw absolutely nothing and we were still awaiting them when the Soviet tanks and helicopters cae."

"We had never seen these things before. We exhausted all our ammunition from an automatic and it had no effect," another villager said of the Soviet helicopters.

"We can fight the Russians' tanks, but not these gunships without some anti-aircraft weapons," he went on, emphasizing unconsciously how brutally the Soviet offensive on their villages has wrenched these Afghan tribesmen out of backwardness into the late twentieth century.

"The Russians are only fighting us from their tanks and planes, not on the ground—they are afraid of us," another rugged young tribesman said.

Is there one othey way but arms to get the Russians out of Afghanistan, I asked them through an interpreter, thinking a refugee camp as good a place as any to try sampling ordinary Afghans on the international political moves to defuse the Afghan crisis.

"We don't know about politics, so we have no other way but to fight. But we don't have equal arms against the Russians," a 40-year-old tribesman replied, evidently putting everyone's feelings in a nutshell.

Two months after the Islamic foreign ministers' meeting in Islamabad and the visit of Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, the arms are not getting through to the *Mojaheddin*, all the Afghans on this side of the frontier seem agreed.

In Peshawar, where Afghanistan's anti-communist political leaders have set up their headquarters, Engineer Gulbuddin Hakmatyar, Amir of Hezb-i-Islami, the Islamic fundamentalist movement which claims the support of the largest number of insurgents inside Afghanistan, makes a bitter joke of it.

"The only modern weapons we have received from any government are from the Soviet Union. They left us their modern arms when they fought our *mojaheddin*", he told me.

Russian 'spied for America'

Moscow, March 16.—A Russian engineer has been convicted of spying for the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), a Soviet security official has disclosed.

General Semyon Tsvigun, first deputy chairman of the Committee for State Security (KGB) said in an article in the Communist Party journal *Kommunist* that the man's nam was A. B. Nilov, but did not give his sntence.

Mr Nilov, described as apolitical and selfish, was recruited by the CIA in Algiers in 1974 after he "violated the norms of behaviour for Soviet citizens abroad", General Tsvigun said.

He was trained by the CIA and given communications equipment and other espionage devices before returning to Russia. He was discovered and tried last August in Moscow.

The *Kommunist* article urged Soviet citizens to be on guard against foreign spies.

The article gave no further details of the Nilov case, but listed occasions when Soviet citizens had helped to catch spies.—Reuter.

Politicians in Iran allege widespread electoral fraud

Tehran, March 16.—Iran's first-round parliamentary election would be declared invalid if allegations of cheating in polling on Friday were proved, President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr said today.

He told the offical Pars news agency: "There have been many complaints of cheating which must be investigated. If we see that the cheating is widespread and serious, of course the elections will be cancelled."

The President added, however, that he did not believe cheating had taken place in all areas.

Mr Masoud Rajavi, the leader of the radical Muslim Mujahedin guerrilla organization, who is contesting Tehran, met President Bani-Sadr to request that the election for 30 seats in the capital should be nullified because of electoral fraud.

He alleged that the main offender was the Islamic Republican Party (IRP), whose candidates hold a majority of the approximately 50 seats so far declared.

Mr Rajavi told Pars that votes for him to rival candi- biased officials had credited votes for him to rival candidates and had allowed people to vote who did not have correct identification.

Mr Hashem Sabaghian, a former Interior Minister, told the newspaper Bamdad: "I believe that as long as the problem of illiteracy is not resolved in our country, the true representatives of the people will not get into the Majlis (Parliament). I witnessed voting in several stations and the lack of knowledge of people was openly abused and drawn-up lists were presented to them".

Ayatollah Muhammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani, a member of the ruling Revolutionary Council, told Pars that the allegations of electoral fraud were not sufficient to merit the cancellation of the election.

Counting proceeded slowly today and it appeared that less than half of the 270 seats in the parliament would be filled on the first round. Where voters failed to give a clear majority to candidates, a second round will be held

General executed: General Kamal Nezami, the martial law administrator in the holy city of Qom during the Shah's rule, was executed yesterday for ordering the shooting of demonstrators, officials said today.—Reuter.

OVERSEAS

Chicago mayor's fate overshadows the primaries in Illinois

From Patrick Brogan
Chicago, March 16

It is not so much who is going to win the Illinois primary on Tuesday that excites pundits here, but rather what fate is in store for Mrs Jane Byrne, the Mayor of Chicago.

It is pretty clear what will happen in both the Democratic and Republican presidential primaries, but it is not at all clear that the Democratic party machine, the last in America, still controls the city.

If Mrs Byrne loses the primary, that is if her candidates are defeated badly, then the machine will probably break up and a long and colourful era *in American politics will come* to an end.

Mrs Byrne took over the city a year ago, after defeating the man whom the machine had chosen to succeed the late Richard Daley as mayor.

She has been at war with her opponents ever since, purging the organization of those whose loyalty she doubts with a brutality that scandalized even the survivors. Richard Daley, despite his ruthless reputation, was less brutal—or so Chicago now claims to remember. In fact in his last years as mayor, he could afford to be gentle with his opponents because his control of city hall was so absolute.

Mrs Byrne's hold on power is still perilous and her position is weakened by the city's financial problems, many of them inherited from the last two years of Mr Daley's tnure, after he had suffered a serious stroke.

The city has been on the verge of bankruptcy, and has had to cut its budget. There have been strikes, a decline in the quality of services provided for citizens, and the mayor is on the defensive.

The revolt against her is being led by Mr Daley's son, Richard. He is running in Tuesday's primary for the *Democratic nomination for state* attorney here.

Although Mrs Byrne is campaigning vigorously against him and using all the immense power and influence of the machine to win votes for her own candidate, she is most unpopular just now. The Daley name is well remembered and she could be defeated.

Her problems are compounded by her quixotic decision last November to support Senator Edward Kennedy for the presidential nomination. She did it *out of loyal to his brother's* memory, a dislike of Mr Carter and a mistaken belief that Mr Kennedy would win easily.

She jumped on the Kennedy bandwagon as it was about to stop. But she has now instructed the Chicago machine to do everything possible to deliver the vote.

She has total every committee representative in every ward to bring out every voter, and to tell them how to vote. But even Richard Daley could not deliver the vote for an impossible candidate and Mrs Byrne's *hold on Chicago is far weaker* than his was. If she fails and loses the state attorney's race as well, she will probably lose her own reelection in three years' time.

Campaigns raided: Armed Puerto Ricans yesterday staged simultaneous raids on two presidential campaign headquarters, binding and gagging workers and spray painting "Free Puerto Rico" on the walls. The raids, on *President Carter's* headquarters in Chicago and on Mr Bush's in New York took place on the eve of Puerto Rico's Democratic primary.—UPI.

Police club blind marchers in Delhi

Delhi, March 16.—*Police* injured about 100 blind people fumbling and groping their way to the home of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, today when they waded in with bamboo staves to break up their demonstration.

The blind marchers defied a ban on demonstrations near Mrs Gandhi's official residence to try to present her with a demand that more jobs be reserved for the blind. They organized the protest on International Day of the Handicapped.

The Press Trust of India said about 200 blind people set out through the centre of Delhi but were stopped by police about two miles from the Prime Minister's house.

Witnesses said that some of the blind tried to grope their way past a police barrier across the road but police charged them with long bamboo staves called lathis and beat them up.

"It was heartrending to see the blind lying on the street with blood oozing from cuts", one witness said.

Mr Santosh Kumar Rungta, general secretary of the Indian National Federation of the Blind, said his organization sought permission from the police for the procession nearly two weeks ago.

"We pleaded with the police at the road block to allow them to proceed. But when we tried to march on, instead of arresting us, the policemen *started wielding lathis.*"

He said about 100 marchers were injured, 25 of them badly. Two were taken to hospital.

A Delhi police spokesman said 100 blind men were arrested after the incident, but the federation put the number detained at 150.

There was no immediate comment from the police on why handicapped people should have been so roughly treated. Opposition MPs are expected to raise the incident in Parliament.

Some of the blind marchers travelled hundreds of miles from west and central India to take part.

In a memorandum which the *marchers failed to deliver*, the federation urged the Government to treat the blind like India's lower caste people who are guaranteed a number of reserved jobs.

It also pleaded that education be made compulsory for the blind in India and for more special training institutions.

Indian police have been criticized in Parliament and the press recently for unnecessary violence and in some cases for the rape of women in custody.—Reuter.

An anti-Ku-Klux-Klan demonstrator flees from men wielding clubs and home-made shields at a rally of the racialist organization in Oceanside, California.

Syria accuses CIA of provoking violence

From Robert Fisk
Beirut, March 16

In his concern at growing disturbances in Syria President Hafez al-Assad is making ever more abusive attacks on the United States for instigating "sabotage and subversion" against his regime.

Just a month ago, the President was blaming the Muslim Brotherhood for the disorders in the northern cities of Aleppo and Hama. *But this weekend, he* broadened his condemnation to include the Americans and he did so in terms he has not used *before.*

The United States, he said, wanted "to bring the entire Arab world under a joint *United States-Israeli domination*" and was using Central Intelligence Agency agents to provoke violence in Syria.

It is, of course, nothing new for President Assad to blame the West for the crisis in the Middle East. For many years, nationalist leaders here have publicly adopted the conspiracy theory of history: that some labyrinthine plot concocted by the Americans and their allies has been solely resoonsible for the Israeli occupation of Arab lands and for the recurring wars in the region.

Syria regarded itself as the leader of the Arab rejection movement after the Camp David agreement in 1978. Since then President Assad has taken care *to maintain his diplomatic links* with the United States. The Americans also wished to preserve this relationship, *in however a cloudy form*, because the Camp David pact envisaged the future participation of Syria in a Middle Eastern Peace.

The fact that the President now feels constrained to blame the United States for his regime's present problems therefore shows just how serious the domestic unrest in Syria has become.

A year or so ago, the occasional assassinations and bomb explosions *in Damascus and* other cities could be laid at the door of Extreme Muslim fanatics. Earlier, before the much-publicized but predictably doomed plans for Syrian-Iraqi unity, the government in Baghdad was blamed.

Now the violence appears to have become so widespread that it is no longer credible to blame it upon a mere handful of political desperadoes.

The scale of the disorders in Syria can no longer be in much doubt. The government has troops with heavy armour up to Aleppo and over the past week President Assad has announced plans to arm up to 800,000 peasants so that they can combat "reactionaries" *and other lawless elements.*

Yesterday he claimed that he was prepared to call up a million soldiers against Israel if Syria were attacked.

Arming the Syrian peasantry *might be one way of creating a* people's militia, but for a nation as security-conscious as Syria it is certainly an unprecedented idea. Nor is it clear what the Syrian Army can do to stamp out disturbances in the north of the country, unless the government intends to place a military curfew on its cities.

Syrian troops, presumably *belonging to the internal* security force led by the President's brother Rifaat, arrested 15 men yesterday during searches in Damascus. The detainees were referred to as "common criminals". Another man was apparently killed resisting arrest.

Two days ago, peasants in the northern town of Harem killed five former landlords, although no details of the incident have been released.

In a separate but not unrelated statement at the weekend, the Lebanese Government outlined a new defence policy which would *involve* improved military coordination with "sisterly Syria" in any conflict with Israel.

The Lebanese Cabinet of President Elias Sarkis said that the security of Syria and Lebanon was "interdependent", although both countries undertook to respect each other's independence. The Lebanese also demanded "the mobilization of Lebanon's resources in defence of the Arab cause". This is a stronger line against Israel than that traditionally adopted by Lebanon.

There is little doubt that President Assad's present difficulties influenced the tone of the new Lebanese policy statement. Syria's military withdrawal from Lebanon is likely to continue in the coming weeks and the Lebanese are naturally anxious that the disturbances in Syria do not spill over into Lebanon.

There is some irony in this, since Syrian intervention in Lebanon during the civil war was prompted by precisely the same fear—that Lebanese violence might infect Syria. There are those who believe that this nightmare is coming true.

Vietnamese using poison gas, Khmer Rouge say

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, March 16

Samples of blood from Kampuchean soldiers, said to have been killed by poison gas used by Vietnamese forces, have been sent for analysis to the International Red Cross in Geneva, according to Bangkok representatives of the deposed Khmer Rouge government.

According to Khmer Rouge leaders, hundreds of their people have been killed by poison gas and other chemicals in western Kampuchea in the past year.

They claimed that the Vietnamese had fired the gas in 105mm mortar bombs, endanger*ing anyone within 500 yards of* the explosion. Many people had died later.

They also said that Vietnamese helicopters had dropped poisonous powder into dams and that some soldiers had died after drinking the water.

Ros Sareth, a 25-year-old Khmer Rouge soldier, said he was recovering from being poisoned after drinking water from a dam near the town of Siem Reap. Two companions had died after drinking the *same water.*

Khmer Rouge officials in Siem Reap province produced a jar containing earth and a yellowish powder recovered, they said, near a dam poisoned by the Vietnamese.

Nguyen Ngoc Suong, aged 24, a Vietnamese soldier who defected to the Khmer Rouge, said the Vietnamese Army had used mortar bombs containing poison gas in Kampuchea.

The Thai supreme command said last week that the Vietnamese had used some form of gas near the Thai border. It had *caused dizziness and debility* but there was no evidence it had killed anyone.

After lengthy examination of evidence American authorities are convinced, according to United States diplomats in south-east Asia, that toxic substances used by Vietnamese forces in Laos have killed hill tribes people in the past two and a half years.

President Zia decides not to change Cabinet

From Our Correspondent
Islamabad, March 16

President Zia ul-Haq, of Pakistan, said today that he had changed his mind over reshuffling his Cabinet before March 23. Last week he promised to reconstitute his cabinet, which consists of several serving and retired military officers and some civilians.

Talking to correspondents General Zia gave no reasons for his change of mind. But he promised other changes in the next few days.

He said that so long as he continued as head of the Government, it could not be expected to have a civilian appearance.

Janata governors may be ousted

Delhi, March 16.—Mrs Indira Gandhi's Government has indicated that it will replace some *of the Janata-appointed state* governors.

The Janata Government honoured the convention of letting the Congress Party-nominated governors continue in office. But Mrs Gandhi's Government is making a departure from the practice. No official explanation was available.

Hongkong campaign for homosexual law reform

From Richard Hughes
Hongkong, March 16

Hongkong community leaders are pressing for reform of anti-homosexual legislation to align it with modifications made in Britain in 1967.

Hongkong still adheres to the 1956 British law which classified all homosexual acts as illegal and provided for severe penalties.

That legislation was amended in Britain by the 1967 act which permits homosexual acts *in* private between consenting persons over 21.

The present campaign was launched by Hongkong councillors after a British police inspector, under inquiry for suspected homosexual offences, was found shot dead in his locked flat.

The Chinese inquest jury, despite the magistrate's pressure for a suicide finding, returned an open verdict and demanded reform of the anti-homosexual laws, which, they said, were responsible for the killing that now legally remains a mystery.

Traditionally, Chinese popular opinion—in China, Taiwan and Hongkong and among expatriates elsewhere in Asia—is opposed to homosexuality.

Hongkong community leaders are urging the appointment of a committee of respected residents, headed by a supreme *court judge, to discuss publicly* the case for modification of the law and to try to get local Chinese support for change.

Abortion tours: A Hongkong travel agency and the communist government hospital in the Chinese border city of Shumchun are now cooperating in the organization of regular "abortion tours" across the frontier.

A "tour", which lasts half a day, costs $Hk500 (£45).

King Hassan calls for sacrifices

continued from page 1

From this position, taken by the Saharans on the previous Sunday, journalists were able to reconstruct the pursuit of the Moroccans by the Saharan *guerrillas over 20 miles or so.*

The route was clearly marked, not only by burnt vehicles and thousands of shell casings, but *also by personal papers of the* Moroccan soldiers.

Caught or encircled by the Saharans a few miles from the *Amotti garrison, many of the* fleeing Moroccans were killed.

Captain Muhammad Lyoussi, who had been captured, said he had spent 20 of his 38 years in the Moroccan Army. He accused his commander of having fled towards the mountains with part of the Zellaka mobile column—the other engaged in the battle—leaving the captain and his men surrounded.

"Of the 126 men in my unit, 13 survived and were captured", the captain said.

He added that the Moroccan high commanders, including General Ahmed Dlimi, *com*manding the Oubjud column and supervising th eentire operation, and a Colonel Abrouk, *commander of the Zellaka* column, had watched through binoculars from the Ouarkziz as their forces were routed.

Hassan appeal: King Hassan of Morocco has called on Moroccans to sacrifice themselves for the Western Sahara.

The appeal, made in a speech to *government and military* leaders in Marrakesh yesterday, appeared to support reports that Morocco had sustained heavy casualties in recent clashes with the Polisario Front guerrillas

In the speech, published today by the Moroccan news agency MAP, King Hassan said he hoped Moroccans would "serve their flag and honour their oath by sacrificing them*selves body and soul to defend* the territorial integrity of their country".

Israel faces high cost for seizure of land

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, March 16

At a time of severe economic *crisis the Israeli Government* must find more than £300 million to pay compensation and development costs for the new Jewish suburb on the 1,000-acre site in east Jerusalem, which was seized last week amid widespread inter*national protests.*

The high cost of the controversial project to rehouse Jews on land annexed during the 1967 war was disclosed today by Mr Teddy Kollek, the Mayor of Jerusalem, who said he had no idea where the money was going to come from.

Much of the finance is needed to compensate Arabs, who own two-thirds of the land, all of which was formerly under Jordanian control.

Apart from runaway inflation in Israel—it is now more than 120 per cent—another reason for the large amount of finance needed for the scheme is the remoteness of the area where the Government plans to build homes for 12,000 Jewish families.

Ironically, the disclosure of the high cost of the project came on the eve of a crucial Cabinet-level economic meeting, which will be convening *tomorrow to work out which* ministries will have to suffer budget cuts to meet a new pay *demand by teachers.*

It also comes at a time when Mr Yigael Hurwitz, the finance minister, is trying to push through a programme of strict financial stringency.

Last week it was Mr Hurwitz who sanctioned the order expropriating land for the new suburb which is being built with an eye to making any future redivision of Jerusalem more difficult.

The timing of the decision was described by political observers as a deliberate snub to the United Nations, as the Security Council had just passed a unanimous resolution calling for the dismantling of all *Jewish settlements.*

Critics of the right-wing Likud Government's expansionist settlement policy have frequently cited the high cost of settlements as one of the chief arguments against adding any more to the total of over 100 already set up in the occupied territories. This point was again emphasized over the weekend at three mass rallies organized to protest against the settlement policy.

About 10,000 Israelis are estimated to have taken part in the angry demonstrations which were staged in Israel's three main cities—Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa.

At a lengthy session today, the Cabinet postponed, for the fourth week running, its planned discussion on how—if at all—it plans to implement *the decision approved in principle* last month to allow Jews to live in Hebron. The original decision caused an international *outcry, and world criticism will* certainly intensify if Jews actually start moving into houses there.

*An opinion poll published to*day by the Hebrew paper, *Ha'aretz*, showed that more than half the Israeli population opposes the concept of settling Jews in Hebron, compared with about one third in favour.

Jewish concern: Leaders of the Jewish community in Britain will call on Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, today to express concern at "the apparent shift" in British policy in favour of the Palestine Liberation Organization (our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

A resolution passed unani*mously yesterday by the Board* of Deputies, representative body of the 400,000-strong Jewish community, urges the Government to support the present negotiations between Israel and Egypt.

Prisoners of conscience

Philippines: Sixto Carlos

By Caroline Moorehead

Sixto Carlos has been in solitary confinement in the Philippine jail of Fort Bonifacio for the past 10 months. He occupies a cell 7ft long and 4ft wide.

When martial law was imposed by President Marcos in 1972, Sixto Carlos, a charter member of the Movement for the Advancement of Nationalism, was one of the first 60 people to be put on the wanted list. He went underground and became a leader of the National Democratic Front until his arrest on April 23, 1979.

Sixto Carlos, a scholar at the *University of the Philippines* and chairman of Political Science at the Chamber of Commerce, when he was forced underground, comes from a distinguished family. His father, Colonel Sixto Carlos, was the Judge Advocate General under President Magsaysay.

After her husband's arrest, Cristine Carlos, who was expecting their second child, searched for him for four months. During that time he was being held incommunicado and, according to a document that has reached the Commis*sion for International Justice* and Peace, tortured.

In this account of his arrest and questioning, Sixto Carlos describes being hosed continuously on the face while hanging from a hook

First Zimbabwe president may be Canaan Banana

Salisbury, March 16.—The Rev Canaan Banana, a Methodist minister involved in the black *nationalist struggle* since 1970, is widely expected to be elected the first President of an independent Zimbabwe, the *Sunday Mail* reported here.

The newspaper, quoting political sources in the second city of Bulamayo, said that Mr Banana, who is 44, would be nominated by Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African *National Union* (Patriotic Front) which becomes the ruling party.

The first task of the President in his largely ceremonial role will be to accept independence formally from Lord Soames, the Governor, on April 18. The President will be elected by the National Assembly and the 40-member rubber stamp Senate, still to be chosen, *no date for* the vote has been announced.

Papal visit: The Pope may visit Zimbabwe later this year as part of an African tour which is also expected to take him to Zaire and Ghana. Rev Edward Cassidy, the Apostolic Delegate to Southern Africa has said the possibility of such a visit "can not be ruled out" and there is also speculation that the Pope may visit Kenya.

Warning against 'pouring arms' into Gulf states

By Edward Mortimer

More sensitive Western policies towards the Gulf states are called for in a paper just pub*lished by the Royal Institute* of International Affairs.

The paper, written by one of the Institute's research associates, Mrs Valerie Yorke, says that governments in the Gulf have many good reasons—economic, political and technical—for not expanding oil production as fast as world demand, and Western pressure on them to do so could prove counterproductive.

"*Unless the West, specifically* the United States, is more sensitive to the concerns of the Gulf rulers and the internal *pressures they face*", Mrs Yorke writes, "the danger is that it will pursue policies that both create strains in its relations with Gulf states and inadvertently destabilize the region."

The paper gives a warning against "pouring massive quantities of weaponry into countries whose regimes may one day be rejected by their indigenous populations". It argues that, while maintaining a low profile Britain should use its influence to encourage the Gulf rulers "to introduce measures that would allow a greater degree of political participation than exists today".

There is a close link, not always recognized by Western policy-makers, between the state of the Arab-Israel dispute and the internal stability of the Gulf states, the paper asserts. *Britain, in particular, is urged* to adopt a "bolder policy" in seeking to establish conditions for a wider Arab-Israeli settlement embracing the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Oil consumers will be "compelled to adjust through economic recession, as traditional oil supplies become increasingly restricted," Mrs Yorke predicts.

"Rather than search for forms of pressure, the West *might more usefully consider* a range of incentives which might encourage the people of the Gulf to feel more friendly towards it. . . . *The first objec*tive should be to arrest the deterioration of the West's relations with the Arab oil producers."

Where Gulf rulers appear obstructive or equivocal, this should be understood "in the context of their nervousness over the adverse repercussions of the West's policies on their populations and on the divided Arab world".

One specific incentive suggested is an inflation-proof bond, to protect the value of surplus oil revenues invested in the West.

The Gulf in the 1980s (Royal Institute of International Affairs, £5).

Leading article, page 15

Afghan war threatens rare bird species

By Tony Samstag

Conservationists are concerned that rare species of wildlife might be further threatened by continuing warfare in *Afghanistan. One example is* the Siberian crane (*Grus leucogeranus*), a migratory species of which only 300 are known to *exist in the wild and 14 in* captivity.

The birds have been sighted in far fewer numbers than usual this year at their wintering grounds in Bharatpur, northern India, according to the International Crane Foundation *of Baraboo, Wisconsin.*

The foundation thinks the large birds might be tempting targets for young military *recruits or insurgents. Habitats* are also put at risk in the fighting, and minefields always take a heavy toll of wildlife.

*The political effects of in*stability on conservation programmes, too, are obvious. The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) writes in the spring issue of *World Wildlife News*: "FAO (the Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations) and WWF have been working together in the establishment of national parks and the project had developed successfully up until the time of the Russian invasion.

"It is ironic that Afghanistan was one of the first countries approached to accept the principle of a national conservation strategy."

The creation of such national programmes was among the recommendations of the World Conservation Strategy, released by WWF and a number of United Nations environment and development agencies earlier this month.

In 1978, Afghanistan created five wildlife santuaries, one of which, the saline lake of Ab-i-Estada in Ghazni province southwest of Kabul, is of particular importance to the Siberian crane. The lake also supports a breeding population of greater flamingoes, according to Mr Jeff Sayer, British FAO specialist.

Although conservation is unlikely to come high on the new Afghan regime's list of priorities for the time being, it may be some consolation to those concerned that the officals of the international environment agencies consider the Russians generally to be quite positive in their official attitude towards, if not always their detailed treatment of, environ*mental issues.*

The Russians are well respected, in particular, for their achievements in creating and managing national parks.

Anti-Gaddafi slogans reported in Libya march

By our Foreign Staff

Thousands of people have marched through the streets of Tripoli shouting slogans against the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, according to reports reaching *London*. The occasion was the funeral on February 28 of a former political leader who died in custody.

Mr Amer Taher Dgaies, one of the founders of the Libyan Baath party, died on February 27, three days after his arrest. *He was officially stated to have* committed suicide, but his wife says there were three bullet wounds in his neck.

According to a human rights group in Libya, Mr Dgaies "was asked to gather information about a certain Arab country" (*understood to be Iraq*).

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K (S) cc 01-836 4601 Evgs 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6.30 & 8.30 GARETH HUNT WINNER". Evening Standard. DEATHTRAP EARLY LEAPT OUT OF MY SEAT". D. Tel. DEATHTRAP MURDER MASTERPIECE". D. Mail. DEATHTRAP BEST THRILLER". D. Tel.

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ICH THEATRE (S) cc 01-888 Evenings 8.0. Mat. Sats. 2.30. TE LIVES by NOEL COWARD. AITKEN "irresistible". E. MICHAEL JAYSTON "fun. ite Gdn. "JENNY QUAYLE N COLLIER are excellent". E. "An enchanting evening". ews.

KET THEATRE cc 01-930 2. Evgs. 8.0. Wed. 2.30. Saturday 4.30 & 8.0. THY DONALD IN PLEASENCE REFLECTIONS w Play by John Peacock. AD 722 9301 THREADS in Byrne, sequel to The Slab Prevs. nightly 8 pm.

JESTY'S THEATRE 930 6606 Opening March 19th MICHELL, JULIA McKENZIE, WYNTER, ANN BEACH in rd Winning Broadway Musical THE 20TH CENTURY B PRICE PREVIEW TONIGHT AND NIGHTLY UNTIL MARCH ew upper circle and balcony ll available for opening night 19) at theatre box office.

TTA COCHRANE (TH. LIE DRAKE in UBU by Spike Directed by Charles ll. Mon-Fri 8. Sat 5 & 8.30. 242 7070. Half price prevs 29 Mar. Opens 31 Mar at 7.

HEAD 01-836 1916. Dnr 7, 8. CATCHPENNY TWIST by 1 Parker. No perfs Ton't. & Wed.

HAMMERSMITH 01-741 2311. nd Box Office 836 4207. Prev 7.30. Opens Tomor at 7. Wed 7.30. Sat 5 & 8.15 MAKE & BREAK ichael Frayn: cast includes d Rossiter & Pronella Scales. STUDIO: From Tomor at 7 Eves 8. Sat 9.30 POCO NOVO k by George Büchner. Director Johnston. Cast includes Karl in & Gwyneth Strong. Night Show: THE HAPPY Jonathan Adams & his Or-. 26-29 & 26-29 Mar. Eves Sats 10.45.

THEATRE S cc 01-437 3686. Sales 379 6061. Evgs. 8. S. Sat. 5 & 8. RICHARD BEBBS, PAUL EDDINGTON in unusually truthful and intel-comedy." The Observer. IDDLE AGE SPREAD ghtfully funny." Daily Express. OMEDY OF THE YEAR D END THEATRE AWARDS

ON (NT's proscenium stage): pert Tonight 7.45 (not Thes as originally scheduled). To-7.45. WHEN WE ARE MAR-by J. B. Priestly. (Note: of a Salesman replaces The s, Mar 27 & 29).

THEATRES

MAYFAIR S c.c. 01-629 3036. Mon. Thurs. evgs., 8.0; Fri., Sat., 6.0, 8.45. SUSANNAH YORK DANIEL MASSEY DONALD PICKERING APPEARANCES By Simone Benmussa after Henry James "STARTLINGLY BEAUTIFUL ARTISTRY OF NO MEAN ORDER" Times. "FRAGILE BUBBLE OF DELIGHT" D. Mail. EXQUISITELY ARTICULATED" E. Standard. "Infinitely elegant . . . For too long now the general critical lament has been of an absence of civilised intellectual West End evenings. Here is one, and if London doesn't flock to it then London doesn't deserve it". Punch.

NATIONAL THEATRE (S) cc 928 2252 FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER/LYTTELTON/COTTESLOE. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit Card bkgs 928 5086. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily. (incl. backstage) £1.25. Inf: 633 0880.

OLD VIC. 928 7616. Ninrod Theatre of Australia production THE CLUB by David Williamson "Riotous mickey-take of life in Brian Clough-land Down Under". E. News. March 4-April 12. Evgs. 7.30. Sat. Mat. 2.30.

OLIVIER (NT's open stage): Ton't & Mon 7.30 (low price prevs) OTHELLO by Shakespeare.

PALACE. cc S. 01-437 6834 Mon-Thur. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.40 JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR Group sales 01-379 6061. LAST SIX MONTHS

PALACE 2 cc 01-437 6834. From Sept 17. The fabulous new production of OKLAHOMA!

PALLADIUM cc 01-437 7373 YUL BRYNNER in RODGERS & HAMMERSTEIN'S THE KING AND I also starring VIRGINIA McKENNA HOTLINE—01-437 2055 Evenings 7.30 Mats Wed. & Sat. 2.45 Special perf. Good Fri. 7.30. Patrons please note mat. perfs. commence 2.15 from April 2.

PHOENIX Theatre cc S 01-836 2294 OPENING APRIL 10 at 7.0. The Michel Legrand romantic musical. THE UMBRELLAS OF CHERBOURG PRICE PREVS FROM APRIL 1 Group sales Box Office 379 6061

PICCADILLY. From 9 a.m. 437 4506 cc bkgs 379 6565. Ton't, Tomor, Wed, Sat 8, Thur Fri 7.30. Mats Thur 2.30. Sat 4.00 (Note new perf times) ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in repertoire with two productions Pam Gems' adult play: PIAF with Jane Lapotaire winner of 3 awards, at PIAF (Ton't, Tomor, then Mar 28, 29 m&e, 31. Apr 1 m&e, 11, 12 m&e, 14, 15). Magnifique' D. Mail and Hart and Kaufman's award-winning Hollywood comedy ONCE IN A LIFETIME (Mar 19 to 27). RSC also at the Aldwych and Warehouse theatres.

PRINCE EDWARD cc 01-437 6877 Evs. 8.0. Mats. Thur. & Sat. 3.0 EVITA by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber Directed by Harold Prince Group Sales Box Office 379 6061

PRINCE OF WALES 930 8681 Credit Card Bookings 930 0846 An evening with TOMMY STEELE and his Company SHOWBUSINESS PERSONALITY OF THE YEAR—Variety Club Award "THE SHOW I LOVE" Parkinson, BBC TV SPECTACULAR STAR DAZZLING ENTERTAINMENT" S. Tel. Mon-Thurs. 8.30. Fri. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.30.

QUEEN'S S cc 01-734 1166. Parties 01-379 6061. Evgs 8.0. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 6.0 & 8.15. JANE ASHER, MICHAEL GOUGH PHYLLIS CALVERT "beautiful performances". F.T. in BEFORE THE PARTY "a comedy really worth seeing" D. Tel. by Rodney Ackland. Story by W. Somerset Maugham. Directed by TOM CONTI.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593 At 7, 9, 11 pm. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts! New Girls! New Thrills! 23rd sensational year! Fully air conditioned.

ROUND HOUSE. 01-267 2564 OPENS APRIL 7th ONLY IN AMERICA Devised by Ned Sherrin compères Jeffery Bebler & Stoplet.

Royal Court cc 730 1745. Mar 26 at 7.30 HAMLET by William Shakespeare with Jonathan Price as Hamlet. Jill Bennett as Gertude. Now booking.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. LAUGH, I SHOULD HAVE CRIED BY CHRISTOPHER SMITH. THE PERSONAL EFFECT BY LUCY ANDERSON. JONES. (The 1980 Young Writers Festival). till Mar 29. Tues to Sat 7.30.

STRAND cc 01-836 2660 Evs. 8.0 Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. Longest running comedy in the World NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH Directed by Allan Davis Credit Cards 836 4143. Group Sales Box Office 01-379 6061.

SAVOY THEATRE 01-836 8888. CC: 836 8118 (Mon-Fri. 10-6) LESLIE PHILLIPS "is something of a marvel" The Times. JUNE WHITFIELD SYLVIA SYMS and ANDREW SACHS NOT NOW DARLING "The audience responded as if tickling feathers were attached to each seat". Evg. Standard. Mon.-Thurs. 8.00. Fri. and Sat. 5.45 and 8.45. Red. prices mats. on Fridays. Group bookings 01-839 3092.

ST. MARTIN'S. cc 836 1443. Evgs. 8.0. Tue. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP 25TH YEAR Two shows Apr 4. Gd Fri at 5 & 8

THEATRE ROYAL, Stratford E15 (nr. Stratford Tube). 534 0310. Proudly present an all-star cast in THE STREETS OF LONDON a sensational melodrama by Dion Boucicault. Directed by Diane Cilento. Perfs. Mon-Sat 8 pm. Sat mat 4 pm.

VAUDEVILLE. c.c. 01-836 9988. Grp Sales 379 6061. student standby. Eves 8. Sats 5.30 & 8.30. Wed. mat. 2.45. IAN OGILVY SHEILA GISH JAMES COSSINS "A SPLENDID NEW THRILLER FROM SIMON GRAY" The Times. "A COMEDY-THRILLER BOTH COMIC AND THRILLING" F. Times.

VICTORIA PALACE cc (01-828 4735/6 01-834 1317 Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.45 ANNIE "UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT"—The Observer. Group Sales Box Office 01-379 6061.

WAREHOUSE Donmar Theatre Covent Garden Box Office 836 6808 S Royal Shakespeare Company Ton't and all work 7.30 Howard Barker's THE LOUD BOY'S LIFE (not suitable for children). "First rate . . . definitive . . . splendid performances" Eve. News. All seats £2.10. Students £1.10. Adv. bkgs Aldwych.

WESTMINSTER. cc S 01-834 0283 RAGMAN A NEW MUSICAL MATINEES ONLY UNTIL SATURDAY MON-FRI 2.0 pm. SATURDAY 3.0.

WYNDHAM'S 836 3028 cc bkgs. 379 6565. Thts. only £1.80, £3, £4. Evgs. 8.40. Fri. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.40 Belt & Braces in ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST "One of the funniest shows London has seen in a very long time" Punch.

WINDMILL THEATRE cc 01-437 6312 Twice nightly at 8.0 & 10.0. Sunday 6.0 & 8.0. PAUL RAYMOND presents RIP OFF. Hotter than ever for 1980. The erotic experience of the modern era. 5th Great Year.

YOUNG VIC 01-928 6363. Eves 7.45. JOINT STOCK in An Optimistic Tract devised by the company. "a minor masterpiece" . . . hilarious . . . superb" B'ham Post.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO 928 6363. Tod't 7 p.m. THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING IRISH "gloriously rude, moving and disturbing . . . hilarious" Time Out.

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2 SHAFTESBURY AVE. 836 8861. Sep Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. 1: APOCALYPSE NOW (X). Wk. & Sun. 1.15, 4.30, 7.55. 70mm Dolby Stereo. 2: THE ONION FIELD (X). Wk. & Sun. 1.00, 3.00, 8.00

ACADEMY 1 437 2981 Satyajit Ray's THE CHESS PLAYERS (A). Progs. 1.15, 3.40, 6.05, 8.30.

ACADEMY 2 437 5129 Alain Tanner's brilliant film, MESSIDOR (X) Progs 1.45, 3.55, 6.05, 8.30.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. THE BILL DOUGLAS TRILOGY (AA). Progs. 4.25, 7.40. Sats. also 1.17.

CAMDEN PLAZA, Camden Town. 485 2443 (opp Tube). JOHN HUSTON'S WISE BLOOD (AA). 3rd month. Progs. 4.35, 6.40, 8.55.

COLUMBIA Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414) BLAKE EDWARDS "10" (X) Cont. Perfs. 1.00 (not Sun), 3.10, 5.20, 8.15.

CURZON Curzon St., W1. 499 3737. Now until Mar 26: DRAMA OF THE RICH (AA) (English Subtitles) with Catherine Deneuve and Giancarlo Giannini. Film at 1.45 (not Sun.), 4.0, 6.20 and 8.40.

DOMINION Tott. Crt. Rd. (580 9562). STAR WARS (U) in 70mm. Sep. perfs. dly., 2.00, 5.15, 8.30

(continued on page 6)

THE ARTS

Queen Victoria's own Maharajah

Queen Victoria's Maharajah, Duleep Singh 1838-93,
by Michael Alexander and Sushila Anand
(*Weidenfeld & Nicolson* £9.95)

Race, Sex and Class under the Raj
Imperial Attitudes and Policies and their critics, 1793-1905
by K. A. Ballhatchet
(*Weidenfeld & Nicolson* £9.50)

The Oxford History of India mentions Duleep Singh very briefly twice, the second time only as a footnote to the account of the conquest of the Punjab—"Dulip Singh was pensioned. He later lived in England as a country gentleman." This fascinating book by Michael Alexander and Sushila Anand is the expansion of this bald footnote, the material for which has largely been obtained from the royal archives at Windsor. It is the biography of the last Maharajah of the Punjab, who was a child of eight when his kingdom was annexed by the British in 1846. From the beginning he seems to have charmed all who came in contact with him—a personal charm never to leave him, and which resulted in a great deal of patience being shown to him in his difficult later years.

As a child he was fortunate to be put under the guardianship of a liberal-minded, affectionate, and enlightened couple—Dr John Login and his wife. He had been a medical officer in the Bengal Army, later moving to administration, and it was his example of Christian living which was probably the chief factor in the young Maharajah's conversion to Christianity from the Sikh religion. He was baptised in 1853, and later allowed to go to England in 1854, meeting Queen Victoria very soon after his arrival. She was to be "the greatest influence in his life" and the accounts of this influence through the letters which passed between them, and in the Queen's memoranda about the Maharajah, form one of the most interesting parts of this book. Both she and Prince Albert formed a great attachment to him, as did her children. Duleep Singh eventually bought a country house in Suffolk—Elveden—and lived as an English country gentleman. He was a good shot, and he filled his land with game, so much so that Queen Victoria wrote to him advising that he should not breed so much game "as it is unpopular in the country, and what I myself particularly dislike, viz the great extent to which you preserve game—it is very expensive, and is much disliked . . .".

The Maharajah with Prince Albert: drawing by Queen Victoria from her recently discovered sketchbook

His happiest years were at Elveden, but after 1878 his extravagance led him to ask the Government for more money to pay his considerable debts. The correspondence with the Government about his needs, roused and fostered his hitherto hidden resentments of the British, who he claimed, because of the annexation of his kingdom and through not keeping to The Treaty of Bhyrowal, had robbed him of his rightful income and heritage (which incidentally included the Koh-i-noor). His grievances turned into an obsession, which led him to try to persuade the Russians to help him to be restored to his Kingdom, and he finally set sail for India in a pathetic attempt to rouse the Sikhs to his cause, but was intercepted in Aden, arrested, and returned to Europe. One has to think back into that attitude of mind of the Victorian hey-day of Empire, to understand how unreasonable he must have seemed, and indeed eventually became, and to be surprised at how leniently he was treated.

Throughout all his troubles he maintains friendships, and above all the concern of Queen Victoria, who is revealed as a most sensitive adviser and friend, and who would have done more to help him if she had been allowed to by her ministers.

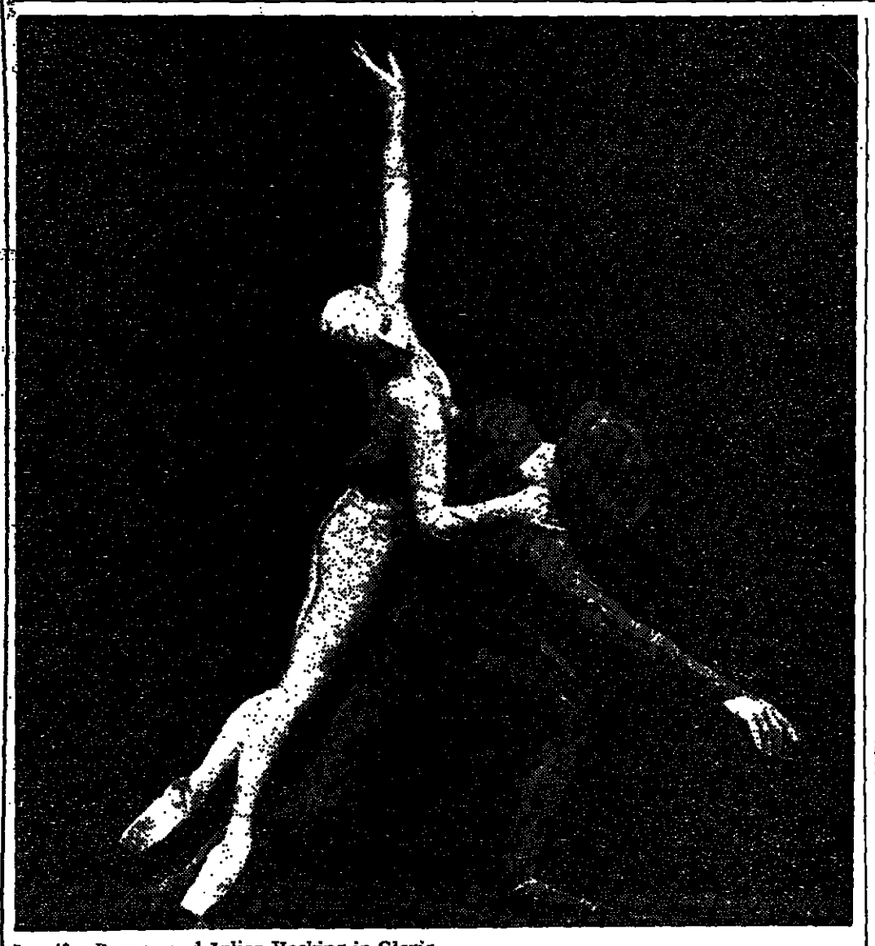
We step into a different world in Professor Ballhatchet's book—all is VD, prostitution, race and class barriers. If anyone hopes for erotica from the title, they will be disappointed. The concern of the British in India was the preservation of power. Therefore the military power to be effective must be contented, and the soldiers who made up the military power deprived of marital comfort must be provided with alternative sexual relief in the persons of Indian prostitutes to keep them content. The officers and administrators were allowed to marry, and if they did not, were allowed to keep an Indian or Burmese mistress discreetly, but were discouraged from marrying even suitable Indian or Burmese women because this lowered the British in native eyes. It is the "them" and "us" syndrome, and marriage makes "them" one of "us".

It is a depressing picture Professor Ballhatchet draws of the injustice of class and racial prejudice. It is also a picture of injustice to women, though he does not specifically draw this out. One is left with a feeling of despair at the hypocritical blindness of racial barriers, still prevalent today, differing only in manner, not kind. It seems to be a peculiarly British fear that if you let go of appearances, the whole moral fibre of society is eroded.

Professor Ballhatchet makes a careful analysis of how this distance between the sexes was maintained by both upper and lower classes, and between the races of ruler and ruled, and it makes depressing reading. I myself would have been glad of some examples of kindness, goodness, and generosity which I cannot believe did not exist.

Both books deal with hitherto largely ignored subjects, ignored as they were intended to be at the time, and they are examples of our urge today to analyse the blooming of the Indian Empire through its hidden roots.

Mary Thatcher



Jennifer Penney and Julian Hosking in *Gloria*

A lack of reality

Gloria
Covent Garden

John Percival

"Gloria in excelsis Deo", the opera chorus cries at Covent Garden, while figures looking like ghosts and corpses from the First World War rise at the back and fill the stage. So begins Kenneth MacMillan's latest work for the Royal Ballet, given its first performance on Thursday. The contrast between words and deeds, continuing all through, must be deliberate; the question arises, what MacMillan means by it.

Some verses from Vera Brittain's *Testament of Youth*, printed as a programme note, give a clue. They contrast the happy beginnings of the "war generation" with the fate that waited for them. Perhaps MacMillan intends us to remember how earlier generations assumed the worst would never happen to them and to reflect, at times of rejoicing, on doom in store. That is only my guess; whatever his idea may be is never made explicit.

Poulenc's music, one of the last works he wrote, reflects the words of the most joyful section of the Mass. So it is surprising that, although the choreography seems to contradict the text, it accords very closely to the shape and texture of the score. That enhances the ballet's irony.

Visually, *Gloria* is striking and exciting. A new designer, Andy Klunder, has dressed the dancers in greys and gingery browns. The men wear helmets shaped like tin hats; their tights are textured so that they look flayed. The women's skirts hang in shreds like shrouds. A low ramp at the back allows MacMillan to stage some dramatic entrances and exits.

The choreographer has devised impetuous, often angry solos for Wayne Eagling, making the most of his forceful thrust. Jennifer Penney and Julian Hosking have the other central roles, sometimes providing a quieter relief, sometimes joining Eagling in vehemence. Many of the fastest sections of music are given to Wendy Ellis and three men for spectacular passages of virtuoso partnering (but was she really meant to grin all the time?).

The ensemble (another 14 women and 10 men) have some interesting moments too, especially in an agitated section for all the women near the end. Altogether, this is the most imaginative and individual choreography MacMillan has made for the Royal Ballet in quite a time, marching in atmosphere and intensity his recent works for Stuttgart and Paris, although I fear some will find it resembles them also in being far from easy to comprehend.

Teresa Cahill was the excellent soprano soloist and Ashley Lawrence the conductor in a performance that sounded confident and idiomatic.

By comparison, the new production of *The Four Seasons* that preceded *Gloria* looked dowdy. The old costumes and setting have gone: no great loss, but the new dresses by Deborah Williams are a sad compromise, lacking the clarity of plain tights or the flattery of decorative costumes. Seen against the backcloth from *Concerto*, they make the dancers look frumpish.

Like this, the choreography appears a string of separate dances, some good, some not, but lacking any total shape. Brilliant dancing might have saved it, but with a few exceptions the performance was uninspired.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from later editions

MONDAY BOOKS

Gone with Hardy
Nottingham Playhouse

Ned Chaillet

There are two things that Stan Laurel and Sylveste McCoy have in common in their comedy. The most important is precision, but there is also a stillness in their differing styles of performance that is their strength in the midst of chaos. With Mr McCoy now impersonating Laurel in the British premiere of David Allen's biographical play, there is much canny imitation of Laurel's celebrated film gestures.

He captures the vaguely unconscious clowning of Laurel fiddling with his buttons, or pulling his hair up with his fingers, and creases his face with that simple grin that excused Laurel his worst blunders, but Mr Allen has given his company of three little to do in the way of living comedy. Like Mr McCoy's frequently exact evocation, the action depends on a past that is familiar, and the chaos of real comedy is absent.

Hilarity might be against the playwright's wishes. The span of action is an affair with an Australian performer that gave Laurel his second name and covered his movement from American Vaudeville houses to his first attempts at Hollywood. The girl, calling herself Kate Laurel, is shown beseeching Stan for work.

In a damaging manner, Stan and Mr Allen give her her way, showing her sinking into drink and threatening to sabotage Laurel's rising comic fame. Her inadequacy as a clown being a major point, it can hardly be expected that her routines with Stan will bring much laughter, which is perhaps why the play has a slightly blue comedian on hand.

It is also why the dogged work of Mr McCoy, Jenny Lee-Wright and Dave Hill does less than bring the house down. There is much to admire in the smooth, unhurried way they go about the comic routines, guided to a silent film sense of concentration by the direction of Geoffrey Reeves. Still, there should be a sense of coarseness in the first half that is missing. Otherwise, it is hard to understand Mr Allen's point that Laurel has grown into something too subtle for Kate. That point is instead demonstrated with three hurried burlesque routines which are meant to be too rough for the film censors.

The steady glow of mild amusement comes not from the writing, but from the skills of Mr McCoy and Mr Hill. While it is particularly good to see the the talents of Mr McCoy given a challenge, for he is a valuable asset to the theatre, it is a shame that the care lavished by Mr Reeves did not find a livelier script. Preferably, with a large measure of chaos.

Delia Smith
BBC 2

Joan Bakewell

Everyone eats: many people cook. The fast-food revolution, freezers, and working wives are bringing about an entire change in the way we deal with meals. Delia Smith is in the vanguard of that change, not so far ahead as to be freaky, but leaving behind the older modes of elaborate preparation and the fancy dressing up of dishes.

Her cookery course, by its very formulation, pasta one week, meat another, this time cheese, provides a television reference book rather than the now dated full-scale and daunting spread plus wines to match. Hers is, in the long-term, more helpful for the 1980s.

The truth is, however, we no longer live in classic times, with people hovering to offer help or Johnny hovering to proffer drink. We live in homes like Delia Smith's, among people like Delia Smith . . . or so she persuades us. We make mistakes, as she does: "Sorry, that is wrong, I meant one and three quarter pint soufflé dish." We have fads as she does: "Being me" is one of her recurring excuses for extra garlic or added nutmeg.

Erica Griffiths, the director, could easily have edited out the personal lapses or quirks. The merit of the series owes much to the fact she did not.

This time we had cheese Not too visual a prospect, perhaps. One of the unfairnesses of the series is that bright foods come off best. Hungarian goulash sets the mouth watering. Anything with tomatoes cannot miss. But pork is a poor performer, coming across pale and insipid.

The box is unfair that way, but Delia Smith (personally I call her Delia, so totally has she taken on the nature of a family friend) makes up for it. Looking bright and neat, competent without being bossy, friendly without being familiar.

Her programmes fairly rattle along. I like them most when recipe follows recipe fast. Those excursions outside the studio, film forays after food at source, are not why we addicts watch at all. Our pleasure lies in returning from a day's work, transferring the evening meal from freezer to cooker, then sitting back over the first drink to watch Delia at work. She comes out of the series like fresh bread from the oven; warm, crisp, wholesome and appetizing. And makes you want more.

The Summer Party
Crucible, Sheffield

Ned Chaillet

When Stephen Poliakoff wrote a play about a disc jockey there was some suggestion that he at least occasionally listened to the radio. There is nothing in his new play to suggest that he has ever listened to anything since, with the possible exception of inner voices and the tapping of typewriter keys.

Yet he is still sending out his messages like some boyish Joan of Arc signalling from his private flames or a horror-stricken Peter Pan with new doubts about perpetual childhood. In *The Summer Party* he builds an elaborate parable about a miraculous policeman and just manages to make it clear that his charismatic chief constable is meant to charm everyone with his unorthodox manner; everyone, that is, except a typist who sees through his benign manner and recognizes his fascistic hunger for absolute power.

Rather like a rabbit trying to pull a magician from his hat, Mr Poliakoff gets all the details of reality wrong. As if he had read about rock stars and heard that they perform at open-air festivals he has placed the action in an idyllic backstage glen on such an occasion. The teeming thousands of fans are safely removed that way, but then so are the stars who never turn up for the concert.

I might scoff at Mr Poliakoff's fantasy that fans would idly endure the time from dusk until dawn without entertainment and be only mildly restless. I could chortle at his invention of a pre-pubescent poltergeist act meant to enthrall the thousands—"People want to believe in you", says the policeman, though the boy is booted off the stage in tears. But I can only wonder at his assumption that the chief constable could exist in a uniform that has not got the arms tied behind the back. Instead he would have us believe that the crowds cheer him when he offers only the beauty of the sunrise for their £8 tickets.

In lavish elegance Peter James offers a production with attractive players: Patti Love, Alan Rickman, Hayley Mills, Roger Lloyd Pack and the obscene child played by Dexter Fletcher, but their laudable seriousness hides nothing of the play's vapidity.

The strength of the Crucible is that it can simultaneously offer Barrie Keeffe's *Sus* in the Studio, but how much better if Mr Keeffe's passionate, powerful, beautifully observed and grossly undervalued *Bastard Angel* had been on the main stage and Mr Poliakoff's play in the cellar.

Academy of St Martin
Wigmore Hall

Stanley Sadie

Whatever shape they take, from full orchestra to chamber ensemble, and whatever music they play, from the baroque to the modern, the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields have a style of their own, a style based on graceful phrasing, warm tone and unsensational musicianship. Even in the absence on Saturday of both their founder, Neville Marriner, and their present director, Iona Brown, this style was firmly in evidence in a programme of romantic music.

They played works by Brahms and Mendelssohn, works in which the composers threw off the disciplines and austerities of string quartet composition in favour of the luxuriance of six instruments or eight. Mendelssohn's Octet drew from them a performance in many ways beautifully formed and executed. The confident, sensitive management of the inner parts meant that these eventful textures were happily realized. The players always seemed to be of one mind: their articulation of detail was unfailingly unanimous, their phrasing and shaping consistent—for example in the first movement's second subject, where Mendelssohn testingly repeats an idea many times over on different pairs of instruments.

Then there were some fine things from Hugh Maguire, leading the ensemble: a little chromatic phrase in the development touchingly done, another in the coda. Yet Mr Maguire, though always sweet and clear, did seem to lack something of the ring and opulence at the top of his instrument needed to give the whole a proper balance and perspective. That could have been some trick of the hall, though the Wigmore is not usually given to acoustical trickery. More certainly Mr Maguire's responsibility were some of the small but critical slips from accuracy in his intonation, most notably in the closing pages of a movement, of which that in the last bars of the Scherzo though fleeting was the most obvious.

In Brahms's G major Sextet too there were moments of carelessness or excessive tension. But this was in the main a lyrical reading: indeed it began almost excessively relaxed—a work on this scale profits from a slightly shy, hesitant easing into the music rather than this ready, almost facile assumption of its manner before we are fully settled into our seats. Still, there were eloquent moments, especially from the intense first cello. The intermezzo was done with charm and delicacy, the Adagio with due nostalgic sweetness of expression; and the finale, after a nicely contained start, had a proper crescendo of ebullience. A veritable banquet of string sound.

SPORT

Rugby Union

England take spoils but Scots share glory

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Scotland 18 England 30

England and Scotland fashioned a vivid, memorable game at Murrayfield on Saturday from which both teams emerged with heads held high. For the victors, all the tangible and intangible spoils as their Everest at last was scaled: Calcutta Cup, championship, triple crown and grand slam. But for the losers there still was much of the glory. By all the tokens, Scotland should have been dead and buried long before the end, yet such was their resilience, such their audacity and running skills, they simply refused to lie down.

The last rites seemed due for enactment by half-time, when England, thanks mainly to the marvellous control of their forwards, had built a lead of 19—3. When, early in the second period, Irvine pulled back three points for Scotland, England at once retaliated with another try, which made it 23—6. When Scotland scored a thrilling one themselves, they must have felt like Sisyphus, rolling his boulder towards an unattainable summit as England yet again struck back, first with a penalty and then with Carleton's third try of the day, to stretch their advantage to 18 points.

That last score gave England a crucial leeway, for which later they could be thankful, for Scotland still had the spirit to score one more try themselves, a beauty by Rutherford, and, with several close calls, to have England's weary forwards almost reeling on the ropes.

England, who last scored five tries in one international in 1953 (against Scotland at Twickenham), prevailed by two goals, two penalty goals and three tries to two goals and two penalty goals, and it was the crushing performance of their pack which created the platform for success.

Their superiority in the tight, clearly visible at the first scrimmage, was total almost throughout the contest. One had seen the Irish and French packs thoroughly discomforted by England but that was nothing to the disarray of the Scottish eight behind which the gutty Laidlaw performed nobly and his backs, on the shortest commons, always contrived to make something out of little.

Since England, in the first half, won the lineouts by a margin of two to one—Colclough was outstanding here—and dominated ruck and maul; the half backs had a gilt-edged base for exploitation and they made the most of it. Smith with canny and unerring judgment and Horton with some fine and tactical kicking—or linking at the appropriate time—which was near perfection.

All this confirmed that England were not to be diverted from the controlled, pragmatic approach that had served them well, and on this occasion it was given a vital cutting edge by Woodward who created two tries with some running at close quarters that spelt confidence, authority and class.

The writing was on the wall for Scotland when Colclough won one of their throws and Woodward, arced one way, then swayed past Johnston to send Carleton racing in, for Hare to chip home a nice conversion. Before the half-hour, when England projected a peel behind a lineout won by Neary, the ball came back instead to Smith, and Woodward, going round Lawrie's attempted tackle, foiled both Scottish flankers as he weaved and accelerated through on the shorter side to provide a scoring pass for Slemen.

Within minutes, England's pack on their own put-in had heaved back their opponents close to the Scottish line, Scott had made a timely pick-up and Smith had put in Carleton for another try. At this point Scottish dykes looked set for breaching but there was no glimmer of despair when a Hare penalty rebounded off a post and Beattie sparked off a thrilling counter-attack, involving eight pairs of hands. Beattie, fast and flexible, competitive and skilful, had a game at No 8 that made one wonder how he might have fared in a pack not sent into reverse. Considering the difficulties, the flanker, Leslie, did pretty well, too.

A long penalty by Irvine (off a post) and then one from Hare made it 19—3 at the interval, whereupon Irvine kicked another and England's remorseless forward pressure, involving three rucks and no less than 14 pairs of hands, produced a try for Smith. Uttley started it by winning a Scottish throw, and he was in at the death with the last pass. Hare's kick came first off a post. He had missed his first touch but otherwise played with courage, security and flexibility. The brave Hay, having taken an early knock in the rib cage, had just departed, to be replaced by Jim Gossman, winning his first cap.

Still, Scotland came back. Tomes won a lineout and capped a marvellous combined movement by scoring himself after Renwick had supplied the rapier thrust. Irvine converted. Again, the instant English riposte—a penalty by Hare and then a try by Carleton, steaming home unchallenged from a happy bounce when Irvine failed to scotch a clever kick put up by Dodge under some pressure.

Still Scotland would not yield. The swift and skilful running of their midfield threatened constant danger, no one more than Renwick, sharp as a weasel with his blistering acceleration, Irvine no sluggard from the rear and Johnston polished and creative. Renwick put Roberston over but the wing hit the corner flag first. Then Rutherford, fed by Gray after a scrummage in tatters, scythed through to the posts with a devastating burst, and Irvine converted.

Scottish hearts were singing as England tired. Horton, in the nick of time, foiled with an interception a likely foray by Irvine, who was at the heart of another attack just stopped by a desperate defence. Robertson and Johnston staged a dangerous sally up the right, but England held out and the sound of no side, blown by an excellent French referee, must have been sweetness to the ear. It seems hard indeed on Scotland to have played so much exciting field and yet to have finished bottom of the pile again.

SCOTLAND: A. R. Irvine (Heriot's FP, captain); K. W. Robertson (Melrose), J. M. Renwick (Hawick), D. I. Johnston (Watsonians), B. H. Hay (Boroughmuir) (rep. J. Gossman, West of Scotland); J. Y. Rutherford (Selkirk), R. J. Laidlaw (Jedforest); J. N. Burnett (Heriot's FP), K. C. Lawrie (Gala), N. A. Rowan (Boroughmuir), A. J. Tomes (Hawick), D. Gray (West of Scotland), D. G. Leslie (Gala), J. R. Beattie (Glasgow Academicals), M. A. Biggar (London Scottish).

ENGLAND: W. H. Hare (Leicester); J. Carleton (Orrell), P. W. Dodge (Leicester), C. R. Woodward (Leicester), M. A. C. Slemen (Liverpool); J. P. Horton (Bath), S. J. Smith (Sale); F. E. Cotton (Sale), P. J. Wheeler (Leicester), P. J. Blakeway (Gloucester), W. B. Beaumont (Fylde, captain), M. J. Colclough (Angoulême), R. M. Uttley (Wasps), P. Scott (Cardiff), A. Neary (Broughton Park).

Referee: J.-P. Bonnet (France).

Final championship table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	4	4	0	0	80	48	8
Ireland	4	3	0	1	70	65	6
Wales	4	2	0	2	45	70	4
France	4	1	0	3	55	78	2
Scotland	4	1	0	3	61	83	2

Captain courageous: Beaumont has Uttley and Cotton in support as Renwick prepares for the impact.

Irish signal end to a memorable decade

From Richard Streeton
Dublin, March 16

Ireland 25 Wales 9

Ireland's crushing victory over Wales at Lansdowne Road was an occasion that will never be forgotten by those present. Ireland won by three goals and a penalty goal to a try and a penalty. Not to mince words, Wales were not so much beaten as thrashed. It is a tribute to Welsh glories of the bygone decade, now clearly ended, that any analysis has to start with what went wrong for them rather than what went right for Ireland.

From the start Wales lacked cohesion, rhythm and spirit; in short, they were unrecognizable. There was far more to it than that the Irish did not allow them to settle. All through, the Welsh scrummage was wheeled; the Welsh looked slower about the field; they were unable to win their own ball in the rucks; and their place-kicking once again cost them points this winter they should have had. Wales have started slowly before but this time the corporate willpower and character to pull themselves together and come from behind could not be found.

Whether stronger leadership than Squire was able to provide would have made a difference is hard to decide. He himself was generous afterwards: "Ireland never allowed us any respite; they disrupted our pattern and never let us play." To some onlookers however, it was more probable that the furore which followed the match at Twickenham has left scars on Welsh temperament and moral that have not yet healed.

The Welsh selectors, too, will be digesting several other unpalatable facts before next season's centenary programme. Blyth, for all his other attributes, is not a full back who bends easily to deal with the rolling ball. Both Rees and Keen have shortcomings not normally associated with Welsh wings: the one has handling problems and the other lacks directness. It proved debatable wisdom, in the absence of Gareth Davies, to play Richards and Morgan out of positions they fill for their clubs. Morgan's timing in a lot of what he did was awry.

Butler at No 8 won a modicum of ball at the back of the lineout. With Martin also prominent, this was the solitary area where Wales bettered Ireland but in this particular match it was unimportant. The retention of Butler, the man in possession, with Quinnell now fit and on the replacement bench, did Wales's cause little good in other aspects. Price had a good game but Lane disappointed under the ceaseless pressure. Fenwick put Wales ahead with a penalty from almost halfway in the fourth minute but then missed two more long range attempts shortly before the interval that might have rallied Wales; later he was short with another feasible chance.

Enough, though, of Wales's problems: this was an Irish triumph and they could have won by a far larger margin. As it was, this was Ireland's first win against Wales since 1970. The 14—0 score then has remained Wales's heaviest margin of defeat in the championship until it was repeated yesterday. Slattery's international career began in 1970 and he was the sole survivor in Ireland's team spanning the two games so it was appropriate that his leadership and brilliant attacking play should have been the keystone of Irish success.

The aptest summary later came from Noel Murphy, who is now relinquishing his roles as an Irish selector and the national coach: "It was a question of concentration, pressure and power, and in all those cases I do not think you could fault Ireland." He was so right.

The speed and efficiency shown by the Irish forwards in everything was remarkable. On several occasions the Welsh passed along the line and set up a ruck, only to lose the ball. Slattery, O'Driscoll and Spring were tireless and it epitomized the Irish performance that Orr, Keane and Fitzgerald often caught the eye in the loose as well.

Campbell, who kicked nine points to raise the individual championship scoring record for one season to 46 points, had a far more authoritative match as a tactician and runner than previously this winter. Patterson could not be faulted in this game, kicking well and running with shrewd opportunism.

After Fenwick's early score, Ireland attacked strongly and moved ahead in the ninth minute when good work by McNaughton from a rucked ball gave Irwin a try which Campbell converted. Campbell kicked a penalty early in the second half and from this moment Welsh confidence and coordination were shredded beyond repair. There was even a brief suspicion they would lose their heads too but fortunately the moment quickly passed.

Ireland, though in full control, scored only two more tries through O'Driscoll and Fitzgerald. Both stemmed from charged down kicks and both were converted by Campbell. In injury-time Blyth scored a try for Wales but it was an irrelevancy in the game's overall context; by then the Irish crowd were also winning the singing.

IRELAND: R. C. O'Donnell (St Mary's College); T. J. Kennedy (St Mary's College), D. G. Irwin (Queen's University), P. P. McNaughton (Greystones), J. Moloney (St Mary's College); S. D. Campbell (Old Belvedere), C. S. Patterson (Instonians), P. A. Orr (Old Wesley), C. F. Fitzgerald (St Mary's College), M. P. Fitzpatrick (Wanderers), N. T. Keane (Tullamore), J. B. O'Driscoll (London Irish), D. E. Spring (Dublin University), J. F. Slattery (Blackrock, captain).

WALES: W. R. Blyth (Swansea); R. E. Rees (Neath), D. S. Richards (Swansea), S. P. Fenwick (Bridgend), L. Keen (Aberavon), P. Morgan (Llanelli), T. D. Holmes (Cardiff); C. Williams (Swansea), A. J. Phillips (Cardiff), G. Price (Pontypool), R. J. Martin (Aberavon), G. A. P. Wheel (Swansea), S. M. Lane (Cardiff), E. T. Butler (Pontypool), J. Squire (Pontypool, captain).

Referee: L. Prideaux (England).

Rugby League

Brave referee gives England the benefit

By Keith Macklin

The Stade Pierre Pierroux showed the French game to the Huddersfield Giants, Bill Thompson, who deserves some sort of medal after allowing what really have been a thrilling Championship decider in Narbonne.

Given the closely knit nature of a low-scoring and not overexciting game, England were leading 4—2, the result of a try, half-a-try from Evans and one goal from Redfearn against a penalty goal from Bourret. As France mounted a fierce attack they crossed the England line, but the final try was disallowed for a forward pass that Mr Thompson would have ruled, on execution squad for offside, but he allowed the try to stand. However, given the somewhat excitable nature of the French, what followed was inevitable. The referee was surrounded by the whole French team, protesting vociferously and, while not exactly intimidating Mr Thompson, making the unfortunate man uncomfortable for him.

Everybody, other, was upset, and some by-standers felt that Mr Thompson blew for time perhaps a few seconds early. Before this final flurry of excitement the only other dramatic incident had been the flattening of the England forward, Rees, who had to be carried off the field with apparent concussion.

By their victory England have won the European Championship three times in a row, and four times in the past five seasons. Victory was a source of great satisfaction to the coach, Ashton, and his players, the closeness of the score and general lacklustre nature of the game. France had been unlucky to extend England fully after their splendid victory over Wales. Widnes, but the England team was equal to every thing. Evans justified his selection on the wing as replacement for Ward by getting the vital first try.

Widnes went back to the top of the first division with a comfortable victory over Castleford at Wheldon Park. York have never won at Widnes ground, and have been trying since the 1907-08 season to do so. It never looked like it. Mills had enabled them to take the second minute "try". In the end, the young Widnes scrum-half, Bentley, got his 22nd try of the season.

Bradford Northern kept the pressure on the leaders by beating Warrington. The match was the stand-off half Sterling who kicked four goals from six kicks, and dropped three. Stephenson's contribution bridged the gap between the sides. Both teams scored three tries, Maughan, Collister and Ward scored for Workington and Okulicz and Barends for Bradford. Bevan, of Warrington, scored his 100th league try as Wigan comfortably beat Wigan. Hesford landed seven goals to take him over the century for the season. Featherstone Rovers confirmed their top of the table position by giving Halifax their first defeat since the Challenge Cup final.

Skiing

Happy family: Andreas and Hanni Wenzel have the world in their hands.

Consistency of the Wenzels overcomes the specialists

Saalbach, Austria, March 16.—Hanni and Andreas Wenzel, the sister and brother skiers from Liechtenstein, stood arm in arm on the winners' rostrum here today to receive their World Cup awards.

Their closest rivals, Annemarie Moser, of Austria, and Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark, stood to their right while third-placed Swiss Marie-Theres Nadig and Phil Mahre of the United States, shared the step to their left.

Helped by nine wins this season, Hanni Wenzel, 23, chalked up 311 points for a clear overall victory over Mrs Moser, who concentrated on the Olympic downhill title which she finally won. She totalled 259 points in the World Cup.

Andreas, 21, had a harder time than his sister, edging ahead in the last few events of the season to finish with 204 points to Stenmark's 200.

Stenmark, whose 11 victories in slalom and grand slalom events were the outstanding performance of the men's season, watched the winner's crystal globe slip away from him in the final weeks of competition. World Cup rules allow only the four best results in each discipline for a skier's total. Stenmark won the World Cup from 1976 to 1978 on the strength of his slalom and giant slalom races, but his continued refusal to ski downhill limited him to the 200 points that Wenzel finally passed.

Nadig's 221 points gave her a clear third place over France's Perrine Pelen with 137. Phil Mahre had to fight to the last race to win the 132 points that put him just one point ahead of Yugoslav's Bojan Krizaj.

Of the four women who dominated the World Cup this season—Wenzel, Moser, Nadig and Pelen—only Moser, who has been competing for 10 years, has said she will not return next year. Among the men, where no major retirements seem planned, the first World Cup wins this year for Hans Enn, Krizaj and a Bulgarian, Peter Popangelov, promise to add more competition to the 15th round of the World Cup next season.

In the closing event, yesterday, of this season Stenmark won his 25th World Cup slalom victory. Although he could collect no more points, the Swede fought with all his resolve after finishing second on the first run. He rallied brilliantly to win with a combined time of 1min 33.58sec. American Steve Mahre, who took the lead on the first leg, finished second just .09sec behind. Stenmark's brother, Phil, finished third, pointing 13th but this was enough for third place in the all standings behind Wenzel and Stenmark.

Wenzel, who went from a race with 204 points to finish 200, fell on the second run and failed to extend his lead.

The season's final event, on good snow under clear skies, was fought out on a course that was set but the course was set on all the skills the slalom specialists could muster. The first run was tightly flagged with gates favouring the precision of Stenmark and Mahre. The 64-gate second leg favoured Popangelov and a West German, Christian Meuretthe, who finished third and fourth to the top of the slalom standings.

Yesterday's triumph for Stenmark, who was cheered by hundreds of Swedish fans, his fourth World Cup victory of the week and his fifty-second career win, he started on the "slalom" in December, 1973. But the 23-year-old waved aside questions about his whole future, whispering he was hoarse to talk.

Austria dominated the women's ski races here today, with Moser winning the women's competition and Anton Steiner in first place in the men's. The results, which marked the official end of the World Cup ski season, were only for the combination, which, Austria finished with 1,294 points ahead of Sweden and the United States.

World Cup results:

Men

OVERALL: 1, A. Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 201 pts; 2, I. Stenmark (Sweden), 200; 3, P. Mahre (US), 132.

DOWNHILL: 1, P. Mahre (US), 97 pts; 2, K. Read (US), 3, H. Enn (Austria), 8.

GIANT SLALOM: 1, Stenmark, 80 pts; 2, H. Enn (Austria), 62; 3, A. Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 62.

SLALOM: 1, Stenmark, 100 pts; 2, B. Krizaj (Yugoslavia), 36; 3, P. Neureuther (WG), 34.

TEAM: 1, Austria, 717 pts; 2, Switzerland, 440 pts; 3, United States, 284 pts.

Women

OVERALL: 1, H. Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 311 pts; 2, A. Moser, 259 pts; 3, M. Nadig (Switzerland), 221 pts.

DOWNHILL: 1, Nadig, 100 pts; 2, Moser, 100 pts; 3, Wenzel, 80.

GIANT SLALOM: 1, Wenzel, 95 pts; 2, Nadig, 95 pts; 3, P. Pelen, 93 pts.

SLALOM: 1, Pelen, 100 pts; 2, Wenzel, 100 pts; 3, Moser.

NATIONS CUP: 1, Austria, 1,294 pts; 2, Switzerland, 927 pts; 3, United States, 718 pts.

Exciting future looms on Beattie's horizon

By Peter West

The British Lions team to tour South Africa will be announced at noon today and it may be that their selectors, who came together in Edinburgh yesterday afternoon, will find, when they determine the last places, that the final evidence from Murrayfield is more positive and helpful than some of that which emerged in Dublin.

If it is assumed, as I am sure it must be, that Bill Beaumont will be named as captain, then the Calcutta Cup match must also have confirmed that the Scotsmen, Jim Renwick and John Beattie, will be chosen in the centre and at No 8. Both achieved handsome results in difficult circumstances, and selection for Renwick would come as just reward for a player who ought to have gone with the Lions to New Zealand in 1977. For Beattie, it would be seen as the prelude to even more exciting things. He has come a long way in a short time, and looks to have all the right attributes for success in South African conditions.

At least one Englishman must have enhanced his claim also. Clive Woodward not only looked an outstanding attacking centre: his defence was impressive, too. So was that of Carleton, for whom the ball ran kindly in attack. But it is his defence that has been questioned and on Saturday it looked emphatic enough. There can be little doubt about his potential as a runner in the Republic.

The ball did not run much for Paul Dodge in attack on Saturday, but he is playing well and he ought to be a contender. I take Maurice Colclough to be certain of selection at lock and the Scottish flanker, David Leslie, should have done his chances no harm.

The English No 8, John Scott, had a disciplined, constructive game. But the Lions selectors will be strongly tempted to choose the Irishman, Michael Gibson, as their leading No 8, even though he has missed the championship through injury. They are thought to be less enthusiastic about naming the Scottish Lion, Gordon Brown, on the grounds that he has been too long out of the game.

From Dublin, reports suggest that the versatile young Welshman, Peter Morgan, did little to advance his cause as a utility back, but several Irishmen may now be nearer to the side. Phil Orr should get one of the places at loose head prop, John O'Driscoll appears to have confirmed himself on the blind side flank, and the full back, Rodney O'Donnell, seems to have re-emphasized the solid virtues selectors are looking for in that position. I still believe, however, that England's Alastair Hignell should share that position on tour with Andy Irvine.

It is said that Fergus Slattery has ruled himself out of consideration, although he says that he would be available as a reserve and that he intends to continue his domestic rugby next season. The Irish wing, "Freddie" McLennan, should not be overlooked. He has missed the climax of the championship because of injury.

I would stress that most of the names ventilated above may be in the running for what one might call the "fringe" places. In previous articles I have listed all those who appear to be assured of making the tour.

The champagne turns flat on Roundhay

By Tom Couban

Roundhay 10 Orrell 17

After the champagne, Roundhay have the dregs. In the first half of their home game with Orrell they were well worth the Methuselah presented to them before the start in recognition of their selection as northern team of the month in February. In the second half, their sparkle gone, they allowed Orrell to win by 17 pts (a goal, two tries and a penalty goal) to 10 (a try and two penalty goals).

Victory would have put Roundhay ahead of Orrell at the top of the northern merit table and made them virtually certain of a place in next season's John Player competition. They started so very confidently. Their pack, bigger and heavier than Orrell's, had a slight edge in the set pieces and went eagerly into the mauls. Morrisey's long, accurate passes from the scrummages enabled Gray frequently to bring the threequarters into action, and the speed and strength of the centres, Cardus and Heselwood, was put to good use.

The two enabled Stanilan, Roundhay's left winger, to secure an early and converted try. A penalty goal followed—kicked by Gray from the left touchline. Orrell also scored twice before half time, but very much against the run of play. Wilkinson, deputising for John Carleton on the left wing, ran more than half the length of the field after fielding a fly kick which Cardus took at a ball too low for him to pick up.

Five minutes later Roundhay fumbled a high kick by Orrell's stand off, Williams, who scored when Waring, the scrum half, foraged the ball for him from the resulting melée. Roundhay deservedly regained the lead with a penalty goal by Gray soon after half time, but Orrell's revival was at hand. The pack began to outplay Roundhay and Waring gave Williams—a player of great potential—opportunities in which he revelled.

Langford put Orrell ahead with a penalty goal, and Wilkinson scored his second try by quickly following up a kick which Lyon, the right centre, placed accurately near the corner flag. Langford converted from the touchline.

For Roundhay, it was a tale of missed opportunities. The inexplicable lapses of the second half were compounded by Gray's inability to score from the penalties Orrell conceded. For Orrell, the watchword was never say die.

ROUNDHAY: G. Ramskill; P. Bell, R. Cardus (captain), D. Heselwood, A. Staniland; P. Gray, P. Morris; J. Stead, J. Gill, R. Burman, P. Jones, R. Aaley, S. Tipping, R. Pike, C. Holles.

ORRELL: S. Langford; G. Haycock, W. Lyon, P. Mullins (captain), I. Wilkinson; P. Williams, J. Waring; M. Lloyd, J. Ireland, P. Bullis, S. Bainbridge, W. Woodcock, M. Webster, P. Turner, D. Balmer.

Referee: K. S. Lockerbie (Northumbria Society).

Oxford hopes die after Mallett leaves the fray

By Iain Mackenzie

Watsonians 9 Oxford University 6

After their impressive, yet all too easy, win over Edinburgh University on Friday, Oxford hoped to return south unbeaten during their short Scottish tour. So they ought to have done, because a poor Watsonian side, looking anything but first division, stumbled and fumbled their way to the most unimpressive victory at Myreside yesterday.

Oxford were beaten—it does them some justice to put it that way rather than to say Watsonians won—by a goal and a dropped goal to a dropped goal and a penalty goal. Had not the university's captain and No 8, Mallett, been obliged to leave the field with a cracked fibia shortly before the interval, Oxford assuredly would have achieved their aim against Edinburgh, once as great a force in Scottish rugby as Oxbridge have been in English, the tourist strolled home by 39—3. There was never likely to be a repeat against the stronger Former Pupils side, but with 11 Blues on the field, Oxford had every right to be hopeful.

Those hopes took something of a dent after only a couple of minutes when Ross swung out a typically long and accurate pass from the base of the scrum, giving Forbes ample time to drop a perfect goal. Clark, however, copied Forbes 10 minutes later.

It was obvious that the students' pack had the beating of the Scots. Watsonians gave a yard and more at every scrummage, and in the lineouts Roberts and Fiddes fed the scrum half well. Clark's twisting, thrusting runs augured ill for the Edinburgh side.

Then Oxford lost the game. Stewart, the Watsonian's tight head, escaped with the ball and slipped it to his hooker, Watters. The hooker was missed by Quist-Arcton and was able to feed George Kennedy, who went over by the flag. Euan Kennedy did a captain's job in converting.

Soon after, Mallett was injured and, as the Scottish Rugby Union refuses to allow replacements at club level, Oxford played thereafter with 14 men. In the second half Woodrow kicked a penalty goal and Clark missed four attempts at the drop. Oxford's seven still dominated Watsonian's eight, the Watsonian line shook, but there was no further scoring.

WATSONIANS: S. Hunter; F. Anderson, E. Kennedy (captain), D. Johnston, B. Millar; J. Forbes, K. Ross; K. Hewitt, M. Watters, J. Stewart, G. Kennedy, G. Muchall, D. Robertson, R. Hall, S. McKill.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: T. Davis; E. Quist-Arcton, S. Halliday, D. Barr, D. Woodrow; H. Clark, M. Rutherford; T. Jones, S. Holmes, T. Engelsdow, N. Roberts, M. Fiddes, R. Dixon, N. Mallett (captain), W. Morrison.

Referee: I. Nicholls (Boroughmuir).

Davies and Coventry make life hard for Harlequins

By David Hands

Coventry 22 Harlequins 10

The loudest cheers of Saturday afternoon at Coundon Road were reserved for the tannoyed scorelines from Murrayfield and Dublin, which was perhaps a little hard on the two club sides as Coventry, not without difficulty, pierced together victory by two goals, a try and two penalty goals against a goal and a try. They also provided evidence of how hard the Harlequins will find life in their John Player Cup semi-final against Leicester at the end of this month.

There were successes for Harlequins who feel, with some reason, that they have not received sufficient credit for reaching the penultimate round of the cup. Simpson on the left wing was one and the form of the back row ensured that possession about the field, by and large, was equally distributed. Indeed, possession from all phases, and even the award of penalties, came on an equally-divided basis, although the quality of Coventry's lineout ball had more to commend it.

What Harlequins badly lack is a controlling hand, particularly behind the scrum. Both their half backs played tidy games but they had no one like Davies, who was always probing, looking for chances that Coventry could exploit. He was caught a couple of times, just as Coventry as a side have occasionally been collared this season; but, having to concentrate on the stand-off, Harlequins left more room in which the other backs, including Rossborough, could gambol.

There was more method, too, to the work of the Coventry forwards, who managed several excellent rolling mauls and covered in greater depth, with Oliver enjoying a good defensive game—not always the easiest duty for a flanker. Shipsides and Ninnes were both off the field briefly for attention to injuries and it was while Shipsides was absent that the Harlequins scored their first try.

The first score came after only two minutes when Rossborough, picking his way through tackles like a fastidious colt high-stepping through long grass, sent in Knee for a try against some shadowy defence. Thomas converted and kicked a penalty before a fine Harlequins try, begun by Weekes from the back of a line-out, continued by the strong-running New Zealand wing, Grainger, and rounded off by the speedy Simpson who was given room to run round Knee and Rossborough and make the half-time score 9—4.

Thomas kicked a second penalty and Coulthard rounded off pressure by his forwards with a try in the corner. A dropped ball in the Harlequins centre gave Bailey the chance to run 40 metres for a try converted by Thomas, but the Harlequins deserved the last word when Birkett pursued a little grub kick for a try at the posts, which Macaulay converted.

COVENTRY: P. Rossborough; P. Knee (captain), P. Coultnord, D. Bailey, M. Woodhead; H. Davies; S. Thomas; S. Wilkes, A. Farrington, I. Melvin, F. Ninnes, R. Lardoe, S. Oliver, G. Robinson, J. Shipsides.

HARLEQUINS: K. Bindell; K. Grainger, C. Pratt, G. Birkett, S. Simpson; J. Macaulay, P. Rawlec; T. Weekes (captain), J. Smith, C. Claxton, N. O'Brien, H. Rocks, L. Weekes, P. Jackson, R. Bond.

Referee: D. Thomas (North Midlands).

Five Mills win for Schots

San Vittore Olona, Italy.—Leon Schots of Belgium won the five mills cross-country race today in a time of 31 mins 16.1 sec over 9.5 kilometres. Second was Girmah Hanna (Ethiopia) and third Hans Kunze (East Germany).

Grete Waitz won the women's race over 4.7 kilometres in 17 mins 30.9 sec. Christina Tomasini (Italy) was second with Ellison Goodman (United States) third.

Athletics

PARIS: Essonne marathon: 1, Go Chu-Sen (N Korea), 2 hrs 10 min 52 secs; 3, W. Dorrenbacher (W Germany), 2 12:22; 4, E. Vreed (Netherlands), 2 13:20; 5, R. Leibold (W Germany), 2 13:24; 6, Hsu Liang (China), 2 13:32; 7, L. Haefle (W Germany), 2 13:37. Women: 1, L. Adams (GB), 2:39:18. Team: 1, W Germany; 2, N Korea; 3, Netherlands; 4, China; 5, GB.

BOLTON: 25 kms: 1, S. Kenyon (England), 1 hr 14 mins 34 secs; 2, K. Penny (England), 1:15:35; 3, R. Grabb (England), 1 15:38; 4, J. McLaughlin (N Ireland), 1:16:5; 5, J. Brown (Scotland), 1:16:11; 6, P. Eglen (England), 1 16:39. Team: 1, England, 10 pts; 2, Scotland, 39; 3, N Ireland, 46; 4, Wales, 69; 5, Republic of Ireland, 110.

Nordic skiing

SARAJEVO: World junior biathlon championship, 10 kms: 1, B. Hofmeisch (E Germany), 30min 3[illegible]; 2, [illegible] (E Germany), [illegible]; 3, S. Fahlin (Sweden), 31:27.9m; 4, T. Antsyrev (W Germany), [illegible]; 5, K. Kvalfoss (Norway), [illegible]; 6, A. Isaguirre (USSR), 37:10.5.

HOLMENKOLLEN: Men's cross-country, 50 kms: 1, L. Wassberg (Sweden), 2hr 45min 55sec; 2, P. Aalund (Norway), 2 48 12; 3, J. Linwall (Norway), 2:51 28; 4, A. Batten (Norway), 2 52 17; 5, L. Erikson (Norway), 2 53 34; 6, J. Strathen (Norway), 2:55:28. World Cup (junior): 1, A. Kogler (Austria), [illegible]; 2, J. Puikkonen (Finland), [illegible]; 3, H. Neuner (Austria), 351.1. Overall: 1, H. Neuner, 203 pts; 2, J. Kogler, 110; 3, S. Robaj (Poland), 109.

Dutch defeated

The Hague, March 16.—In the first meeting between the two countries at youth level England's 16 group Rugby Union team defeated Holland under-17 36—0 today.

Tennis

Fraser taken to hospital

Hongkong, March 15.—The Australian Davis Cup captain, Neale Fraser, was in hospital here today after pearing in a veterans' tennis tournament yesterday because of chest pains. Doctors found nothing seriously wrong with Fraser, the 47-year-old former Wimbledon champion, but kept him in hospital for observation and advised him to rest.

He hoped to leave hospital quickly but scratched from the doubles event in the grand masters veterans tournament. A spokesman said that it appeared he was suffering only from exhaustion when he withdrew from a match against Sven Davidson, of Sweden.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Andermatt	110	345	Good	Heavy	Good	Fine	1
Good skiing conditions							
Courmayeur	250	500	Good	Powder	Closed	Fine	0
Excellent skiing conditions							
Isola 2,000	290	285	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	-2
Light snowfall all day							
La Plagne	250	450	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-1
Excellent conditions							
Les Arcs	175	450	Good	Powder	Good	Fair	5
Good skiing everywhere							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following report has been received from another source:

SCOTLAND: Cairngorms: Main runs, all complete, surface icy. Lower slopes, a few runs complete but narrow, all others broken, surface icy. Vertical runs, 1,800 feet. Access roads, clear. Snow level, 2,200 feet. Glen Shee: Main runs, most complete, hard-packed snow with ice patches. Lower slopes, limited nursery areas, hard packed snow. Vertical runs, 1,000 feet. Access roads, clear. Snow level, 2,000 feet. Glencoe: Main runs, all complete, hard-packed snow with ice patches. Lower slopes, all runs complete, hard-packed snow with many ice patches. Vertical runs, 1,000 feet. Access roads, clear. Snow level, 1,300 feet. Lecht: Main runs, most complete, spring snow. Lower slopes, limited nursery areas. Vertical runs, 600 feet. Access roads, clear. Snow level, 2,000 feet.

Weekend rugby results

International matches

Ireland	21	Wales (at Dublin)	7
Scotland	18	England (at Murrayfield)	30

Club matches

Birkenhead Pk	18	Harrogate	12
Bristol	42	Plymouth Alb	4
Dorsetshire	10	Manchester	9
Broughton Park	36	Hull and GR	10
Coventry	22	Harlequins	10
Ebbw Vale	13	St Ives	4
Edinburgh A	7	Hawick	31
Edinburgh U	3	Oxford Unive	38
Exeter	3	Gloucester	10
Gala	17	Fylde	9
Halifax	12	Gosforth	31
Jordanhill	16	Northern	13
Liverpool	10	Headingley	0
Loughborough Students	13	Birmingham	13
Morley	20	Rugby	6
New Brighton	35	Moseley Police	7
Otley	8	Preston Grasshoppers	6
Richmond	3	Moseley	8
Roundhay	10	Orrell	17
Royal Hs	33	Percy Park	16
Rugby	6	Morley	20
Sale	12	Bedford	13
Salford	15	Morpeth	0
St Mary's Melville FP	37	Jedforest	6
Vale of Lune	18	Huddersfield	13
Wakefield	3	West Hartlepool	12
Wasps	66	US Portsmouth	0
Waterloo	51	Wilmslow	0
Watsonians	36	Dunfermline	12

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Representative: England 19-group 13, England colts 10. Others: Beverley 0, Latymer Upper 10; Ensom A 24, Streatham; Croydon colts 0, Lichfield Friary-Grange 55, Fairfax 0.

Colts international

Great Britain	31	France (at Oldham)	2

Yesterday

INTERNATIONAL MATCH: France 2, England 4 (at Narbonne).

FIRST DIVISION: Blackpool Borough 7, Hunslet 23; Hull Kingston Rovers 20, Leigh 12; Salford 27, Wakefield Trinity 5; Warrington 26, Wigan 3; Widnes 22, York 0; Workington Town 13, Bradford Northern 20.

SECOND DIVISION: Batley 13, Rochdale Hornets 21; Bramley 13, Doncaster 17; Doncaster 18, Swinton 22; Featherstone Rovers 29, Halifax 16; Huddersfield 18, Huyton 13; Oldham 18, Keighley 10.

Basketball

Palace feel the bite of the underdogs

By Nicholas Harling
Crystal Palace Chevrons 93
Team Fiat 85

Crystal Palace Chevrons overcame the committed challenge of Team Fiat, Coventry, at Wembley in Saturday's final of the national championships, sponsored by Rotary Watches, to become the first club to complete the treble following their Cup and League triumphs.

The match provided an enthralling if unusually physical finale to the domestic basketball season with Palace's 100 per cent record in big competitions threatened on more than one occasion by the underdogs. Fiat's have never captured a top honour, but the Coventry club probably came as close as it was possible to terminating that sequence even if their eventual failure by eight points was by five more than in last year's meeting between the clubs at the same stage.

The match was illuminated by the contributions of two Americans, who shared the individual awards after the match—Palace's Byrd collecting his for being the outstanding player during the season, Fiat's White for being the most valuable player of the final. Rarely has a player on the losing side achieved that honour, but the 6ft 8in tall flame-haired White, who covered the court like the colossus he is, certainly merited the distinction. It was his haul of 38 points, the most managed by him in the evening's semi-final rout, kept Fiat in contention long.

Nottingham the National second division champions beaten 99-89 by Camden Hampstead in the final of the second division prize. Swiss Cottage yesterday.

club's victory gave runners-up place in front. All three clubs finished with 22 points, but Nottingham the title because they won games against their rivals.

otball

Forest must find fresh inspiration

Norman Fox
tball Correspondent

ingham F 0 Wolves 1

legend seemed to be fading rian Clough and Peter Taylor ed towards the delighted rerhampton Wanderers supers at Wembley on Saturday. had failed to inspire Nottam *Forest* to retain the Foot- League Cup for a third on and were left with the task ifting an ebbing team before nesday's European Cup match ist Dynamo in East Berlin.

e assignment is not imposbut—like the Forest players ie heads bowed when they away the only goal and lost atch they were still capable inning—these two rare stimus of *ordinary mortals*, were ced in the eyes of those who thought them imperishable. It a moving sight, for it is surely true that a favourite pastime estroying our more luminous es.

d there been a player in the st team with the strength haracter and the individual dence to take a hold when the d work had been done, they d have won. As it was, es, an unexceptional team ng practical football, ded to see Emlyn Hughes lift trophy they last received six ago. They were not the r side overall, but in the d half one could not deny they worked so efficiently that st lost their appetite.

ddenly the *inspiration* that Clough and Mr Taylor had led in previous important hes was missing as Wolves ed incessant but predictable ks that continually went wide obertson or Francis and were as soon as the ball *struck* or Hughes, who weathered y pressure.

e decisive goal, after 67 tes, was blamed on Shilton, collided with Needham; ham would not have played Lloyd been available. Shilton ted responsibility for leaving a clear *opening* for a simple but in the preceding 10 es there had been *signs* that es had a chance.

hough Burns *was* an august e in the Forest defence and Gray had probably his constructive match of the n, the midfield tenacity was ficient. It becomes tedious to that with Gemmill this area Forest's strongest department yet they still miss him; in the *second half*, Carr the acious Daniel, and Hibbitt were more aggressive. Carr stood back from all the well-*intentioned* industry and usually chose what to do, whereas *others* were hurried into inaccuracy.

Victory parade: Gray, Richards and the League Cup lead Wolves on their lap of honour.

Until his goal, Andy Gray had not been impressive and Richards was a reticent partner. A rough early tackle by Anderson did nothing for the confidence of *Richards*, though he could have been the fortunate recipient of *Shilton's first mistake* as a centre was unusually badly handled by the goalkeeper. For most of the time Shilton was less active than his counterpart, Bradshaw, who on occasions appeared to be on the point of dropping the ball at the feet of Forest players, yet finished splendidly by holding crucial *centres* from Robertson and Francis when Wolves showed their defiance.

In an attempt to foster more directness. Forest adjusted their *attack* to give Francis a more central attacking role with *Birtles*; *but it came to nothing* and he returned to the right side where he always seemed to receive the ball *at* the wrong moment.

Some of the Forest players have not yet developed a natural instinct for finding Francis at the *time* of his greatest threat, when he can immediately outsprint *defenders. He now* spends most of his energy beating opponents just *inside their own half*.

A large proportion of the credit for the way Wolves clung to their lead belonged to Hughes, relishing the battle and defying common sense by escaping embarrassment for a number of blatantly careless intrusions. He was quick to argue and even quicker to break into that familiar broad grin of pleasure. Wolves spent £1.5m for Gray's goal, but it was Hughes *who* had the knowledge and courage to defend it.

Later, *in an enigmatic mood*, Mr Taylor spoke of his hopes that *the mangement partnership would* be "allowed to continue". It was as if, under a new chairmanship, the club could question his and Mr Clough's future, but one never knows the innermost secrets of these relationships. For the moment Mr Clough and Mr Taylor predict a victory on Wednesday: *if that comes about, the* intrigue may be forgotten.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P. Shilton; V. Anderson, F. Gray, J. McGovern, D. Needham, K. Burns, M. O'Neill, I. Bowyer, *G. Birtles*, *T. Francis*, J. Robertson.

WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS: P. Bradshaw; *G. Palmer*, *D. Parkin*, P. Daniel, E. Hughes, G. Berry, K. Hibbitt, W. Carr, A. Gray, J. Richards, *M. Eves*.

Referee: D. Richardson. (Great Harwood).

A numbing day at White Hart Lane

By Vince Wright

Tottenham 0 Crystal Palace 0

On one of winter's coldest afternoons the players of Tottenham *Hotspur* and *Crystal Palace* seemed as numbed as the spectators at *White Hart Lane on Saturday. This* humdrum affair was modern foot*ball at its worst. There was an* almost total absence of passion, a monotonous stream of back passes, the goalkeepers were largely untroubled and the midfield area was ridiculously congested. An added irritation was Palace's constant use of the offside trap.

Both teams produced flashes of first *division skill*, *but there was* nothing or no one to set the pulse *racing. Two men who* could have done so—Ardiles and Hoddle—found the game passin them by, Spurs and Palace badly lacked fire power. Spurs rely too much on Hoddle's spectacular marksmanship and one must question Palace's judgment in allowing their striker, Swindlehurst, to join Derby *County on loan*.

Taylor and Hughton for Spurs and Sansom and Hilaire for Palace deserved praise for their contributions, but the outstanding player was Perryman, now completing 10 years of first team football at *Tottenham. Perryman's enthusiasm* remains undimmed and his incredible work rate put some of his fellow professionals to shame. Since his surprising conversion from midfield into the back four Perryman has been a model of *dependability*.

Palace have more reason to be pleased with the result than Spurs. They have just emerged from a sticky patch and after looking the best team in London earlier in the season and this point keep alive *their hopes of a place in Europe*. There are lean times for Spurs. The supporters who remember the glory days of the early sixties and players like Blanchflower, Mackay, Greaves, Smith and White do not easily accept mediocrity and the sad fact is that the current *side* contains more artisans than artists.

With Spurs going out of the F.A. Cup to Liverpool the previous *week* an air of anti-climax pervaded the ground. A different complexion might have been put on the match if a cross-shot by Jones in the opening minutes had *gone inside instead of just outside* Palace's far post.

The best chance of the first half fell to Palace. Hilaire provided one of the game's few accurate passes to put Flanagan clear, but the former Spurs forward was denied by an unorthodox save by Daines.

Daines did even better in the second half, tipping a fierce *swerving shot* from Nicholas around the post. Jones drove over the crossbar when a pass to the unmarked Taylor would have been more sensible and in Palace's last foray Cannon headed into the side netting with Daines beaten. But *neither side deserved a goal*.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: R. Daines; T. Naylor, C. Hughton, G. Smith, D. McAllister, S. Perryman, O. Ardiles, G. Jones, G. Armstrong, G. Hoddle, P. Taylor.

CRYSTAL PALACE: D. Fray; P. Hinshelwood, K. Sansom, P. Nicholas, J. Cannon, W. Gilbert, J. Murphy, G. Francis, I. Walsh, M. Flanagan, V. Hilaire.

Referee: E. Read (Bristol).

Big spenders find nothing but cold comfort in life at the bottom

By Stuart Jones

Brighton 0 Manchester U 0

The nation turned the clock back one hour yesterday. Manchester United, if granted one wish, would have turned it back 336. Then their footsteps were a heavy and surprisingly relentless plod in Liverpool's ears. Now they are no more than a muffled tap in the distance. United wear *the grimace of a marathon runner* whose rhythm has gone. All that *remains is blind will and instinct*.

Two weeks ago they tripped painfully over their own as well as Ipswich Town's feet. Still stumbling, they have since been held up by two contestants several laps behind. Both the defences of Everton, in midweek, and Brighton, on Saturday, have remained *intact and it is no sur*prise. United's strength has all *but drained away*.

Here, on their first visit to the *Goldstone ground*, United flexed only a few muscles—and most of those were in self defence. Apart from the humiliation at Portman Road, it is a defence that has kept pumping oxygen into their heart of hopes.

The back four, cemented by Buchan and McQueen, stayed firm. *Yet it is no coincidence that* the country's most successful sides recently have had their nets guarded by international goalkeepers. To the dismay of McNab and Lawrenson, Bailey showed two reasons why, in his first full *season, he is regarded as the* future successor to England's green jersey.

United's attacking ideas, once so famed, have dwindled. Wilkins had most of them on Saturday, but even he found neither a smooth nor a regular path to the front. When he did, Foster cramped Jordan's rugged style and Macari *struggled on the sandy* beach.

Brighton, *in contrast*, are *still* finding their feet in exalted com*pany. A pattern is emerging*, not only in their side but also in their results. It was their sixth successive draw, but those six points have lifted them clear of the immediate drop through the trap door. The origin of their progress can be traced back to the arrival of Clarke and the departure of Maybank.

Ward, then unsettled, regained his place and his *appetite* and looked the most likely to slip *through* United's red mesh. McNab, bought back from Bolton's barren land, has also found the sharpness he showed at Tottenham. Their foundation stone, though, lies, and has done so since their days in the second division, in their tireless leader, Horton.

As the spirit level of the season begins to settle, Brighton have *no need to look over* their shoulder at those wallowing at the bottom. There lie the two big spenders, Everton and Manchester City. Malcolm Allison introduced his new £1m man, Reeves, and then sat back to see him give away a *penalty and help Arsenal extend* City's run of defeats to 12.

In spite of the darkness that descended before Christmas, Peter Swales, City's chairman, repeated that Mr Allison will stay in his seat at least until May. "There is no immediate panic", he said, yet Mr Allison has but six weeks to achieve his aim—"to get the team playing well".

It was not a comforting day *for Gordon Lee either. He saw his* side lose a point at home to *Coventry and then learnt that he* had also lost the services of one of his most experienced players, Nulty. A specialist advised him to retire after examining the cartilage and ligament injuries he received a fortnight ago.

Another player to end his career, if only briefly, was Ball. At least he had the consolation of leaving Southampton on a *triumphant note as well as in a* healthy state. Golac's first goal *for his club and Channon helped* to keep Southampton within sight of Europe. Ball now flies off to the Canadian coast to join Vancouver before returning to the English coast and Blackpool.

If it all *seems* clear at the top of the first division, it remains as muddy at the top of the second, Chelsea, soundly beaten by Birmingham City in midweek, took *revenge by taking over from them* at the expense of lowly Burnley. Birmingham have only themselves to blame, having surrendered a 2—0 lead to Preston. The bookmakers, though, still regard Birmingham, with a game in hand, as favourites to finish in first place.

BRIGHTON: G. Moseley; J. Gregory, P. Suddaby, S. Foster, G. Williams, B. Horton, N. McNab, M. Lawrenson, P. O'Sullivan, P. Ward, R. Clarke.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Bailey; J. Nicholl, G. McQueen, M. Buchan, A. Albiston, S. McIlroy, R. Wilkins, S. Coppell, J. Jordan, L. Macari, A. Grimes.

Referee: D. Hutchinson (Cambridge).

Another hefty cheque —another hefty loss

By Tom German

Manchester City 0 Arsenal 3

Another new face, another hefty cheque did little to bring colour or immediate hope of better times to Manchester's multi-million swop shop at Maine Road. Manchester City have not won since before Christmas; a grey chapter of 13 matches which have yielded only six points. If they can find com*fort in anything* after *such* a miserable sequence it can only be that three of the four teams beneath them in the league still have a lot to do to catch up.

It would have been over optimistic to expect that on outlay of £1m to bring Reeves's scoring talents from Norwich would promptly reshape the fortunes of a side who have been struggling for unison and *with a strain after only quarter of* identity, any day dream that it might fade when Tueart retired an hour and Power, a busy worker, went off for repairs for almost 15 minutes after a knock in a tackle by Nelson. Indeed, Reeves's unhappy recollection of *his first* appearance will be conconceding *the penalty which gave Arsenal the* process of City's decline and fall.

That was just after the hour. To that point it had been an undistinguished match on an uneven surface on which both sides found difficulty in sustaining their moves. Even Brady had a spell in which he failed to put the ball exactly where he wanted it in four attempts. Still there *were two fine chances for Man*chester in the drab opening half. Both fell to Bennett: the first he drove against the post, the second—with no one within challenging range—he flailed at hastily and put the ball a yard wide. Such are the symptoms of anxiety in a side desperately wanting to do better.

There were signs that Arsenal's *middle men*, Brady and Talbot, were beginning to influence the *course of events even before the* first goal came, though with Sunderland absent, Stapleton had not found himself without much room to manoeuvre against Caton and Booth. A header admirably saved by Corrigan was his only *real threat until* late in the match. It was a long excursion by Devine which led to the goal; he eluded Caton and was trying to slip round Reeves—though the situation was not yet critical for City—when he went down as *Reeves tackled*. Brady *tucked* away the penalty with ease.

Thereafter, Manchester sagged as Brady produced telling passes and Talbot seemed to be active everywhere. Two goals in as many minutes with about 10 minutes left stifled any lingering hopes City might have had. Talbot thumped a *shot against the bar* and Stapleton was all alone in a posi*tion to guide in the rebound*; then Brady accepted a return pass from Stapleton to score Arsenal's third goal and keep them handily placed in the jostling behind Liverpool at the top of the table.

By then Reeves had demon*strated a knack for getting into* striking positions, if not of his powers of finishing. He pulled two shots across the face of the goal, neither hit cleanly, and hoisted another too high under a challenge.

Manchester City: J. Corrigan; R. Ranson, P. Power, N. Reid, T. Caton, T. Booth, A. Henry, K. Reeves, K. *Deyna*, *D. Tueart (sub, M. Robinson)*, D. Bennett.

Arsenal: P. Jennings; J. Devine, S. *Nelson*, B. Talbot, D. O'Leary, W. Young, L. Brady, P. Vaessen, F. Stapleton (sub, S. Gatting), D. Price, G. Rix.

Referee: P. Willis (County Durham).

Last-minute goal lifts Hamburg

Cologne 2 Hamburg 3

The West German champions, Hamburg, stepped up their effort to retain the league title on Saturday. Their win—Hamburg's first away victory of 1980—lifted the *defending champions* above Cologne to second place, two points behind the leaders, Bayern Munich, but with one game in hand.

Bayern drew 1—1 away with their Uefa Cup quarter-final opponets, Kaiserslautern, after leading through a first half goal by *the winger, Rummenigge*.

In Cologne, two goals in the final 15 minutes by *Schuster and* Littbarski cancelled out the lead Hamburg had forged through Buljan and Jakobs. But in the dying seconds, Hrubesch won it for Hamburg when he beat the goalkeeper, Schumacher, who had earlier saved *a penalty*. A crowd of 61,000 saw the match in which Hamburg's Keegan *enjoyed* a better game than his fellow England international, Woodcock, had for Cologne.

Dynamo Berlin, who meet Nottingham Forest in East Berlin on Wednesday in the return leg of their European Cup quarter-final match beat Chemie Leipzig 10—0, *the biggest victory this* season in the East German League.

The annihilation of Leipzig, who are lying 11th in the first division, capped Dynamo's 9—1 victory over Stahl Riesa two weeks ago, only four days before they beat Forest 1—0 in the first leg match in Nottingham.

Dynamo Berlin are second in the East German League behind Dynamo Dresden. *They have 30* points from 17 games and have conceded only 11 goals while scoring 49.—Reuter.

ewcastle drop further back in race

astle 0 West Ham 0

ain Mackenzie

re often than not, a goalless and a *boring* one are synony- but there were no such ems at *St James' Park on* day. Goals apart, there was value for money and it is y fair to blame either side for ack of a goal. Both strove fly to score; the goalkeepers just as determined they l not.

one time it seemed there be more *action off the pitch* on it: Sensing trouble, the *turned out in droves. Even* ey missed the scene where ng woman selling hamburgers ssaulted by a gang of louts obbed of her takings, and her urgers.

de the ground the barriers e now-accepted pens for rival rters threatened to crack *the strain of the seething* s and the police were thick e ground. Midway through the half the Tyneside version of a Molotov cocktail flew threw the air and landed in the midst of the West Ham bunch. A blazing fire was burning in seconds. Only one man had his clothing set alight but, as a senior policeman said at the interval: "They must all be mad in there."

Meanwhile, on the pitch, Newcastle were looking in vain for the two points which would have kept them within striking distance of a place in the first division next season. West Ham, hoping for promotion and the FA Cup to *round off a season* happier than some in recent years, were *content with their draw*.

They are only a point behind Newcastle and have three games in hand. If they won all three they would edge to the top of the league. Newcastle, and indeed Sunderland and those others sniffing at the first division scent, are relying to some extent at least *on the cup dulling West Ham's* league appetite.

That *said*, Newcastle have only themselves to blame for having to rely on the failure of others. Since meeting Sunderland at St James' on New Year's Day, they have played 10 times and won only once, at home to Orient. Apart from a 2—0 home defeat against *Chester* in the cup they have lost five league games and scored only *three goals*.

Yet the rhythm, the power and *the will to win were all there on* Saturday. Football is a strange game, *but it was difficult for the* occasional spectator to understand why such a vibrant team can have gone so far off the rails. There may still be time for a revival, but on the evidence of Saturday it seems that they will be *blowing more than air bubbles* at Upton Park before long.

NEWCASTLE UNITED: S. Hardwick; J. Brownlee, I. Davies, T. Cassidy, S. Boam, J. Bird, N. Walker, P. *Cartwright*, B. *Rafferty*, T. *Hibbitt*, B. Shinton.

WEST HAM UNITED: P. Parkes; F. *Lampard*, *P. Brush*, *R. Stewart*, A. Morton, A. Devonshire, P. Allan, S. Pearson, D. Cross, T. Brooking, G. *Pike*.

Referee: R. Bridges (Deeside).

Ankle injuries leave Celtic with a headache

Celtic knew they were in for a tough premier league match at Kilmarnock on Saturday—and so it proved. There was only four minutes to go when they equalized through Lennox.

Lennox only came on a *second* half substitute when George *McCluskey went off with an ankle* injury. McAdam was injured again with a damaged ankle, which leaves Celtic with problems for their second leg European Cup match with Read Madrid on Wednesday.

Rangers and Partick Thistle played out a goalless draw in one of the dullest games of the season at Ibrox Park.

George Best had one of his finest games in a Hibernian jersey, *but for all his brilliant prompting* there was no one in the Edinburgh team to take advantage. Dundee won comfortably 3—0

McDermott's title

Terry McDermott, the Liverpool and England midfield player, was last night voted Player of the Year by *his fellow professional foot*ballers. Glenn Hoddle, of Tottenham, received the young player award and Sir Matt Busby of Manchester United was honoured for services to the game.

ekend results and tables

tball League Cup,

l

Forest	0	Wolverhampton	1

(at Wembley)

t division

	1	Derby	2
on	0	Manchester Utd	0
City	1	*Liverpool*	3
n	1	Coventry	1
ester City	0	Arsenal	3
mpton	2	*Aston Villa*	0
	2	Norwich	1
ham H	0	Crystal Palace	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
ool	31	19	8	4	65	23	46
ld	32	16	10	6	47	26	42
h T	33	17	6	10	54	35	40
al	31	14	11	6	41	25	39
mpton	33	14	8	11	51	40	36
Villa	31	12	11	8	39	35	35
d P	33	11	13	9	36	35	35
Forest	31	14	6	11	48	36	34
sbrough	31	12	10	9	34	29	34
mptn W	30	14	6	10	38	33	34
United	32	10	12	10	37	39	32
ham H	32	12	8	12	40	48	32
ch C	31	9	13	10	44	47	31
try C	32	13	5	14	46	51	31
Bromwich	32	9	12	11	43	42	30
City	31	10	9	12	38	45	29
ton	33	8	13	12	40	49	29
City	33	9	9	15	31	55	27
n	32	6	14	12	34	42	26
County	33	8	6	19	32	53	22
l City	33	6	10	17	23	50	22
. W	31	3	10	18	22	53	16

ond division

ngham	2	Preston NE	2
ton	0	Sunderland	4
ea	2	Burnley	1
ster	2	Shrewsbury	0
astle	0	West Ham Utd	0
County	0	Bristol Rovers	0
ham	1	Fulham	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
ea	33	19	4	10	56	45	42
ngham C	32	17	7	8	48	29	41
ster C	33	14	12	7	46	32	40
angers	33	15	8	10	60	40	38
Town	33	13	12	8	55	37	38
rland	32	15	8	9	52	36	38
astle U	33	14	10	9	42	35	38
Ham U	30	16	5	9	40	28	37
t	33	12	11	10	42	44	35
m	32	12	9	11	40	39	33
ham	32	14	5	13	36	37	33
ff C	33	14	5	14	33	39	33
ridge U	33	9	14	10	44	41	32
County	33	10	11	12	41	38	31
vsbury T	33	14	3	16	46	44	31
on NE	33	8	15	10	42	44	31
sea C	33	12	6	15	36	47	30
ol R	33	9	10	14	43	51	28
rd	32	7	12	13	26	35	26
ey	33	6	10	17	34	60	22
ton	32	6	8	18	29	56	20
m	32	6	7	19	31	58	19

TERNATIONAL MATCH: Italy 1, uay 0 (in Milan).

TROPHY, fourth *round*: Boston d 0, Dulwich Hamlet 0; Dagenham mnsalon 2; Mossley 1, Blyth Spar- 1; Woking 3, Barrow 1.

LIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bar-, Bath 0; Kettering 5, Yeovil 3; stone 2, Altrincham 3; *Scarborough* . P. Leamington 0; Telford 3, nouth 3; Wealdstone 0, Gravesend angor 1, Stafford 1.

UTHERN LEAGUE: Midland on: Barry 0, Corby 0; Bedworth rowbridge 0; Bromsgrove 4, Chelm 1; Enderby Town 1, Merthyr 0; Kings Lynn 0, Witney Town lton Keynes 1, Taunton 2; Mine- 4, Banbury 1; Stourbridge 0, hurch 1; Wellingborough 0, Bed- 2. Southern division: Ashford 2, slow 0; Basingstoke 2, Dunstable interbury 2, Aylesbury 0; Chelms- 0, Addlestone 0; Dorchester 3, tey 2; Folkestone and Sheppey 0, r 0; Margate 1, Bognor Regis 0; 1, Hastings 1; Tonbridge 0, bury 4.

RTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: n Albion 1, Macclesfield 2; ley 3, Buxton 2; Gateshead 4, re 2; Grantham 2, Lancaster 2; ck 2, Netherfield 0; Morecambe Vorksop 2; Runcorn 1, Gainsgh 2; South Liverpool 2, Oswestry amworth 0, Goole 3; Workington tton Albion 3.

SH LEAGUE: Ballymena 0, ron 1; Bangor 3, Ards 2; Cole- 1; Linfield 6; Crusaders 2, Larne

RTHERN LEAGUE: Consett 2, ey Bay 0; South Bank 0, Even- 1; Tow Law 4, Whitby 1; Willing- , Horden 3; Bishop Auckland 1, am City 1; Ashington 2, Ferry- ; North Shields 3, West Auckland ildon 4, Penrith 2.

HENIAN LEAGUE: Alton 4, Ley- vingate 2; Banstead Athletic 3, 1; Chalfont St Peter 0, Welling d 1; Edgware 0, Dorking Town 4; ugey Borough 1, Burnham- w 1, Harefield United 2; r 1, Hoddesdon Town 0; hertsey Town 0, Woo sor & Eton 0; Redhill 0,

Third division

Barnsley	1	Brentford	0
Blackpool	1	Exeter	0
Grimsby	2	Millwall	0
Mansfield	1	Sheffield Wed	1
Plymouth	1	Chester	0
Sheffield Utd	1	Rotherham	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Grimsby T	36	20	6	10	53	35	46
Sheffield Wed	35	17	11	7	67	39	45
Chesterfield	35	17	9	9	56	39	43
Blackburn R	35	17	9	9	43	27	43
Sheffield Utd	36	17	8	11	55	46	42
Colchester U	36	16	9	11	47	44	41
Exeter City	36	14	9	13	48	56	37
Swindon Town	33	15	6	12	53	44	36
Millwall	34	14	8	12	53	46	36
Reading	35	13	10	12	51	51	36
Chester	33	12	11	10	39	40	35
Carlisle U	35	12	10	13	49	45	34
Barnsley	35	12	10	13	37	47	34
Plymouth A	36	12	9	15	49	50	33
Gillingham	35	11	11	13	39	41	33
Brentford	36	12	9	15	51	57	33
Oxford United	35	10	12	13	46	48	32
Rotherham	34	13	6	15	46	54	32
Hull City	35	8	14	13	38	55	30
Southend	35	11	7	17	38	46	29
Blackpool	35	11	7	17	49	60	29
Mansfield T	35	8	12	15	36	42	28
Bury	35	11	5	19	37	50	27
Wimbledon	35	8	10	17	35	63	26

Fourth division

Bradford City	2	Aldershot	0
Darlington	1	Portsmouth	1
Hartlepool	3	Bournemouth	1
Hereford	2	Stockport	0
Huddersfield	0	Peterborough	0
Lincoln	3	Port Vale	0
Walsall	1	Scunthorpe	1

POSTPONED: Doncaster v Crewe Alexandra.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Walsall	37	20	15	2	61	32	55
Huddersfield T	36	20	9	7	79	40	49
Portsmouth	37	19	10	8	76	41	48
Bradford City	36	19	9	8	55	45	47
Newport Co	35	19	6	10	64	41	44
Peterborough	37	17	9	11	47	34	43
Lincoln City	36	14	11	11	51	38	39
Torquay Utd	33	13	11	9	55	46	37
Wigan Ath	33	15	7	11	56	52	37
Aldershot	35	14	8	13	44	40	36
Northampton T	36	13	10	13	42	54	36
Hartlepool U	35	13	8	14	51	48	34
Bournemouth	36	9	15	12	41	42	33
Tranmere R	36	12	9	15	45	47	33
Halifax T	34	12	9	13	55	44	33
Doncaster R	35	11	10	14	50	51	32
Stockport Co	36	11	10	15	36	58	32
York City	37	10	9	18	54	70	29
Darlington	37	7	15	15	42	60	29
Hereford U	36	9	10	17	32	43	28
Port Vale	36	9	10	17	44	56	28
Scunthorpe U	34	9	10	15	40	61	28
Crewe Alex	36	7	9	20	26	59	23
Rochdale	35	5	11	19	29	57	21

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: premier division: Barking 1, Leatherhead 1; Borehamwood 2, *Hayes* 2; *Carshalton* Athletic 0, Wycombe Wanderers 1; Croydon 1, Hitchin Town 0; Enfield 3, *Oxford City* 0; Hendon 0, Slough Town 1; Sutton United 3, Harlow Town 1; Tilbury 2, Staines Town 2; Walthamstow Avenue 4, Tooting & Mitcham 0. First division: Aveley 1, Chesham United 1; Bishop's Stortford 2, Walton & Hersham 0; Camberley Town 2, Hertford Town 1; Clapton 0, Epsom & Ewell 2; Finchley 1, Farnborough Town 2; Horsham 1, Wembley 0; Kingstonian 0, Leytonstone & Ilford 0; Metropolitan Police 1, St Albans City 1; Ware 1, Bromley 0; Wokingham Town 2, Harwich & Parkeston 1. Second division: Corinthian-Casuals 1, Tring Town 2; Eastbourne United 1, Hornchurch 0; Hemel Hempstead 1, Feltham 1; Hungerford Town 1, Billericay Town 0; Lewes 2, Cheshunt 1; Molesey 2, Southall & EB 0; Rainham Town 5, Epping Town 2; Willesden 1, Worthing 0.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Archbishop Tenison's 1, Old Tenisonians 1; Aylward 0, Minchenden 9; Bishop's Stortford 4, Enfield 2; Cardinal Wiseman 0, Villiers 6; Charterhouse 1, Corinthian Casuals 2, Chase 2, Alexandra Park 4; Drayton 0, Harrow Weald 0; Dulwich 3, Colfe's 5; Hampton 2, Westminster City 0; Lancing 0, UCS 0; Preston Manor 2, Orange Hill 1; Salesian 1, Latymer Upper 2; Stationers 1, Willesden 3; Westminster 4, Brentwood 0. Ebdon Trophy, quarter-final replay: William Penn 0, Alleyn's, Dulwich 1.

Today's fixtures

(7.30 unless stated)

INTER-LEAGUE MATCH: League of Ireland v Scottish League (in Dublin, 3.30).

THIRD DIVISION: *Southend United* v Mansfield Town.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham v Barrow.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Kidderminster v Bedford. Southern division: Salisbury v Margate.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Tamworth v South Liverpool; v Oswestry.

UNION: Bath v Ebbw Vale v Neath (7.0); New- n (7.15).

Scottish premier division

Aberdeen	2	Dundee Utd	1
Dundee	3	Hibernian	0
Kilmarnock	1	Celtic	1
Morton	2	St Mirren	1
Rangers	0	Partick Th	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Celtic	26	13	10	3	47	24	36
Morton	27	12	5	10	46	58	29
St Mirren	26	10	9	7	40	40	29
Rangers	26	11	5	10	36	32	27
Kilmarnock	26	8	11	7	29	35	27
Aberdeen	23	10	6	7	38	27	26
Partick Thistle	25	6	11	8	27	35	23
Dundee	26	9	5	12	38	50	23
Dundee United	25	7	8	10	28	25	22
Hibernian	24	4	4	16	22	45	12

Scottish first divison

Airdrie	1	Clydebank	0
Arbroath	1	Stirling Alb	2
Berwick	3	Dumbarton	0
Clyde	1	St Johnstone	1
Dunfermline	0	Ayr	0
Motherwell	4	Hamilton	0
Raith Rovers	0	Hearts	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Airdrieonians	31	16	8	7	63	37	40
Hearts	28	14	10	4	44	35	38
Dumbarton	32	16	5	11	46	38	37
Ayr United	31	12	11	8	52	43	35
Motherwell	32	12	10	10	48	41	34
Hamilton A	32	12	8	12	46	51	32
Raith Rovers	30	10	11	9	45	38	31
Stirling Albion	30	11	9	10	35	32	31
Clydebank	30	11	7	12	47	45	29
Dunfermline	30	10	9	11	33	43	29
St Johnstone	30	10	8	12	45	56	28
Berwick R	30	8	11	11	49	50	27
Arbroath	33	6	10	17	40	65	22
Clyde	31	3	11	17	34	58	17

Scottish second division

Alloa	1	*Albion Rovers*	1
Cowdenbeath	1	Stenhousemuir	1
East Fife	0	Falkirk	1
Meadowbank	0	E Stirlingshire	1
Montrose	3	Queen of South	2
Queen's Park	0	Forfar	1
Stranraer	1	Brechin	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
East Stirling	31	17	5	9	41	30	39
Falkirk	31	15	8	8	55	32	38
Forfar Ath	32	15	6	11	55	45	36
Montrose	33	13	9	11	54	50	35
Albion R	31	12	9	10	55	48	33
Stenhousemuir	30	13	7	10	46	42	33
Queen's Park	32	12	8	12	48	59	32
Cowdenbeath	30	11	9	10	42	42	31
Brechin City	28	11	6	11	44	46	28
Alloa Ath	31	11	5	15	40	48	27
East Fife	32	9	9	14	37	48	27
Meadowbank	30	11	5	14	38	48	27
Queen of South	31	9	8	14	41	63	26
Stranraer	30	7	6	17	34	56	20

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Aldenhamians 4, Old Wykehamists 1; Old *Ardinians 4*, Old Salopians 8; Old Brentwoods 2, Old Chigwellians 1; Old Foresters 1, Old Cholmeleians 3; Old Wellingburians 2, Old Carthusians 3.

Yesterday

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Netherfield 2, Workington 2.

European leagues

BELGIAN: Anderlecht 3, Antwerp 1; Waterschei 4, FC Liege 0; Waregem 1, Beveren *0*; *Lokeren* 1, Winterslag 2; Hasselt 1, Beerschot 2; Lierse 3, Charleroi 0; Cercle Bruges 2, FC Bruges 3; Berchem 1, Beringen *0*; Standard 3, RWDM 1.

BULGARIAN: CSKA 3, Spartak 0; *Cherno More* 0, Slavia 0; Sliven 0, Levski Spartak 0; Beroe 3, *Etur* 0; Minyor 0, Chernomorets 1; Trakia 2, *Marek 0*; Pirin 1, Lokomotiv Plovdiv 1; Lokomotiv Sofia 4, Botev 2.

EAST GERMAN: Lok. Leipzig 2, Wismut Aue 0; Rot-Weiss Erfurt 2, Union Berlin 0; Halle Chemie 0, Dynamo Dresden 1; Zwickau 2, Karl-Marx-Stadt 0; Carl Zeiss Jena 2, Riesa 0, Frankfurt/Oder 0, Magdeburg *0*; Dynamo Berlin 10, Chemie Leipzig 0.

GREEK: PAOK 4, Larisa 0; Apollon 0, Olympiakos 0; Panathinaikos 2, OFI 1; Iraklis 2, Kavala 0; Rodos 3, Kastoria 0; Panachaiki 3, Aris 0; Doxa 4, Yannina 0; Panionios 0, AEK *0*; Ethnikos 4, Korinthos 4.

PORTUGUESE: Maritimo 0, *Oporto* 1; Beira Mar 2, Rio Ave 1; *Vitoria* Setubal 1, Guimaraes 0; Benfica 3, Leiria 0; Espinho 0, Sporting Lisbon 1; Sporting Braga 1, Belenenses 1; Boavista 1, Varzim 1; Portimonense 4, Estoril 0.

SPANISH: Espanol *0*, Las Palmas 1; Atletico Madrid 0, Athletic Bilbao 1; Sevilla 2, Valencia 1; Malaga 1, Rayo Vallecano 3; Burgos *0*, Barcelona 0; Gijon 1, Almeria 0; Hercules 3, Real Zaragoza 1; Real Sociedad 0, Betis 0; Salamanca 1, Real Madrid 1.

WEST GERMAN: 1860 Munich 3, Eintracht Braunschweig 0; Cologne 2, Hamburger SV 3; Bayer Uerdingen 2, Bayer Leverkusen *0*; Borussia Dortmund 2, VFB Stuttgart 4; MSV Duisburg 2, Hertha BSC Berlin 2; Kaiserslautern 1, Bayern Munich 1; Eintracht Frankfurt 5, Borussia Mönchengladbach 3; VFL Bochum 0, Fortuna Duesseldorf 0; Werder Bremen 4, Schalke 04 0.

Motor racing

Lancia victorious in race marred by death

Lancia were first and second in the opening *round of the 1980* world championship for makes at Brands Hatch yesterday, a race shortened after the death of Martin Raymond, a British driver, in an accident half-way through the race.

The Italian manufacturers' victory upset the form book and was achieved at the expense of Reinhold Jöst and Volker Merl, of West Germany, whose Porsche suffered gearbox trouble soon after the race *resumed following* the accident.

The winning drivers were the rising grand prix star, Ricardo *Patrese*, *of Italy*, and Walter Rohrl, of West Germany, who also *won the Monte Carlo and Portu*guese rallies earlier this year. It was the first time that a group five, two-litre turbo-charged car had won a race in the world championship.

Eddie Cheever, an American who lives in Italy, and *Michele* Alboreto, of Italy, took second place in a formation finish. Alain de Cadanet, of Britain, and Desire *Wilson*, *of South Africa*, were third in a car which de Cadanet built himself in the hope of achieving his ambition of winning the Le Mans 24-hour race.

After Mr Raymond's tragic *death* the race was run for the minimum distance to qualify for world championship status.

RESULTS: 1, R. Patrese (Italy) and W. Rohrl (W. Germany), Lancia Beta *Monte Carlo*, 147 laps in 3 hrs 51 mins 57 secs (average lap speed 99.38 mph); 2, E. Cheever (US) and M. *Alboreto* (Italy), Lancia Beta Monte Carlo, 146 laps; 3, A. de Cadanet (GB) and D. Wilson (SA), de Cadanet Le Mans Cosworth, 145 laps; 4, M. Finotto and C. Facetti (Italy), Lancia Beta Monte Carlo, 143 laps; 5, D. Wood, J. Cooper and D. Lovett (GB), Porsche 935, 139 laps; 6, A. Yates-Smith and B. Williams (GB), Porsche 911, 136 laps.

For the record

Tennis

BOSTON: Women's *singles*: third round: Miss V. Wade (GB) beat Miss S. Margolin (US), 7—6, 7—6; Miss M. Jausovec (Yugoslavia) beat Miss J. Russell (US), 6—3, 6—3; Mrs L. W. King (US) beat Miss K. Jordan (US), 6—4, 6—1. Semi-final round: Miss Wade beat Miss Jausovec, 7—6, 7—6; Miss T. Austin (US) beat Mrs King, 6—3, 6—0.

ROTTERDAM: *Men's singles, semi-final round*: G. Mayer (US) beat P. McNamee (Australia), 6—7, 6—2, 6—1; H. Guenthardt (Switzerland) beat I. Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 4—6, 7—6, 6—3. Final: Guenthardt beat Mayer, 6—3, 6—4. Men's doubles, semi-final round: V. Amritraj (*India*) and S. Smith (US) beat A. Panatta and C. Ocleppo (Italy), 6—4, 6—3; W. *Scanlon and* B. *Teacher* (US) beat J. Kriek and F. McMillan (SA), 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

FORT MYERS: Women's singles third round: Miss F. Raschiatore (US) beat Miss R. Fox (US), 7—5, 6—1; Miss P. Teeguarden (US) beat Miss C. Reynolds, 6—2, 5—7, 6—1; Miss R. Tomanova (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss L. Morse (US), 7—5, 6—3; Miss J. Duvall (US) beat Miss G. Coles (GB), 6—4, 7—5. Semi-final round: Miss Raschiatore beat Miss Teeguarden, 5—3, 6—4; Miss Duvall beat Miss Tomanova, 6—0, 6—0.

HONGKONG: Grand Masters tournament, semi-final round: M. Anderson (*Australia*) beat T. *Ulrich* (*Denmark*), 6—7, 6—2, 6—3; F. Sedgman (Australia) beat S. Davidson (Sweden), *4—6, 6—3, 6—2*. Final: Sedgman beat Anderson, 6—4, 3—6, 7—6. Doubles final: Sedgman and R. Hartwig (Australia) beat Ulrich and Davidson, 6—2, 6—4.

BOEBLINGEN: West German international indoor championships: Men's singles, semi-final round: M. Cox (GB) beat R. Frawley (Australia), 6—7, 7—6, 6—2; T. Smid (Czechoslovakia) beat K. Warwick (Australia), 6—1, 2—6, 6—3. Final: Smid beat Cox, 6—1, 6—3, 5—7, 1—6, 6—4.

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Cheam 1, Richmond 0; Dulwich 4, Mid-Surrey 0; Hampstead 3, *Blackheath 0*; Southgate 0, Slough 1; St Albans 2, Hawks 1; Surbiton 0, Guildford 2; Teddington 3, Old Kingstonians *0*; *Tulse Hill* 0, Maidenhead 1; Wimbledon 0, London Univ 3.

WOMEN: COUNTY MATCHES: Middlesex 3, Somerset 1; Middlesex II 0, Somerset II 1. OTHERS: Ascot 1, Redwings 1; *Ashford 5, Ariel 0*; *Marden* Russels 1, Old Gravesendians 1; Polytechnic 9, Aces 1; Sunbury 4, Winchmore Hill 2.

Lacrosse

STOCKPORT CUP, final: 11, Wilmslow 10 (at Cheadle Hulme).

NORTH OF ENGLAND: first division: Old Hulmeians 8, Timperley 15; Old Waconians 11, Old Stopfordians 9; Sheffield University 15, Mellor 10; Stockport 12, South Manchester and Wythenshawe 13; Urmston 1, Cheadle 24.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: first division: Buckhurst Hill 8, Lee 10; Purley 8, Hampstead 20.

WOMEN: International match: England 13, Wales 3 (at Hurlingham). Others: Reigate 10, Sussex University 3; West London 8, Hatch End 7.

Badminton

MIDDLEFART: Denmark beat Japan, 7—2.

Golf

SEREMBAN: Malaysian Open: 290: T. Suzuki (Japan), 72, 72, 73, 73; R. Lavares (Philippines), 73, 72, 74, 71 (Suzuki and Lavares share title, play-off abandoned). 291: T. Takeyasu (Japan), 73, 70, 77, 71. 292: E. Bliah (Malaysia), 71, 73, 72, 77; K. Takahashi (Japan), 73, 73, 71, 75; M. McNulty (SA), 71, 72, 75, 74. 294: W. Godfrey (NZ), 75, 71, 73, 77; *Chang Ming Tsung* (Taiwan), 74, 73, 73, 74. 295: P. Braza (Philippines), 78, 72, 72, 73; B. Arda (Philippines), 76, 75, 73, 71; I. Legaspi (Philippines), 73, 70, 73, 79.

SAN DIEGO: women's tournament, third round (US unless stated): 210: J. Carner, 71, 69, 70. 212: P. Bradley, 67, 75, 70. 213: M. Wilkins, 71, 74, 68; J. Rankin, 72, 70, 71. 214: *C. Sherk* (*Canada*), 73, 69, 72; J. Bislock, 69, 72, 73; A. Ritzman, 75, 70, 69. 215: K. Martin, 73, 66, 76. 216: D. Young, 71, 70, 75; J. Washam, 72, 74, 70; L. Garbacz, 71, 74, 71. British score: 223: J. Lee Smith, 77, 72, 74.

NAIROBI: *Kenyan Open championship* (GB unless stated): 271: B. Waites, 65, 67, 73, 66. 272: W. Longmuir, 66, 71, 68, 67. 273: H. Clark, 68, 69, 68, 68. 274: A. Garrido (Spain), 69, 71, 66, 68; P. Townsend, 68, 67, 69, 70; J. O'Leary (Ireland), 65, 69, 70, 70. 276: E. Darcy (Ireland) 67, 68, 69, 72. 277: E. Polland, 72, 66, 70, 69; N. Faldo, 66, 73, 70, 69; R. Barnes 67, 71, 67, 72. 278: P. Tupling, 70, 72, 70, 66; M. King, 69, 69, 66, 74. 279: A. *Jacklin*, 73, 69, 67, 70. 280: M. Bembridge, 68, 73, 75, 64; J. Morgan, 68, 72, 71, 69; M. Gregson, 70, 72, 68, 70. 282: G. Brand, 69, 73, 71, 69; B. Gallacher, 73, 70, 68, 71. 283: P. Cowen, 68, 71, 71, 73; P. Oosterhuis, 73, 70, 68, 72; N. Job, 72, 73, 71, 67.

UNIVERSITY MATCHES: Cambridge beat Royal Liverpool, 10—8; Cambridge Outlaws beat Formby, 11—7.

Rowing

KINGSTON: Head of the River: 1, Isis 18 min 23 sec (senior A winners); 2, Molesey 18:34 (Elite winners); 3, Kingston 18:46; 4, Bedford 19:3; 8, Thin 19.5 (senior B winners); 6, Corpus Christi 19:8 (junior C winners). Other winners: Novice: Reading University 20:28; Women: Kingston 22:7; Elite fours: Kingston 19:31; Senior A fours: St Thomas's Hospital 20:58; Senior C fours: Broxbourne 21:23.

Skiing

HAUTE NENDAZ: *European Cup*, women's giant slalom: 1, M. Walliser (Switzerland), 2min 50.62sec; 2, O. Charvatova (Czechoslovakia), *2:50.96*; 3, E. Gferer (Austria), 2:51.91. Standings: 1, P. Magoni (Italy), 87pts; 2, E. Gferer, 81; 3, M. Walliser, 56. Overall: 1, E. Gferer, 198; 2, O. Charvatova, 132; 3, L. Vlckova (*Czechoslovakia*), 115.

Curling

KITCHENER, Ontario: World junior men's championship: Ninth round: Norway 11, Italy 4; Denmark 4, Sweden 6; Germany 3, France 7; Switzerland 4, Canada 7; Scotland 7, US 6. Semi-final round: Canada 6, Sweden 5; Scotland 3, US 2.

Swimming

BUDAPEST: Men's 300m backstroke: 1, S. Vladar (Hungary), 2min 1.78sec (European record).

Show jumping

ANTWERP: World Cup international: Speed event: 1, P. Schockemoehle (W Germany), Deister, 1.230 pts, 47.54 secs; 2, C. Bradley (GB), Landmine, 1.230, 48.43; 3, J. *McVean* (Australia), Shikari, 1.180; 5, N. Skelton (GB), Jet Lag, 1.120. Grand prix: 1, *P. Schockemohle*, El Paso, 0 flts, 33.08; 2, E. Cuepper (Belgium), Le Champion, 0, 33.63; 3, E. Wauters (Belgium), Highland Mist, 4, 27.41; 6, S. Mapleson (GB), Con Brio, 4, 30.83. Force and speed event: 1, E. Macken (Ireland), Carrols Onward Bound, 0, 28.64; 2, H. Smith (*GB*), Sanyo Tono, 0, 28.08; 3, D. Broome (GB), Queensway Big O, 0, 38.16. *Grand prix*: 1, H. Simon (Austria), Answer, 0 pts, 39.64; 2, P. Raymaeckers (Netherlands), Isocratus 4, 30.72; 3, D. Ricketts (GB), Coldstream, 4, 32.35; 4, C. Bradley (GB), Tigre, 4. Hunting event: 1, S. Mapleson, Beverage, 47.63; 2, E. Cuepper, *Sympatico*, 48.67; 3, P. Raymaeckers, Top Secret, 49.72. Leading standings: 1, D. Broome, 40 pts; 2, D. Ricketts and C. Bradley, 25; 4, H. Simon and P. Schockemoehle, 23.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Vancouver Canucks 2, Boston Bruins 2; Pittsburgh Penguins 5, Minnesota North Stars 2; Washington Capitals 5, Detroit Red *Wings* 3; Atlanta Braves 4, Philadelphia Flyers 3; Montreal Canadiens 7, Edmonton Oilers 3; Hartford Whalers 4, Colorado Rockies 1; New York Islanders 6, St Louis Blues 2; New York Rangers 8, Toronto Maple Leafs 4; Buffalo Sabres 2, Los Angeles Kings 2.

Race walking

LEICESTER: National and county championship, 10 miles: 1, R. Mills (Ilford), 68 mins 45 secs; 2, M. Parker (Brighton and Hove), 69-24; 3, M. Greasley (Sheffield United), 69-28. National teams: 1, Yorkshire Postal, 57 pts; 2, Sheffield United, 73; 3, Belgrave, 85. Counties teams: 1, Yorkshire, 30; 2, *Essex, 40*; 3, Sussex, 44.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Cleveland Cavaliers 100, San Antonio Spurs 98; Chicago Bulls 110, Portland Trail Blazers 108; Boston Celtics 123, New York Knicks 120; San Diego Clippers 120, Phoenix Suns 109.

Yachting

LONG BEACH: Congressional Cup, *final standings*: 1, D. Durban (US); 2, R. Davis (US); 3, E. Turner (US); 4, R. Deaver (US); 5, H. Cudmore (Ireland); 6, S. Allan (US).

Cricket

NELSON, NZ: Nelson 147 for 9 and 274 for 5 dec; Young England 184 *for* 7 and 238 for 5 (W. Athey 73). Young England won by five wickets.

Boxing

MONT DE MARSAN: European lightwelterweight championship: Jo Kimpuani (France) beat Christian Garcia (France), pts.

Cycling

Grand Prix of Essex, 91 miles: 1, S. Joughin, 3hr 27min 49sec; 2, J. van Meere (Netherlands); 3, S. Poulier, same time.

Hockey

Stubborn Westcliff lose to goal in dying seconds

By Sydney Friskin

Westcliff 2 Southgate 3

Southgate had to work hard for their rewards on the way to the *semi-final round of the club* championship, sponsored by Rank Xerox, at Southend-on-Sea yesterday. Westcliff offered not only stubborn resistance but also a spirited challenge, characteristic of their temperament.

*Twice Southgate's lead was can*celled out before their victory was assured three minutes from the end. They always seemed to have something in reserve, to be expected from a team as talented and experienced as theirs. Westcliff, however, were always dangerous on the breaks, generally led by *French*. He was well supported by Towler and Holmes had a superb game at the back.

Ekins ably led the Southgate side who were without Whitaker, Wallace, Alistair McGinn and Craig. They lost a few leading players to an *England training* weekend on Saturday when they were beaten 1—0 by Slough in the London League but if yesterday's match had gone into extra time —and that would have done Westcliff justice—Southgate still would *probably have won. Slough also* reached the *semi-final* round of the club championship having beaten Isca 5—1 at Exeter yesterday.

Despite their early ascendancy, Southgate left it until the thirty*first minute to take the lead. Much* of the groundwork for the first goal was done by Woolven before Brookeman passed squarely from the right to the unmarked Imtiaz to push the ball into an open goal. But 10 minutes into the second *half* Westcliff were back in the game; French having scored from *a free hit taken on the right* by Wakeford.

It was some compensation for French, whose penalty stroke shortly before half-time was brilliantly saved by Owen. Within a couple of minutes Southgate were *back in front with Cattrall convert*ing a short corner. Then Holmes *scored* from a *short* corner for Westcliff with a superb hit after a perfect handstop by Boddington. With time running out Duthie suddenly seized a loose ball and, despite some resistance by the goalkeeper, lobbed the ball into goal.

It was a hotly-contested game which led to three players being suspended temporarily for gestures of dissent, Anderson, of Westcliff, Corby and Brookeman, of Southgate. The umpires came in for *adverse comment at the end of the* game. So Southgate and Slough join Guildford and St Albans in the semi-final round, the draw for which is to be made today.

WESTCLIFF: M. Kaye; R. S. Holmes, S. Marriner, P. Wakeford, N. P. Havens, N. D. Boddington, P. Anderson, T. D. Copping, I. S. Towler, J. C. French (captain), M. A. Bond.

SOUTHGATE: D. J. Owen; A. H. Ekins (captain), N. Woolven, G. McGinn, R. Cattrall, M. W. Corby, A. Western, J. Duthie, R. H. Brookeman, J. L. Neale, S. Imtiaz.

Umpires: R. C. Beatty and B. Singh.

Rackets

Prenn finds that service brings its' own reward

By Roy McKelvie

John Prenn came back from the brink of defeat to capture the open rackets title from the holder, William Boone, at Queens Club yesterday. Prenn trailed by two games to one and *6—14* before winning by 3—15, 15—10, 13—15, *17—14*, 15—7, 15—3. He *now* holds the British amateur and open *titles*, *and the United States open*, and deserves a crack at the world *champion*, William Surtees, a Briton resident in New York.

The final was well below vintage level, uneven in quality and short of stirring rallies. But it was an interesting contest because of its course and the manner in which a subdued, admittedly nervous, Prenn began to turn it in his favour in the third game, in which he recovered from 7—14 to 13—14 before losing it.

"When I relaxed and got to 13—14 in that third game I was encouraged that I had not been *hammered off court*. I *had*, at last, begun to serve well", Prenn said. That summed it up. Boone, at game point 14—6, had delivered a hefty but wild service that Prenn killed. The same happened at 14—7. Then Prenn found a service length, gained points and began to use that overhead service that breaks away from the receiver. In tennis *parlance it is* the old reverse American twist. *Deceived by it*, Boone was scrambling and once, in the fourth *game, fell heavily*.

Having narrowly managed to *win that third game*, Boone *set* course for home with a flurry that took him *rapidly* to 11—1. Prenn, encouraged though he may have been in the previous game, offered little resistance until he was down 6—14. He gained service with a kill, won the next nine points (five direct from service), and took the game with a sixth ace after Boone had had his last chance to remain on top. *In the* fifth game Prenn, from 8—7, went to 4—0 in the sixth in one hand with a show of confident serving *and hitting that Boone was no* longer able to resist.

Ice skating

Why Miss Pötzsch's victory was more a tribute to her trainer

From John Hennessy
Dortmund, March 16

Anett Pötzsch, of East Germany, added the world figure skating championship to her Olympic title last night. With every respect, it was *a triumph more* for the trainer than the skater. Jutta Müller thereby achieved a double success, after Jan Hoffmann's victory over Robin Cousins in the men's competition, and stands beside Carlo Fassi as the outstanding practitioner of their art in the world.

Miss Pötzsch won on the strength of her compulsory figures *in the long, punishing* ordeal for everyone on Thursday morning. Last night, like so many others, she was unable to *rise to the* occasion and, after a sketchy early *double* Axel, she attempted only one triple jump, a toe loop harshly landed.

The silver medal was won by Dagmar Lurz, of West Germany, similarly on the strength of her figures. Never a dynamic free skater, she seemed unnerved by an emotional audience of her own *fellow* citizens and was clearly overmarked on artistic impression if not also technical merit. The demonstration against the judges might properly have been construed as a protest at their generosity, but of course the reverse was the case.

Miss Lurz, who tends to skate like a *slow motion replay*, was given 5.7 for artistic impression by two judges, the same as Emi Watanabe. It made no sense. The Japanese champion, at her best, *has a charm of her own*; she was at her brilliant best now with an impressive array of technical achievement. She *succeeded* with the triple Salchow, where Miss Lurz did not, and answered a triple loop, admittedly a *difficult* exercise, with a glittering change-foot triple toe loop. Four double Axels were under perfect control.

In spite of all this, and much more, *Miss Watanabe* missed the rostrum because, again, of the handicap of compulsory figures, though she *is by no means* a bad figure skater. How she could have been placed third in the free is one of *those* mysteries *that* continue to frustrate followers of the sport.

A case for Linda Fratianne (United States) winning the free can be reasonably argued, but how Miss Pötzsch, at *least this* Miss Pötzsch, could have been given preference numbs the brain. Miss Fratianne showed great character in overcoming various vicissitudes at this difficult moment and deserved *something* better than a bronze medal.

Deborah Cottrill, of Britain, finished a creditable ninth in spite of a heavy fall on her second *triple toe loop and of ducking the* triple Salchow. Three even younger competitors, Elaine Zayak (United States), Katarina Witt (East Germany) and Tracy Wainman, a 12-year-old bundle of dynamite from Canada, redeemed what would otherwise have been *a wasted evening*. Miss Fratianne and Miss Watanabe apart.

Denise Biellmann (Switzerland), acknowledged the best women's free skater in the world, had a disastrous evening. She was shaken by a heavy fall on her Lutz and thereafter had no heart for the battle. That she, of all people, could skate for four minutes without even attempting a triple jump defies belief, but it happened.

RESULT: 1, A. Pötzsch (EG), 168.38 pts and 12 placements; 2, D. Lurz (WG), 186.22 and 25; 3, L. Fratianne (US), 187.22 and 23; 4, E. Watanabe (Japan), 184.82 and 33; 5, C. Kristofics-Binder (Austria), 180.48 and 47; 6, D. Biellmann (Switzerland), 178.22 and 68; 7, L-M. Allen (US), 178.22 and 56; 8, K. Wegelius (Finland), 172.68 and 79; 9, D. Cottrill (GB), 173.14 and 86; 10, K. Witt (EG), 170.86 and 98.

Cricket

Pakistan drop Zaheer and Haroon for final Test

Lahore, March 16.—Pakistan today excluded two of their leading batsmen, Zaheer Abbas and Haroon *Rashid*, from a party of 14 for the third and final Test against Australia starting here on Tuesday. In three innings in the series Zaheer has scored 45 runs and Haroon 37.

The Australians were reported to be seeking *a replacement* for their injured fast bowler, Lillee, who has been suffering from a painful back. The touring team's management were said to want the offspinner, Mallett, to join the party in time for the Test.

Pakistan hold a 1—0 lead in the series, having beaten Australia by seven wickets in Karachi and drawn the second Test in Faisalabad.

PAKISTAN (from): Javed Miandad (captain), Taslim Arif, Mudassar Nazar, Azhar Khan, Wasim Raja, Majid Khan, Azmat Rana, Imran Khan, Iqbal Qasim, Sarfraz Nawaz, Tausif Ahmed, Sikander Bakht, Sultan Rana, Sadiq Mohammad.

In Multan yesterday an innings of 178 in 325 minutes by Border saved the Australians from an embarrassing defeat by the Punjab Governor's XI. The three-day match ended in a draw with the Governor's XI, needing 193 to win, well short of their target.

The touring side appeared to be heading for an innings defeat when they resumed their second *innings* at 38 for five—still 72 behind, but Border, 12 not out, had other ideas. He and Bright *took the score to 87 before Bright* fell for 20 and then Border and Marsh added 104 for the seventh wicket, Marsh's share being 39.

The home team's hopes of forcing a win were finally dashed *by a ninth* wicket *stand of 97* between Border and the left arm seam bowler, Dymock. Border's match-saving innings included 27 boundaries.

With a draw inevitable Salim Yusuf treated the crowd to some lusty hitting after Rizwanuz Zaman *had been caught without a run on* the board. He hit two sixes and eight fours in an unbeaten 58.

AUSTRALIANS: First innings, 215 (R. J. Bright 52; Lakhani 4 for 67, Ilyas 4 for 54).

Second Innings

J. M. Wiener, l-b-w, b Rashid	4
B. M. Laird, c Rizwanuz, b Mohiuddin	10
D. W. Hookes, c Salim, b Rashid	0
A. R. Border, c Lakhani, b Azhar	178
*K. J. Hughes, b Lakhani	4
G. Beard, c sub, b Lakhani	1
R. J. Bright, c Tariq, b Ilyas	20
†R. W. Marsh, c Rizwanuz, b Azhar	39
G. F. Lawson, l-b-w, b Rashid	4
G. Dymock, l-b-w, b Rizwanuz	27
M. F. Malone, not out	0
Extras (b 7, l-b 2, n-b 5, w 1)	15
Total	302

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—18, 2—18, 3—18, 4—32, 5—36, 6—87, 7—191, 8—197, 9—294, 10—302.

BOWLING: Mohiuddin, 5—2—17—1; Rashid, 33—8—50—3; Lakhani, 30—13—74—2; Ilyas, 28—12—56—1; Tariq, 4—0—20—0; Azhar, 7—1—31—2; Sultan, 5—0—22—0; Shafiq, 4—0—16—0; Rizwanuz, 0.5—0—1—1.

GOVERNOR'S XI: First innings, 323 (Azhar Khan 100, Sharif Ahmed 66, Sultan Rana 53, G. F. Lawson 4 for 46).

Second Innings

Rizwanuz Zaman, c Hookes, b Malone	0
Bashir Kardar, not out	18
Salim Yusuf, not out	58
Extras (b 6, l-b 5, n-b 1)	12
Total (1 wkt)	88

FALL OF WICKET: 1—0.

BOWLING: Lawson, 5—0—36—0; Malone, 5—1—31—1; Hughes, 1—1—0—0; Marsh, 3—1—4—0; Laird, 1—0—5—0.—Reuter.

Umpires make Chappell 'player of year'

Sydney, March 16.—The former Australian captain, Ian Chappell, the scourge of umpires this Australian summer, has won the umpires' award as the Benson and Hedges player of the year for the 1979/80 Sheffield Shield competition. *Chappell* expressed some surprise at his win, but added: "It shows the umpires don't hold *grudges.*"

He was the leading run-scorer in the Shield competition this *season with* 713 *runs* at an average of 47.53. He hit three centuries for South Australia.

Chappell was suspended for three weeks for swearing at an umpire, Bob Marshall, in South Australia's first shield match against Tasmania in Devonport in November. On his return, he was reported on two counts of misconduct after clashing with umpire Graham McLeod in the game against England at the Adelaide Oval. He was given a six-week suspended sentence.

Later, Chappell exchanged words with umpire Rocky Harris in the *shield game against New South* Wales in Sydney during his innings of 158, but no action was *taken against him.*— Agence France-Presse.

Nash appointment

Malcolm Nash, the 34-year-old all-rounder from Swansea, will captain Glamorgan this summer. *He replaces Robin Hobbs, a former* Essex and England leg-spin bowler, who will continue to play *for the county.*

Equestrianism

Mumme and Horgan take honours

By Pamela Macgregor Morris

Jens Mumme, a young German who has been working in London *as a banker for the last three* years, and Eric Horgan, with his Punchestown winner, Pontoon, won the two open intermediate classes at Crookham horse trials yesterday.

The Badminton combination, Lucinda Prior-Palmer on Botany Bay, Richard Meade on Kilcashel and Jane Holderness-Roddam on Foxy Bubble, rightly deemed discretion the better part of valour and went steadily round this twisting course for their first outing *of the day. The fastest round was* that of Julian Seaman, on The Reverend, who finished third behind Mumme, on Credo, and Wendy White, on Soldied Blue, in Section B.

In Section A, Barbara Hammond's galant veteran Eagle Rock, who has introduced the majority of Poland's international team to the game, finished second, three points behind Pontoon.

The veterans' class was magnificently won by Mary Gordon-Watson, on Cornishman V, now 21 years young, who won an *Olympic team gold medal in* Mexico in 1968 and in Munich four years later, as well as the *individual European championship* in 1969 and the world championship *in* 1970. Bred in *Cornwall, by Golden Surprise* out of a point to point mare, he has continued hunting since he retired from three-day events. Second was Captain Jim Fox (who won an Olympic medal in the modern pentathlon), riding Hugh Thomas's 1976 Olympic horse, the 17-year-old Kleymar, and third was Jennie Loriston-Clarke on her sister Jane's Warrior. It was good to see these wonderful old horses looking so well and performing so cleanly and confidently.

OPEN INTERMEDIATE: Section A: 1, E. D. Horgan's Pontoon, 67pts; 2, Mrs R. C. A. Hammond's Eagle Rock (J. Scott), 70; 3, Miss E. Rashleigh's Temery, 74. Section B: 1, J. Mumme's Credo, 69; 2, Miss W. White's Soldier Blue, 79; 3, J. Seaman's The Reverend, 80.

INTERMEDIATE: Section A, 1, Miss P. Philpot's Hill Climb, 76; 2, Miss S. Clapham's Kalambu, 92; 3, C. Collis's Ardnachora, 95. Section B: 1, S. Fraser's Beacon Light (Miss D. Clapham), 86; 2, Mrs N. J. Goodman's Wellington Viloria (Miss A. Gray), 92; 3, Mrs C. Truman's Freeway, 93.

NOVICE: Section E: 1, A. Burtenshaw's Freda Bassel, 11; 2, Miss B. Arnold's Wild Pearl, 43; 3, Miss L. Boyle's Capoquin, 44. Section F: 1, T. Friess's Brent II (Miss J. Birt), 46; 2, Mrs A. Carlton's Thatchwork (Mrs L. Laidig), 51; 3, Mrs J. A. Woodruff's Comedity, 51. Section G: 1, L. Meyerding's Roman Way (Miss C. Guiver), 39; 2, Miss A. McKie's White Pepper, 41; 3, Miss T. D. Farmer's Champing Scene, 44. Section H: 1, K. Reeston's Farmer *Kojak* (J. Mansfield), 41; 2, Lt Col Kobanski and J. Allington's Humphrey, 42; 3, J. H. Dalrymple's Fresza, 43.

VETERANS: 1, Miss M. Gordon-Watson's Cornishman V, 29; 2, H. Thomas's Playamar (Capt J. Fox), 30; 3, Mrs T. Holderness-Roddam's Warrior (Mrs A. G. Loriston-Clarke), 37.

MILITARY: 1, N. Ulloth, Royal Hussars, *Hay Chatter* (Mrs A. Cubitt), 41; 2, Household Cavalry's Combermere (WO McKie), 51; 3, The King's Troop's Fireball (Gunner Ross), 52.

Grand National odds

Ladbrokes have cut the Grand National prices of two of Saturday's runners-up—Three to One (25-1 from 33-1) and Mannyboy *(66-1 from 100-1). Prince Rock* has come in for support and is now 16-1 from 20-1. The firm's leading prices are 7 to 1 Zongalero, 8 to 1 Rubstic, 12 to 1 Rough And Tumble, and 14 to 1

Boxing

Watt can look forward to a purse of over $1m

Jim Watt will become the highest-paid British boxer of all time when he defends his World lightweight championship against Howard Davis, of the United States, in the summer. Even if he has to make a financial arrangement with the promoters for the advantage of fighting in Glasgow again, Watt's share of the purse, which is likely to be more than $1m, will be far in excess *of the previous* best —Joe Bugner's $250,000 against Mohammad Ali in 1975.

Promoters have about one month in which to sign contracts. If no agreement is completed in that time, the contest will go to purse offers. Watt will receive 75 per cent of the total bid if the fight takes place at home, 80 per cent if it goes abroad.

"*It is certain to be a million* dollar fight", Watt's manager, Terry Lawless, said yesterday. "We *have the advantage over the* Americans in that, if the television money is constant, we have the likelihood of a live gate of up to 40,000 for a fight at Ibrox Park."

Watt, unmarked after his four-round win over Charlie Nash at Kelvin Hall on Friday, spoke of his enthusiasm for fighting in front of his home crowd. "I don't want to box anywhere else", he said, "and there is a good case for wanting Davis to come here, because all his previous fights have been in the United States and he will not find it *easy. I am the champion, he is the challenger.*"

It was revealed yesterday that *Friday's contest in Glasgow* was in danger of being called off. Watt suffered a groin strain seven weeks ago and only just met the fitness deadline imposed by his manager. He was told that if he was not fit in time to train fully for six weeks before the bout, *it* would be called off.

Watt said: "I went to Glasgow Rangers. They diagnosed the trouble, treated it and I was able to train after missing nine days. It is no good being apparently right on the night if you haven't done your groundwork properly". Watt also damaged a back muscle late in his training and needed daily treatment during the week leading up to the contest.

Bubbling with confidence, Dave Green left London for the United States on Saturday for his world welterweight title fight against the *World Boxing Council champion*, Sugar Ray Leonard, in Maryland on March 31. It will be Green's *second world title attempt; his* first ended when he was knocked out in the 11th round by Carlos *Palomino* at Wembley in June 1977.

Green, aged 26, lost his European title to Jorgen Hansen, of Denmark, in Copenhagen last June when he was knocked out after three rounds. That defeat, and the loss to Palomino, are the only blemishes to Green's record in 35 professional contests.

Ali warm-up: Mohammad Ali said in Miami on Saturday that he had agreed to meet Scott Ledoux in Bloomington, Minnesota, on May 30, but acknowledged that the bout might not take place if he could take on the World Boxing Association champion, John Tate, without a warm-up contest. The promoter, Bob Arum, who has Ali under contract, said he would never approve a fight between Ali and Ledoux if it meant breaking a contract for a meeting between Ledoux and Terry Cooney on April 19. Ali said he was not aware *of the Ledoux-Cooney* contract "and if that means I can't fight Ledoux, then I won't."

Athletics is not the only way of blunting Soviet aggression

Time to advise the politicians

By Nicholas Keith
Sports Editor

As a leading article in *The Times* proclaimed on Friday, nothing has happened in Afghanistan *to change the view that athletes* would be best advised to boycott the Olympic Games in Moscow. The West *cannot afford to* condone an act of aggression by the Soviet state, which in many other ways has *blatantly disregarded* the Olympic charter.

However, the politicians have done their best to alienate the athletes by their cynical and unfeeling *posturings. The debate in* the House of Commons and the ministerial meetings in Geneva today seem *unlikely* to do *much* to restore the faith of the sporting world in politicians.

There must be every sympathy for athletes who are being asked *to give up several years of hard* training, although the cause is great. Indeed the athletes have every right to feel aggrieved that they are being asked to bear the full weight of this moral cross whereas the use of trade, cultural and diplomatic weapons has been minimal. Surely a moral crusade, as this purports to be, should be conducted on several fronts—although the boycott of the Moscow Games would touch the Russian people most deeply.

It seems that the politicians' total mishandling of the athletes will bring about the worst of all results: the Western governments will be seen to be at odds with the people and the call for a boycott will be widely ignored; a double propaganda victory for *the Soviet Union. If governments* want to gain any support from the athletes, they must alter their *approach. The athletes have had* plenty of advice from all sides. Perhaps some hints to politicians would not go amiss.

1. Show sportsmen some respect. They are not fools, to be bullied. They, too, can appreciate moral arguments but there is no reason why they alone should make sacrifices.

2. Try an individual approach. *Whatever governments or Olympic* associations or the International Olympic Committee may say, individuals will and *should* decide. Sebastian Coe, Britain's triple world record holder, made a telling point last week when he said he could not comment on Mrs Thatcher's stand because he has not been approached by her or her government. He rightly refuses to be a standard bearer for either side of the argument.

3. Abandon the ludicrous idea for an alternative games. The 1980 Olympic Games should be held in *Moscow or not at all and it is* unlikely that many leading athletes would attend a rival event.

The signs are not encouraging for a compromise. The International Athletes' Club have said they would be prepared to send a team to Moscow in defiance of the Government and they have the funds to do it. Unfortunately the Government have driven a wedge *between themselves and sportsmen* and it will be difficult to regain confidence and credibility.

The saddest thing of all is that people may lose sight of the urgent *need to reform the Olympic movement* in terms of drugs, professionalism and commercialism. Let *us hope that reason will prevail and* that we do not go to Moscow, unless there is a sudden peace initiative by the Soviet Union. Let us make the Games issue part of a wider campaign to force a Russian retreat from Kabul and only then let the games go ahead—the last, it is hoped, before a permanent neutral site is found.

Golf

Waites is first but Lyle finishes nowhere

Nairobi, March 16. — *Brian* Waites and Sandy Lyle shared the spotlight in the Kenyan Open golf championship here today—for differing reasons. Waites had a last round of 66 to win the first prize of £7,300. Lyle, the winner of the European order of merit last year, *was disqualified.*

Lyle, who finished fifth, was reported by his British colleague and playing partner, *Nicholas* Faldo, for putting sticking plaster on the top of his putter to counteract the sun's glare. He contravened rule two (b) by "purposefully altering the playing characteristics" of the club during the round.

George O'Grady, the tournament director, said the committee had decided there were no exceptional circumstances enabling them to waive the disqualification. Waites's total of 271, 13 under par, left him one stroke ahead of another Briton, Longmuir, who was round in 67 today.

Longmuir went into the final round one stroke behind the joint leaders, Townsend and King, also of Britain, and O'Leary and Darcy, both of Ireland. But he went to the front with two birdies on the outward nine and three more in four holes from the 12th. Townsend and O'Leary both went round in 70 to share fourth place with Garrido, of Spain, on 274, one stroke behind Clark.

Nicklaus shares lead after last hole slip

Miami, Florida, March 16.—*Jack Nicklaus dropped a stroke* on the final hole yesterday and so shares the *lead* with Bruce Lietzke and Keith Fergus after three rounds of a $250,000 Professional Golfers' Association tournament here.

At 210, six under par, the leaders were one stroke ahead of Wayne Levi and Leonard Thompson. *Another two strokes away* on 213 were David Graham, Raymond Floyd, Ben Crenshaw and *Tommy Valentine.*

Nicklaus took the lead with a 10ft putt for a birdie at the 17th hole but lost his advantage at the difficult 18th. His approach was to the left of the green in the edge of a hazard. His pitch was 10ft short and he took two putts. He is attempting to win a tournament for the first time since July, 1978.

Lietzke played the front nine in two over par but birdied the 11th and 16th holes to gain his share of the lead. Fergus, meanwhile, birdied three of the final nine holes for a three under par 69 *and the lowest round of a windy* day.

LEADERS: 210: J. Nicklaus, 72, 67, 71; B. Lietzke, 70, 68, 72; K. Fergus, 68, 73, 69. 211: W. Levi, 69, 71, 71; L. Thompson, 69, 68, 74. 213: D. Graham (Australia), 71, 71, 71; B. Crenshaw, 71, 68, 74; R. Floyd, 74, 69, 70; T. Valentine, 68, 69, 76. 214: A. Bean, 75, 69, 70; E. Fiori, 72, 70, 72; D. Hill, 69, 73, 72; G. Jones, 73, 68, 73. 215: M. James (GB), 70, 69, 76; J. Mitchell, 73, 71, 71. Other foreign players: 218: K. Brown (GB), 72, 73, 74. 230: D. Smyth (Ireland), 75, 71, 74.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA: Indian open: 286: K. Cox (US), 72, 68, 71, 75. 290: Liao Kuo Chih (Taiwan), 74, 74, 74, 68; M. Aye (Burma) 74, 75, 69, 72. 292: Ho Ming Chung (Taiwan), 71, 73, 74, 74. 294: Hsu Chi San (Taiwan), 72, 76, 73, 73; Lu Hsi Chuen (Taiwan), 73, 69, 74, 78; Tseo Chien Tens (Taiwan), 73, 73, 72, 76. 295: M. Slodine (Philippines), 74, 73, 75, 73; S. Tuttle (US), 74, 73, 73, 75; C. Gibson (US), 73, 72, 74, 76; P. Thomson (Australia), 75, 71, 72, 77.

Cycling

A little known Italian is ace in the pack

San Remo, March 16.—Pierino Gavazzi of Italy, was the surprise winner of today's Milan to San Remo cycling classic. The race was spiced with incident, including a huge tail-end pile-up 15 kilometres *from the finish. Sean Kelly, of* Ireland, was a close up fourth.

The Belgian pair, Jean-Luc *Vandenbroucke* and Michel Pollentier, attempted to break away from the pack on the perilous mountain road which snakes into San Remo. The "Poggio di San Remo", several 100 feet above the Italian Riviera, was often the launching pad for a victory by Eddie Merckx in the 288 kilometres (180 mile) long race.

But the efforts of Merckx's compatriots were soon frustrated by a fast-closing pack that included all the race favourites, Roger de Vlaeminck, last year's winner; Giuseppe Saronni and Jan Rass, the world road race champion.

With the tightly-packed leaders sprinting headlong for the line, however, Gavazzi, a little-known *Italian, emerged as the ace from* the pack to win the seventy-first race classic. He was credited with *a winning time of six hours 42.07* minutes, the same as the top 20 finishers.

LEADING PLACINGS: 1, P. Gavazzi (Italy), 6hrs 42:07mins; 2, G. Saronni (Italy); 3, J. Rass (Netherlands); 4, S. *Kelly* (Ireland); 5, R. *de Vlaeminck* (Belgium); 6, F. Moser (Italy); 11, P. Sherwen (GB). All same time as winner.—Agence France-Presse.

Racing

Mercer fits role of man at the top

By *Michael Phillips*
Racing Correspondent

Another season of flat racing in England begins at Doncaster on Thursday. Some may shudder at *the thought, while others* will welcome it with open arms. Not that any of the fanatics ought to get too excited for a while because almost four weeks will elapse before the season really clicks gear. Indeed, the first month this year is likely to be very much a stop-go affair, with *jumping* popping up from time to time to grab the limelight.

The publication of two annuals that I always await with impatience usually coincides with the start of the Flat. They are *Horses in Training* (Sporting Chronicle Publications) and *Racehorses of 1979* (Timeform). Things have certainly changed since I first bought both. *I was 12 when I first* decided that *Horses in Training* would not make too severe a dent in my pocket money. That year it cost 1s 6d. This year the price has risen to £5, but to the incurable enthusiast it is still worth every penny. It is the only publication that lists every horse in training under their trainers.

The timeform annual did not find its way on to my bookshelf until later simply because in those early days I could not afford it. *Looking* through my library yesterday I discovered that my first cost £3. It was good value then, considering what it was attempting to do and in all sincerity it is still a marvellous buy at £26. It must *be the most professionally* produced publication on the subject. It matters not whether you agree *with the opinion often expressed*, it is still compelling reading.

Looking through this year's edition of *Horses in Training* I discovered that eight trainers in England now have more than 100 horses in their care. An onerous task certainly, but a ready passport to the top table where the pickings are so great these days, always assuming that you are not laid low by a virus, a misfortune *which* befell *Peter* Walwyn last year. As a result he has more than 40 three-year-olds in his yard that have never even seen a racecourse, so inevitably he will be *groping* in the *dark during* the early weeks of the new season.

No so last year's leading trainer, *Henry Cecil, though. He* had a relatively trouble-free season and was able to exploit his good fortune to the full. This year Cecil will go into battle with 134 horses. That is 19 more than last year. The breeding of his horses is outstanding and it will be most surprising if he does not provide the new champion jockey, Joe Mercer, with a marvellous base *from which* to launch his effort to retain his title.

Surprisingly, Mercer can still be backed at 5 to 2 *with Hills to* do just that. Willie Carson is favourite at 11 to 10 to regain the championship that he lost to Mercer. Those odds look surprisingly short even though Carson does have a big weight advantage and the backing of Dick Hern's successful stable. Next in the betting at 9-4 comes another former champion, Pat Eddery, who along with others will be praying for a revival of the fortunes at *Seven Barrows.*

While on the subject of jockeys I can *only* endorse everything that Michael Seely wrote last Friday on the vexed subject of *whips* and implore the stewards of the Jockey Club to lay down guidelines before the season begins. Flat jockeys should be told exactly where they stand, because Flat racing is now big business *with* the destination of millions of pounds being decided by the narrowest of margins, as was the case three years *back when The Minstrel* achieved fame and fortune for some in the Derby and the King *George VI* and *Queen Elizabeth* Diamond Stakes.

Anyone wanting a prime example of how to use the whip correctly could no no better than study the current champion jockey, whose style and rhythm has been a constant joy to watch for so long. *This week I will be seeing Mercer* in action at home, riding some of Henry Cecil's horses out at exercise *at Newmarket Heath before* crossing to Ireland to look at Vincent O'Brien's blue bloods down in Co. Tipperary.

Both trainers will start the season from positions of strength: Cecil with a whole host of good older horses, including the Gold *Cup* winner, Le Moss, and that crack miler, Kris; O'Brien with the current Derby favourite, Monteverdi, who is generally reckoned to be the pick of last season's two-*year-olds*. In *giving* Monteverdi a rating of only 129 in their annual review of 1979, the men of *Timeform* are not all that complimentary to last season's crop of two-*year-olds* of which they maintain *he was the best*, although they are less damning than the Jockey Club's handicapper, Geoffrey *Gibbs.*

In the 11 years that they have allocated their own awards only The Go Between has been given such a low rating as the best two-year-old colt of the season. That does not mean that *Monteverdi* will not win the Derby or any other classic for that matter, but it does suggest that this coming season could easily be much more open than usual and one when the horse who makes more improvement than might normally be expected should be within the easy reach of glory.

O'Brien himself *is* already on record *as* saying that Monteverdi is the best prospect at Ballydoyle for this year's classics a moment. That final qualifi indicates that he too is pr for the unexpected and time will tell what his larder o American-breds will yield.

Lincoln jockeys: latest plans for the Lincoln Handi Doncaster on Saturday are: ford Boy, B. Taylor; Quarter, P. Eddery; Bold S. Parr; Be Better, J. Ma Smart Set, J. Reid; R Jump, E. Hide; Silley's G. Starkey; Reine Sole Curant; Northleach, W. C Razorbac, J. Lowe; Aven Raymond; Handsome K Thomas; Blue Bridge, P. son; Birkholm, R. Muddle; Witness, E. Johnson; Blac strel, W. Swinburn; Fairy man, O. Gray; Gibbo *Duffield*; King's Ride, G. B Celestial Gem, N. Carlisle.

STATE OF GOING (official) stone, good to soft (steeple soft (hurdles): Wolverhampton to soft. Tomorrow: Nottingha Fontwell Park, soft.

Tentative trainers: O'Brien (left), prepared for the unexpected, and Walwyn, feelin way.

Auteuil result

PRIX MARECHAL (Handicap hurdle: £16,000: **MINDANAO**, by Rolibet—Mine Doreo (Baron E. de la Roche F. Coun

Lombeye .... E. Den
Hasty Flag .... L. T

PARI-MUTUEL: Win, *places*, 6.60, 4.50, 2.60. 234.30. H. D'Allières. 11. 51

Wolverhampton programme

2.0 STANDEFORD HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £673: 2m)

1	000011	Camping Site (D), F. Yardley, 7-11-12	W. Morris 7
6	010031	Mr Juicy (D), J. Vaughan, 4-11-9	*John Williams*
7		Abbey Grange, M. James, 4-11-2	Miss D. Jones 7
9	0	Border Chase, P. Bailey, 6-11-2	L. Griffiths
12	002	Concorde Girl, N. Gaselee, 5-11-2	R. R. Evans
13	f	*Coodign, D. H. Jones*, 5-11-2	P. Barry 4
14	p	Cry For Help, D. Elsworth, 6-11-2	C. Brown
15	u00	Dinkum Chief, B. Cambidge, 6-11-2	Mr J. Cambidge 7
16	00	Grey Elf, J. Edwards, 5-11-2	S. Morshead
17	00	Harwood Forest, J. Bissill, 5-11-2	R. Crank
18	0002	Jason-Johns Choice, J. Bradley, 5-11-2	J. Darlington 7
19	0	Law Ventero, Mrs P. Sly, 6-11-2	J. Butchard
22		Mini Market, K. White, 5-11-2	D. Cartwright
24	0402	PC Plod, W. Jenks, 6-11-2	R. F. Davies
28	0	River Ward, B. McMahon, 7-11-2	W. Dudley 7
30	0004	Sentimental Me, R. Morris, 5-11-2	F. Morris 4
32	00	Turbo, A. W. Jones, 5-11-2	G. Rees 4
34	up	Whyberries, *D. Ringer*, 5-11-2	S. McNeill 4
35	200021	Letigo (D), P. Felgate, 4-10-13	P. Tuck
36		Billy Bales, J. Townson, 4-10-3	D. Lancaster 4

7-2 Concorde Girl, 4-1 Mr Juicy, 11-2 PC Plod, 8-1 Camping Site, Letigo, 10-1 *Jason-Johns Choice*, 12-1 Sentimental Me, 16-1 others.

2.30 STANDEFORD HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £651: 2m)

1	0-1310	*Space Ship (D), J. Edwards, 6-12-8	—
2	0000-01	Hadajar, M. Tate, 5-11-12	C. Smith
4	0p	Burton Princess, A. Perry, 6-11-2	Mr A. Wilson
5	400	Canford Ginger, D. Elsworth, 5-11-2	C. Brown
7	0	*Drops O'Brandy*, J. Edwards, 5-11-2	S. Morshead
8	03	Entebbe, F. Yardley, 5-11-2	N. Tinkler
13	00	Golden Dee, J. Bissill, 5-11-2	P. Crank
15	0043	Jo Colombo, W. Jenks, 5-11-2	R. F. Davies
16	0	*Last Curtain*, A. Hill-Wood, 11-11-2	P. Tuck
19		Mon Zouzou, P. Bevan, 9-11-2	T. Wall 7
21	0	*Royal Lantern*, C. Miller, 7-11-2	D. Cartwright
22	p0-0	Sadedab, J. Edmunds, 7-11-2	—
24		Stellata Donna, J. Dalton, 5-11-2	C. Tinkler
25		Sufar, V. Bishop, 7-11-2	Mr C. Grozier 4
27	0	Whistle For Jack, J. Edwards, 5-11-2	J. O'Neill
30	0	Another Picture, T. Tate, 4-10-3	T. Carmody
32		Cantycroon, G. Richards, 4-10-3	N. Doughty 4
33		Cwm Rhondda, R. Akehurst, 4-10-3	
37	4003	Pamkins Hart, M. Tate, 4-10-3	R. Hyett
38	p	Sal's Delight, Mrs S. Cousins, 4-10-3	D. Goulding

11-4 Hadajar, 100-30 Entebbe, 5-1 Jo Colombo, 6-1 Pamkins Hart, 8-1 Another Picture, 10-1 Cantycroon, 14-1 Mon Zouzou.

3.0 WILLENHALL HURDLE (Handicap: £842: 2m)

3	0-1310	*Space Ship (D), J. Edwards, 6-11-9	—
5	0	Thomson's Policy (D), J. Edwards, 6-11-1	S. Morshead
6	003304	Delbounty (D), A. Brisbourne, 10-11-1	M. Brisbourne
8	p00003	Town Farm (D), M. Tate, 8-10-13	C. Smith
9	2f13-p0	Spate, Mrs S. Cousins, 5-10-13	D. Goulding
11	20000p	Hot Cross Bun (D), Earl Jones, 7-10-12	R. Hyett
12	000000-	Super Fun (D), O. O'Neill, 7-10-12	J. Jones 7
15	1300	State Run (D), F. Rimell, 5-10-11	J. Burke
16	0-01043	Twilight Stag (D), W. Jenks, 6-10-10	R. F. *Davies*
17	031200	Highland Bug, M. Tate, 6-10-9	N. Tinkler
21	2013	Longcliffe (D), P. Felgate, 5-10-5	D. Crimpthorne 7
22	022334	Elsell, M. Eckley, 5-10-5	A. O'Hagan 7
24	100002	Ladies Man (D), W. Clay, 5-10-4	N. Clay
25	420223	Jaffa Jack, K. Lewis, 5-10-2	R. Hyett
27	000-00	Gullsway (D), R. Hollinshead, 7-10-1	J. Holt 4
28	03-0000	Coxmoore Sweaters (D), R. Harlop, 7-10-0	T. Carmody
33	*04-0420*	*Rough-Cast (D), B. Cambidge, 5-10-0*	Mr J. *Cambidge* 7
34	f0-p3p0	Markdall, Mrs P. Sly, 6-10-0	J. Butchard
36	003030	William The First, A. W. Jones, 8-10-0	J. O'Neill
37	000-0	Somers Glance, I. Blair, 11-10-0	G. Williams 7
38	0-p0000	Atrabes, *D. Hanley*, 5-10-0	*C. Brown*
39	000-000	Corby Glen, R. Hollinshead, 8-10-0	C. Astbury

4-1 Jaffa Jack, 9-2 Ladies Man, 5-1 Elsell, 13-2 Town Farm, 8-1 Twilight Stag, 10-1 Longcliffe, 12-1 Delbounty, 14-1 Rough-Cast, 16-1 others.

3.30 EAGLE PAINTS CHASE (Novices: £1,412: 3¼m)

1	1fu041	Ballydonagh, A. Dickinson, 7-11-12	R. Earnshaw 7
2	*00u031*	*Watergate Bay, S. Holland, 8-11-8*	*S. Holland*
5	300401	Lismount VI, B. Cambidge, 9-11-5	Mr J. Cambidge 7
9	4-001f2	River Sirene, T. Barron, 7-11-5	N. Balmer 4
10	0-003u1	Something-In-Hand, P. Felgate, 6-11-5	P. Tuck
13	420000	Arctic Cross, W. Wright, 8-11-0	J.
14	00000	Authors Daughter, R. Morris, 7-11-0	F.
15	200fbp	Blakewin, B. Cambidge, 7-11-0	
18	0p0	Dame Heron, I. Blair, 9-11-0	P. Bu
21	f42072	Haybale, J. Spearing, 6-11-0	S.
23	0	Impudence, R. Perkins, 7-11-0	Mr P. O'C
27	4p0000	Lavenham Lady, R. Murphy, 6-11-0	A.
32	034000	Prince of Pleasure, N. Callaghan, 7-11-0	N.
33	313ff2	Royal Gaye, F. Rimell, 7-11-0	J.
34	fp0403	Sally Pothsen, P. Sheppard, 10-11-0	Mr N.
41	00000u	Windmill Boy, J. Peacock, 8-11-0	N.

7-2 Royal Gaye, 4-1 Ballydonagh, 5-1 River Sirene, 7-1 Lismount Watergate Bay, 10-1 Something-In-Hand, 13-1 Sally Pothsen, 20-1 ot

4.0 DUDLEY CHASE (Handicap: £1,358: 2½m)

4	11u3f0	*My Buck, J. Edwards, 8-11-1	
6	13-0033	Just Jake (D), V. Bishop, 11-10-9	Mr C. C
7	021f3p	Prince of Normandy (CD), H. Gittins, 8-10-8	I.
8	01311-0	Durham Town (D), M. Henriques, 11-10-7	J.
12	2u0000	Choral Festival, M. Low, 9-10-2	Mr M.
14	0202f3	Tanora (D), M. Tate, 11-10-1	
15	1f004u	Bear's Paw (D), G. Barlow, 9-10-1	C.
16	*104034*	*French Pie (D)*, C. Richards, 9-10-0	N. D.
17	2-40	Mullacrew (D), J. Leigh, 11-10-0	Mr L.
19	f32303	Hunter's Joy, P. Bailey, 8-10-0	T.
23	f03034	Flittermere (D), R. E. Peacock, 9-10-0	M. Br
24	002231	Benghazi Express, Mrs J. Pitman, 6-10-0	
28	fu0-	Sambrook, Mrs A. Price, 7-10-0	

100-30 Benghazi Express, 4-1 Tanora, 11-2 Hunter's Joy, 6-1 P Normandy, 8-1 Just Jake, 10-1 Durham Town, 12-1 Bear's Paw, 16-1

4.30 STRETTON CHASE (Hunters: Amateurs: £540: 3¼m

4	4331-04	Little Gnat, J. Edwards, 9-12-7	A
6		*Beacon Cloud, A. Perry*, 9-12-0	Mrs C.
8	2f2u0-4	Canhe, C. Morgan, 11-12-0	T.
10	pf0p-	Day To Day, A. Wallace, 10-12-0	Mr M. V
11	03f0-	Druid, G. Limfool, 11-12-0	G.
12	p0	*Entertainment (C)*, R. Perkins, 10-12-0	P. O'C
13		*Flash Harry*, F. Yardley, 7-12-0	Mr R.
15	42-p0	His Nibbs, Mrs B. Haslegrave, 8-12-0	J
16	fp-	Just The Job, H. Harper, 15-12-0	R.
18		*Maes Gwyn*, E. Hughes, 8-12-0	E.
21	u00-00	Rainwell, Mrs A. Price, 8-12-0	B.
23	00	Soy Sauce, Mrs S. Richardson, 8-12-0	
25	1402-u2	The Pilgarlic (D), F. Rimmell, 13-12-0	E.

9-4 The Pilgarlic, 3-1 *Little Gnat*, 9-2 Canhe, 8-1 *Entertainment*, 10 Harry, 12-1 Beacon Cloud, 14-1 others.

5.0 GRUNWICK STAKES (Flat Race: £556: 2m)

3		Bar Jester, A. Arnold, 5-11-10	B.
5		Charley Fisher, O. O'Neill, 5-11-10	J.
6		Country Reach, B. Morgan, 6-11-10	P.
8		*Gonna Duck, W. Allen*, 6-11-10	R.
11	0	Far From Royal, W. Wharton, 5-11-10	P. W.
12		Hareshaw Linn, A. Dickinson, 5-11-10	A. P
14	0	Master Andrew, G. Richards, 5-11-10	N. Di
16		*Midnight Mary*, J. Carden, 5-11-10	J.
19	0	Ox Lesson, J. Priday, 5-11-10	Miss B. S
24		Scots Nogger, J. Spearing, 5-11-10	Mr P. V
25		Shea, R. Harton, 5-11-10	N.
27	*0*	*Thrums, G. Richards*, 5-11-10	A. R
28	0	True Life, M. Salaman, 5-11-10	J
29		West Hatch, R. Blakeney, 5-11-10	
31		Aldro, W. Clay, 4-10-11	M.
36		*Clear Henrietta*, F. G. Smith, 4-10-11	Mr J. De *Lisle*
37		Cuba Honour, Mrs A. Price, 4-10-11	Mr M. V
38		Danewood Lad, F. Yardley, 4-10-11	W.
39		Demaree, P. Cundell, 4-10-11	
41		*Harpoonstown, R. Fisher*, 4-10-11	J. Er
44		Holcombe Rogue, I. Dudgeon, 4-10-11	W. N
45		Liberty Legend, J. Peacock, 4-10-11	N.
50		Tolting Willow, J. Spearing, 4-10-11	Mr A

11-4 Master Andrew, 5-1 *Hareshaw Linn*, 4-1 *Holcombe Rogue*, 6-1 Fisher, 8-1 Shea, 10-1 Thrums, 12-1 Aldro, 16-1 others.

* Doubtful runner.

Wolverhampton selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 Jason-Johns Choice. 2.30 Hadajar. 3.0 Town Farm. 3.30 Roya 4.0 Durham Town. 4.30 Little Gnat. 5.0 Hareshaw Linn.

Folkestone programme

1.45 DEAL HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £650: 2m)

2	*0001*	*Spin Again, D. Morley*, 5-11-10	B. R. Davies
3	000121	Ty-Ar-Een (D), A. Ingham, 4-11-1	F. Grimes 7
4	0000	Athenia Princess, S. Mellor, 6-11-3	P. Blacker
7	00300f	Black Cloud, P. Mitchell, 5-11-3	R. Hughes
8	*000*	*Bronze Image*, J. Long, 7-11-3	Mr T. Head 4
9	pf	Caravilla, H. O'Neill, 5-11-3	D. Coomer 4
11		Fearless Imp, J. Truman, 5-11-3	R. Stronge 7
12	ppf	Get-Thy-Commercial, Mrs R. Murdoch, 5-11-3	Mr P. Southern 4
13	0004	Guernavenlure, A. Neaves, 5-11-3	J. Akehurst 7
15	0-32	Jolly Green Giant, D. Kent, 5-11-3	P. Haynes
16	0	Lustroso, Pat Mitchell, 6-11-3	W. Smith
27	0003	Albany Victor, C. Read, 4-10-4	M. Perrett 7
31	0p0p4	Home Grown, J. Long, 4-10-4	R. Rowell
32	00p00	*Singing Fool*, D. Jermy, 4-10-4	S. Kelly 7
33	0	Spanish War, R. Head, 4-10-4	G. Gracey 4
34		Turntable, Lady Herries, 4-10-4	G. Enright
35	0f022	Wazir, M. Masson, 4-10-4	J. Francome

15-8 Ty-Ar-Een, 7-2 Wazir, 4-1 Spin Again, 6-1 Jolly Green Giant, 8-1 *Black* Cloud, 12-1 Albany Victor, 16-1 others.

2.15 WINCHELSEA CHASE (Selling: £894: 2½m)

206	ppfp00	Calocilla Creek, M. Kelly, 8-11-3	—
207	ppp1-p	Doon Silver, A. Davison, 6-11-3	G. Gracey 4
208	000pp0	Dusty Rhodes, M. Dowling, 13-11-3	—
211	0234u0	Izzyfast, H. Westbrook, 7-11-3	A. Carroll
212	pf34p0	Kutuzov, H. O'Neill, 9-11-3	H. Davies
213	1-00p03	Monksgrange, J. Long, 12-11-3	W. Smith
214	13-233f	*Old Smokey, M. Bolton*, 11-11-3	J. *Francome*
215	004000	Raise You Again, W. Charles, 12-11-3	M. Charles 4
216	0	Red Rajah, B. Munro-Wilson, 10-11-3	—
218	42	Royal Romance, A. Moore, 9-11-3	G. Moore 7
220	40400p	*Strong Hand, A. Ingham*, 8-11-3	F. *Grimes* 7
222	000002	Super Jas, S. Mellor, 10-11-3	P. Blacker

6-4 Royal Romance, 3-1 Old Smokey, 4-1 Monksgrange, 11-2 Super Jas, 10-1 Strong Hand, 12-1 Izzyfast, 20-1 others.

2.45 GAY RECORD CHASE (Handicap: £2,026: 3¼m)

302	p-01433	Havanus (CD), D. Morley, 8-11-12	B. R. Davies
303	22f000	Valiant Charger (C), F. Winter, 9-11-6	J. Francome
304	0f-p221	Coolishall, B. Munro-Wilson, 11-11-1	Mr B. Munro-Wilson 4
305	430	Set Point, Lady Herries, 12-10-7	P. Haynes
306	f40242	Albury Lad, *S. Mellor*, 10-10-5	*P. Blacker*
309	0-030f0	Alpenstock (D), S. Mellor, 13-10-0	A. Carroll
311	24f	Landing Party, R. Ledger, 8-10-0	Mrs N. Ledger 4
312	00p0p0	Royal and Ancient (D), Mrs J. French, 11-10-0	Mrs S. French 4

11-4 Havanus, 3-1 Albury Lad, 9-2 Valiant Charger, 5-1 Coolishall, 11-2 Set Point, 8-1 Alpenstock, 14-1 Landing Party, 20-1 Royal and Ancient.

3.15 ERIDGE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,641: 2½m)

401	2-00042	*Don't Touch*, Pat Mitchell, 6-12-0	W
402	02000f	Genovese (CD), D. Grissell, 8-11-9	Mrs D. G
404	130fm0	Knockagin, D. Mills, 7-11-5	R. Gol
405	fb-1330	Secretary General, N. Henderson, 5-10-12	
406	044-234	Foolsome (CD), L. Bowman, 8-10-12	Mr S. Ad
412	40-0303	Vaubezon (D), D. Morley, 5-10-7	B. R
413	00-0300	Gleaming Grass (D), J. Scallan, 7-10-7	Mr T. Thom
415	f01220	Brighton Marina, Miss A. Sinclair, 4-10-7	R
416	f	Tinker's Plea, Mrs S. Roberts, 9-10-7	N.
417	230000	Marleymix, M. Bolton, 8-10-7	J. F
418	0p000	Misdeal, J. Long, 8-10-7	P.
419	0000u0	Jolly Melody, D. Jermy, 7-10-7	
420	0000	Bayham Sir Vardon, C. Read, 6-10-7	M. F
422	*001-000*	*Kens Hill, A. Davison*, 5-10-7	G. G
423	0	Bright Colony, B. Wise, 10-10-7	K. J
425	ppufr	Daybook, Mrs R. Murdoch, 8-10-7	Mr P. So

7-4 Brighton Marina, 4-1 Secretary General, 9-2 Vaubezon, 6-1 Don' 7-1 Foolsome, 8-1 Gleaming Grass, 10-1 Knockagin, 14-1 others.

3.45 CAFFYNS CHASE (Hunters: Amateurs: £867: 3¼m)

502	fpf031	Boeno, B. Munro-Wilson, 8-12-2	B. Munro-
503	1-40	Free Indication (D), R. Townsend, 7-12-2	J. Hi
504	u1	Kit Carson, D. J. Jones, 8-11-12	D. Ca
505	1-0	Master Scout (C), P. Webb, 9-11-12	P.
506	2fu-33p	Right Tactics, Miss C. Brew, 9-11-12	Miss C.
507	0-	Brandyland, J. Rodger, 7-11-7	J.
508	3-	Credit That, Miss J. Kelvey, 12-11-7	C.
511	0	Harty Fishell, R. Ledger, 7-11-7	Mrs N.
513	2-r3	Precipitous, S. Galloway, 8-11-7	A.
514	p-p	Prestbury, T. Clay, 8-11-7	T.
515	4uu	Tara's Festival, M. Bates, 10-11-7	W. To

6-4 Kit Carson, 5-2 Boeno, 5-1 Precipitous, 7-1 Credit That, 12 Indication, Right Tactics, 20-1 others.

4.15 DEAL HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £640; 2m)

602	000401	Grey Fusilier, Mrs N. Smith, 5-11-10	S. Sh
603	0-102	Haywire (D), D. Grissell, 6-11-10	Mrs D. G
604	0	Chinese Takeaway, M. Bolton, 5-11-3	R.
608	003-0b0	Geotosbee, A. Moore, 6-11-3	G.
609	002	Igle, P. Mitchell, 5-11-3	R.
610	2222u4	Jimmy Hill, Pat Mitchell, 5-11-3	W
615	00-4300	Robert Adam, M. McCormack, 5-11-3	G.
623	p	Cafe Galore, R. Head, 4-10-4	R. Gol
627	430220	Morton The Hatter, M. Masson, 4-10-4	J. Fr
631	0000	Riflefire, Pat Mitchell, 4-10-4	T. Mugg

13-8 Morton The Hatter, 11-4 Jimmy Hill, 6-1 Grey *Fusilier*, 7-1 10-1 Igle, 16-1 Robert Adam, 20-1 others.

Folkestone selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.45 Ty-Ar-Een. 2.15 Strong Hand. 2.45 Coolishall. *3.15* Marina. 3.45 Kit Carson. 4.15 Morton The Hatter.

Chepstow results

1.30: 1, *Mister Bosun* (6-4 fav); 2, Hobo (10-1); 3, Somerville (11-1). 7 ran. NR: Henry Kissinger.

2.0: 1, Anaglogs Daughter (2-7 fav); 2, Portway Nick (11-2); 3, Ottery News (8-1). 5 ran. NR: Doubly Royal.

2.30: 1, Sharre (100-30 jt fav); 2, Brimos (100-30 jt fav); 3, Hi Mary (5-1). 9 ran.

3.0: 1, New Top (9-4 fav); 2, Go *Gently* (100-30); 3, *Regal Choice* (5-1). 17 ran. NR, Star of Barcello.

3.30: 1, Tartan Prince (11-2); 2, Energy Saver (20-1); 3, Goaterwood Rose (11-1). Cash Flow 5-2 fav. 18 ran. NR: Backgammon Prince.

4.0: 1, Miss Horatio (9-2); 2, Stoke *Rivers* (11-1); 3, *Matra Hul* (10-11 fav). 11 ran. NR: Laurenaun.

Lingfield Park results

2.30: 1, Tumbler (11-4); 2, *Snow-Image* (5-4 fav); 3, Le Pretendant (9-1). 7 ran. NR: Du Maurier.

2.0: 1, *Royal Exile* (evens fav); 2, Mannyboy (8-1); 3, Mounthooly (50-1). 4 ran.

2.30: 1, Tumbler (11-4); 2, Snowtown Boy (11-8 fav); 3, Rushmere (15-2). 5 ran.

3.0: 1, Socks (7-2); 2, Laaken (13-2); 3, *Henry Kissinger* (3-1 fav). 9 ran.

3.30: 1, Tiepolino (11-4); 2, Aztec Star (9-4 fav); 3, Great Park (100-30). 7 ran. NR: *The Baker.*

4.0: 1, Priestcroft Star (13-2); 2, Molly's Lad (9-1); 3, Nampara Cove (7-2 jt fav). Other 7-2 jt fav, Mellie. 11 ran.

Uttoxeter results

2.15: 1, **BALLONI** (9-2); 2, Offa's Dyke (5-1 jt fav); 3, Heldorty (20-1). Other 5-1 jt fav, Auto Sam. 14 ran.

2.45: 1, **BAMBERS SECURITY** (11-10 fav); 2, Lyne Boy (33-1); 3, Impus (5-1). 5 ran.

3.15: 1, **NEW COLONIST** (15-8 fav); 2, Statfold Pride (6-1); 3, Roaring Wind (16-1). 9 ran. NR: Moonee River.

3.45: 1, **SKROBY** (7-1); 2, King Vinro (5-2); 3, *Royal Glen* (20-1). Bucksome 9-4 fav. 12 ran. NR: Acquaint, Hallo Dandy.

4.15: 1, **PENWOOD** (9-1); 2, Rust Borough (33-1); 3, *Hit the Roof* (7-1). Chirp 100-30 fav. 13 ran. NR: Royal Commotion.

4.45: 1, **THE CLEAVER** (9-2); 2, Indian *Brave* (8-11 fav); 3, First April (33-1). 8 ran.

Newcastle results

1.45: 1, **THUMPS** (8-15 [illegible] Bobby Brig (5-1); 3, [illegible] 13 ran.

2.15: 1, **FORTINAS EXPRE**[illegible] fav); 2, Tony (10-1); 3, [illegible] (9-4). 9 ran.

2.45: 1, **LORD** [illegible] 2, Three to One (10-1); 3, [illegible] Pawn (3-1 jt fav). 9 ran. NR: [illegible] Valley.

3.15: 1, **SCRUNCH** (8-15 [illegible] Captain Parkhill (6-1); 3, [illegible] (13-2). 6 ran. NR: Deer Bank.

3.45: 1, **ROBIN ARCHER** [illegible] 2, Cantrapid (8-1); 3, [illegible] duke (11-4). [illegible] 5 ran. NR: Claverings.

4.15: 1, **CAMDEN** (5-[illegible] dale Lad (evens fav); 3, [illegible] 11 ran. NR: St George's [illegible]

K14.150

Times Profile

Nigel Broakes

Ending the blight of dockland

in's most elegant tycoon has just red the toughest challenge of his ric career. Nigel Broackes, who in 20 has built up a modest property firm the national conglomerate of Tra- House, has accepted Mr Michael tine's invitation to become the first man of the new London Docklands n Development Corporation.

has been looking for a public outlet s talents for some time. The magni- of this task finds him positively ing: "The challenge is enormous ascinating. The area is about eight e miles. It suffered the worst damage y part of the country in the Blitz, t suffered the decline of dockland's ional activities. Its population is now to about 57,000.

one thing I would want to contribute improve the quality of life for the who live and work there and to e their numbers. The key to this is planning, employment incentives and transport. The point I am appre- e about in the present climate is government support will be forth- g for the new underground railway , which should go right through the s far as Thamesmead.

ad improvements to the north are or less settled and going ahead. to the south—that's the road gh Southwark—will be one of my oncerns. The job is going to involve ps a quarter of my time.

's something absolutely new. People about the New Towns Commission e way an authority is given the task ilding a new town on a green field For that purpose they generally get own powers of acquisition and ing.

is has never happened before to an g urban area but the plan is that rporation will have its own planning s and its own powers of land ition.

is is something which local authori- ave not got and it is something in Michael Heseltine's view, is the vay to get this problem solved, and agree with him. The same approach be taken with Merseyside; apart that it is without precedent since eat Fire of London."

Mr Broackes can match the success of Trafalgar House, he will have wonders. In these sorry years of sh growth and faltering enterprises stonishing to come across a concern has multiplied its assets 10,000 in a couple of decades—from) to £500m. How has he managed the trend?

was easier starting in 1956 than it be for anyone to start that kind g today. In the fifties, when I was conventional things, finishing school, l service, salaried employment, I aware that there were vast areas British economy that were com- unexplored. I set out, as any us young man would do, to make and to build a business. The ings really weren't difficult.

ndon was much simpler, the world mpler. You could learn on a small essons that were applicable on a cale. The first thing I had to do was the capital together and then use pital to support businesses which t support themselves and which we bury.

e whole of London was bombed bombed-out business opportunities, nt companies whose directors had lemoralized by the war, and that's we started."

he face of it, the conglomerate Mr es has constructed is curiously te in character: Cunard and the otel; Trollope and Colls, Cementa- d Cleveland Bridge & Engineering; ty and Express Newspapers.

t, if any, is the common factor? common factor is the personalities people who have put this together. from me, that is, Victor Matthews ic Parker in particular, but lots of as well.

started with property, which ted me very much and still does. got to be emotionally involved to cessful in property; but the object just gratification. It was to create .

cause property requires great e, and because I am not an ent man, but a restless one, I wanted e more going on from day to day same time as things that take o mature.

it was logical to go from office and flats to house building. We've n house building for more than 20 House building led to major uction—Trollope and Colls.

om there we said we'd like to get higher technology and the civil ering side of construction. We at Costain, of which we had 10 nt at one time, and at Cementation. cided Cementation was the one to We did that, followed by Cleveland & Engineering.

eanwhile, still property based, we As well as build it, why not try the ss that concerns the people that n it?"—accommodation in the st sense.

at was hotels, and they led us to of holidays. Holidays said, 'Why not '. We were considering building ger ships before we ever thought of Cunard.

these things were done by '71. By was pretty well put together. Since e've done the Ritz and Beaverbrook, alled Express. They were all com- easily capable of doing better. We t undertakers. We weren't rescuers hope situations.

had no particular experience of forces and labour problems, so I o form a close association with ne who could do that work, and Victor Matthews. We were friends the day we met. It was he who doing our building work. During ties my contribution to the manage- team we put together was mainly e the ideas."

e was a hiccough in Trafalgar's last year with profits down from to £43.7m. Mr Broackes puts a it face on the prospects: "We paid for Cunard in 1971 and since then ve made about £75m out of it.

one year, last year, we lost. That rgely due to a series of mechanical ms on the three passenger ships all coincided or succeeded one r in very short order last winter ering. Those troubles are behind us. cargo side is rather different. y years ahead we shall probably not cargo shipping on the scale that today, but no change is imminent. tels aren't very important to us. ve four in England and two in the ean. They make moderate profits—good as in Jubilee year, but that's xperience right across the trade. he dollar strengthens and the pound weakens, hotels are going to be a bad business, but that's no reason to get out.

"Energy is an important area of Trafalgar's existing operations. Cementation is the only major force in mining in this country and I'm sure we shall do a lot of work in the £10,000m coal development programme planned for the next few years. We do shaft sinking all over the world, and the only hesitancy we notice at present oddly enough is in North America.

"In the North Sea, through Cleveland Bridge & Engineering, we do much of the heavy fabrication, for oil platforms and things of that sort. Cunard have 27 supply boats, most of them in the North Sea. The civil engineering side of the nuclear programme will involve Cleveland, Cementation and Trollope and Colls.

"I'm quietly confident about all the sectors of property that we are in. The biggest is Chiswell Street in the City, which is about to be sold for an extremely large sum. That's grand.

"The problem with the magazines and newspapers is not that the figures are bad but that they are relatively insignificant—£6½m. I thought we would have reached the point of it being more by now and the truth is that it hasn't. That is probably two or three years hence."

Mr Broakes published a book last year containing comments about Victor Matthews to which his partner took public exception. "It happened on a Tuesday in June or July, and it was all over by Friday. I went into his office and said 'Obviously I have unintentionally hurt your feelings. If that's the case I apologize. Shall we have a pact never to mention it again?' He said 'yes' and laughed and that was the end of the matter."

The value in square feet of Mr Broackes's office in the block that forms part of their own Bristol Hotel in Berkeley Street must be prodigious. The monster original model of the old Mauritania dominates the foyer. The Elizabeth Frink sculpture of A Man on a Horse which the company commissioned embellishes the Piccadilly flank. All is calm, spacious, unhurried and patrician.

He is a disconcerting tycoon, medium height, bland, with a fresh, round, pink face, a full head of wavy brown hair, an easy manner and steady, grey-blue eyes. His severe, dark-blue suit has discreetly flared trousers. The expensive ribbed white shirt is offset by a blue and white spotted tie. He wears black moccasins and puffs disinterestedly at a Havana cigar. Why does his style of management work?

"I remember giving an interview in '64 when I said I really wasn't very good at choosing people. This offended some of my associates and I realized afterwards that what I meant was I had been lucky, that these people had chosen *me*.

"I hope we manage to run a business that interests everybody who works for us as much as it interests me, and that's a jolly good way to motivate people.

"We've done it with little outside recruitment. As we've taken over other companies we've tended to release most of the main board, or in some cases the entire board, and we've found a quality of management just below that level that was always there, and we've simply liberated it.

"There might have been a number of different factions on the board before and nobody of dominant authority. Once it's all ours things are different. People stop arguing, they get clear direction, they get on with their work.

"We don't see this as management and labour, two components, but as *direction* of management and labour. If British management gets the right direction it's the best in the world.

What system of control does Mr Broackes exercize in what has become a very substantial enterprise? "I'd describe myself as more or less full-time non-executive chairman. I work through the team and through delegation rather than through individual executive action.

"Victor is chief executive of the group and looks after the newspapers and publishing. Eric Parker is managing director of the group with the exception of the newspapers and publishing. The newspapers and magazines are the first thing that we've ever done that we haven't integrated.

"The three of us comprise the executive committee, of which I am chairman, as well as being chairman of the board.

"Although I'm in a non-executive role, my position through having started the enterprise means I don't need to have many arguments with anybody. There's never a great exertion to change somebody's mind."

Mr Broackes's father was a solicitor, who sent him to Stowe. His first job was as a clerk with a firm of Lloyd's underwriters. When he inherited a modest legacy he lost nearly all of it in minor property deals. He decided his only salvation was to create a business. Compulsive dedication to exorbitant hours of work have brought him from the managing directorship of Trafalgar House in 1956 to his present state of ease.

He has found time to be involved in three charitable housing trusts, is a trustee of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, has sat on a couple of governmental scientific committees and is a director of the Tote. He has a hobby. He is a silversmith and wears a handsome belt buckle of his own devising in three shades of gold, which he is very willing to take off and show around.

"I had a captivating friend called Boyd Gibbins—he's dead now—who was a rough, tough builder from the East End of London who had done extremely well, mainly in house building. He became a polo player and an acquaintance of Prince Philip.

"About ten years ago he said to me, 'Do you ever feel you ought to have a hobby?' I said that after working hard for fifteen years I thought I did. And he said: 'What I always wanted to be was a silversmith, though I never did it'.

"Then I met Gerald Benney, who is a professor at the Royal College of Art and well known for his designs. I asked if he would give me a lesson. I think he was astonished, because he was expecting orders. But he did and I liked it.

"For the past five years or so I've been doing it two half days a week—domestic stuff really, my largest work is a big candelabra. It's a marvellous hobby."

Mr Broackes's own two decades of dazzling achievement do not blind him to Britain's problems. "My fears I think are fairly well known. I spelled them out in my book, and much of what has happened recently were causes of concern when the book was written, which is nearly two years ago.

"Now that it has all happened I find I am much more optimistic than everybody else. I am not apprehensive of a slump or a depression—I think we're already right in the middle of one. But I can see the light at the end of the tunnel and I am encouraged by practically everything that has happened in the last few months.

"Mrs Thatcher has changed the mood of the country or captured a mood that had changed. Lord Carrington in foreign affairs has done much to restore our self-respect, and that's very important.

"A few months ago the labour troubles would have dominated the news, but they don't now. The secondary picketing and abuses that we saw last winter have come up again—but this time right in the middle of the passage of a Bill through Parliament on labour procedures, and I think they will influence a change in the law. The timing is ideal.

"I also believe the unions are anxious about a lack of solidarity among their members. The result of the Leyland poll was extraordinary. All the people I meet are reacting quite differently to this winter's disputes to the way they reacted last winter or in '74 or any other time.

"When we look back on this period we shall say that the pendulum reached the extreme about a year ago and is now just beginning to accelerate back towards the centre.

"The transition from heavy industry, manufacturing industry, is going to take 20 or 30 years and it's going to be uncomfortable for the people involved and in the north and those other areas that usually suffer in a slump. So, where will growth come from?

"I don't think people completely understand yet the benefits from a higher oil price to this country, but I think that by 1982 government revenues should be at least £5,000m ahead of what could have been predicted six months ago.

"That will give Mrs Thatcher scope that she could never have anticipated and it's going to give this country a shot in the arm exactly when it's needed.

"Expansion will obviously be in technology and services. It's all part of a 200-year cycle coming to an end. If the industrial revolution started at the end of the eighteenth century, it's going to finish at the end of the twentieth. We've been blessed with the oil resource at just the right time.

"The other side of the coin obviously is a strong exchange rate and a depressed world market. It's not going to be easy for Britain but it's not going to be a horror tale either.

"I hope the pound will come back from present levels within six months. It's got extra support at present with our extremely high lending rates. Foreigners bring money here not only to earn the rates but because, when rates come down, as they surely will, bond values will go up. So apart from earning his 17-18 per cent, the foreigner will also get a 5-10 per cent increase in the values of his bond as a capital gain. So Britain is a bargain from that point of view.

"Assuming there isn't going to be a third world war, the scenario for North America must be concentration on defence. This will revive industrial activity through the free world.

"It will be reflected on a smaller scale in this country, but the recent events in Iran and Afghanistan—provided they don't get any worse—will give us a boost."

Brian Connell

Public and Educational Appointments

also on page 13

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 28

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P.A. with legal experience P.A. Sec. needed by advisor of Mayfair firm Sec. Good formal skills and experience in chart and conveyance is an asset. Salary negotiable. P.A. 4 weeks hols. GUINESS STAFF BUREAU 8807/0010.

ADMINISTRATOR P.A. Early 30s, 50-55wpm sec, Old Knightsbridge co. Brompton Cross. Must work with U.S. boss. Sec. duties as well as liaison between abroad and generally deal correspondence, filing and some contacts. Salary negotiable and organisation a week hols. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 0010.

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MARKETING SEC./P.A. £6,000
Excellent opening for an exp'd sec. age 24-35 yrs., who is accustomed to working at a fairly senior level, to work for one man within the marketing dept. Speeds 100/50 wpm. City co. 1st class working conditions and benefits.
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ommercial operty

dustry for lympic ames site

has started on what be one of the largest trial and warehouse opments in north west on. The 18-acre site part of the Wembley lex, originally the loca- of the great British re Exhibition of 1924. e old Palace of Engi- ng was on part of the nt development site. Olympic Games were there in 1948 and the opment is to be known e Olympic Industrial e.

e scheme is being d out by Arunbridge, d Lyon's new company, being funded by Cleri- edical and General Lifeance Society.

Planning consent has been received for 330,000 sq ft of industrial and warehouse space on about 14.5 acres. Arunbridge has submitted a planning application for 318,000 sq ft of offices on the remainder of the site.

Cost of the scheme is estimated at about £12.25m, excluding the offices, and completion of the industrial and warehouse part is expected by November, 1981.

Work is under way on some 47,500 sq ft in eight units, consisting of three of 3,000 sq ft, four of 6,500 sq ft and one of 13,000 sq ft.

Rents range between £4.25 a sq ft for the small units and £3.75 a sq ft for the largest. Letting is through Knight Frank and Rutley, and Michael Laurie and Partners. Construction of a further 66,700 sq ft will start at the end of April.

Work has also started on a new mixed development at the corner of James Street and Long Acre, in Covent Garden, London, WC2.

The scheme is being built by A. Roberts (Building) for Interland Estates, a subsidiary of the Heron Corporation. It will have 13,985 sq ft net of offices, together with 11,225 sq ft of shop or restaurant space at basement and ground floor levels, plus two residential flats.

The design, by Michael Lyell Associates, allows for the retention of the façade of 46-48 Long Acre and the refurbishment of the whole of 50 Long Acre which are part of an historically interesting terrace. Cost of the work is about £1.5m and completion is expected in November, 1981.

A new fully air-conditioned office development on the site of a former printing works in Heneage Lane, London, EC3, is now under construction for the property division of European Ferries.

Most of the offices will be in a seven-storey new building connected to a four-storey building which is now being refurbished, to provide floor space of about 22,500 sq ft.

Architects are Michael Twigg, Brown and Partners, and Norwest Holst (Southern) are the building contractors. Work should be finished by the spring of next year. Joint letting agents are Hampton and Sons and Selway Bamber and Partners.

An interesting recent completion and letting in London was Dartmouth House, at 2 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1. The building has been completely reconstructed as a replica of the Dartmouth House previously on the site, which originated from the 17th century.

The scheme was carried out by Laing Properties, who have let the building, which has about 10,000 sq ft net of office space, as a London office for the European Parliament. The lease is for 25 years at £150,000 a year.

Architects were Fitzroy Robinson and Partners. The letting agents were Strutt and Parker, and Jones Lang Wootton acted for the European Parliament.

An interesting piece of news from Birkenhead, Merseyside, is that Boots, C & A Modes and Lewis's Ltd, together with R. Costain and Sons (Liverpool), have formed a consortium, with Hillier Parker May and Rowden as project managers, to redevelop the town's 4.6-acre Grange Road site.

Their scheme is one of four being considered by the Metropolitan Borough of Wirral. It is the first time these three major retailers have joined together to carry out a major shopping centre.

The scheme, costing about £8m, would be financed by the traders themselves. Their design, by Leslie Jones and Partners, would give about 168,570 sq ft of shopping. The consortium's proposals include a liesure centre, multi-storey and roof-top parking and landscaped areas to complement other proposals to pedestrianize and improve Grange Road.

A decision by the borough is expected about April.

In London, the Borough of Croydon has accepted a proposal from Holiday Inn International to build a four-star hotel close to East Croydon station, between Altyre Road and Fairfield Road.

Designed by Stone, Toms and Partners, the hotel is planned to have 255 bedrooms, together with restaurant and conference rooms.

In addition, it would have a liesure centre with swimming pool, squash courts, games areas and sauna baths.

It is hoped to complete the scheme in 1982. The project will be managed by Londwatt Consultants, Ltd., a subsidiary of the International Electrowatt Engineering Services Group.

An unusual change of use is possible in Stratford-upon-Avon, where Marks and Spencer, subject to planning consent, has agreed to purchase the Red Horse Hotel, in Bridge Street, from the Norfolk Capital Hotel Group.

The hotel, with 62 bedrooms, has a grade two listing as being of special architectural or historic interest. Marks and Spencer is to submit plans to the local authority for redevelopment of the property as a new store with a total floor area of about 20,000 sq ft.

The plan is to retain the facade to Bridge Street. The purchase price, if the planning application is successful, would be in the region of £1m. Healey and Baker acted for Marks and Spencer directly with the hotel group.

Peachey Property Corporation, represented by Redgwell and Harris, together with Goldstein Leigh Associates, and Jonathan Joseph and Co, have bought an industrial estate in Nuneaton. The property has a total area of 100,000 sq ft and the price was in the region of £1.2m, showing Peachey an initial return of about eight per cent with substantial rent reviews over the next four years.

Gerald Ely

Artist's impression of the new office and shop development in Long Acre, London.

ommercial Properties and rvices to the Business World

David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent, looks at that £1,300m row still raging

Britain v France at the summit

Herr Schmidt (left) and M René Monory: one not noticeably sympathetic, the other talking about British oil profits.

According to one view of diplomacy, things never go so well as when the British and the French are at each other's throats, nails sharpened. That is the normal and natural state of affairs, given the clash of national temperaments and interests, which ought to prevail, so it is said, between the Foreign Office and the Quai d'Orsay.

The coming summit of the European Community, in Brussels at the end of this month will show whether this *mésentente cordiale* will be revived. The central issue on the agenda is Britain's claim for a *change in* the Community budget. The French are being excessively difficult and unhelpful, standing on "the rules". The British are demanding their rights, based on "justice".

Both countries are on course for a clash of arms at the summit. That is not necessarily a bad thing. If there had not been a row at the last summit meeting in Dublin, granted that a few things were said which might have been better not said, the Community would certainly not be in a position today to tackle the issue head-on, as it is.

Even so it cannot be assumed that the problem of Britain's heavy contribution, now estimated as high as £1,300m net in the next financial year, will be settled right away. The Community has been likened to a supertanker, in the sense that a politician at the helm can throw himself (or herself) against the tiller and keep it hard over, but it takes a long time before a change of course is registered.

The dispute, though annoying and time-wasting at a time when European countries need to act together, has until now been kept within bounds. If it goes wrong again, there will be trouble. Remember the sixties, when Britain would not take No for an answer in trying to join the EEC? Remember the seventies, when Britain finally made it, and then started on re-negotiation? If the summit ends in mutual recriminations it will all start again in the eighties.

Certainly Mrs Thatcher's latest remarks on French television were in most respects conciliatory. But they contained a veiled threat which it must be hoped diplomats in the Community who fear a replay of the good old, bad old days will heed.

"*I am afraid that unless we* get justice fairly soon, then it will be difficult to make progress in other fields", was the essence of the Prime *Minister's warning.*

Actually the problem is not new. Everyone foresaw the budgetary imbalance that would hit Britain in the 1980s. That was why, *during the 1970* negotiations, it was stated that "should unacceptable situations arise within the present Community or an enlarged Community, the very survival of the Community would demand that the institutions find an equitable solution".

That seems clear enough. But no. There is a kind of diplomatic obfuscation equivalent to the naval order "Make smoke" which has been *demonstrated* to excellent effect in recent months.

First of all the French said there was no problem. Then the Brussels Commission got *the figures out, showing that* there was a problem—namely that one of the poorest members of the Community was required to make the biggest contribution. The French replied that Britain had to face the "logic" of reorientating its foreign trade towards Europe.

Well, it *has* risen dramatically, to a figure of around 42 per cent. But now North Sea oil has been brought in. M René Monory, the French Economics Minister, came up with the brilliant deduction that since the last EEC summit in Dublin the rise in oil prices *had made Britain much richer.*

Whitehall was quick to point out that all that glitters is not *oil.* "Have a look at the French gold reserves", it was *suggested in a discreet aside,* "if you want to know about getting rich quick."

At the end of last year 81,920,000 ounces were tucked away in the vaults of the Banque de France. The jump in the gold price has made the higher oil price look like small change. As for the French conduct over lamb imports, what can British officials, good Europeans all, possibly do except raise their eyes to heaven?

The budget dispute could indeed be settled at the coming summit. The Commission under Mr Roy Jenkins has made proposals about the method of a solution. Whether it proves satisfactory depends on the crucial elements of how long it will run and the amount of extra EEC money to be spent in Britain. On these points, the plans have been left tactfully blank. Mrs Thatcher is going to have to make a judgment at the meeting.

A large repayment next year, with no provision for the future will not do; a small repayment and a longer term arrangement will not meet British needs either. President Giscard d'Estaing, aloof as ever, could perhaps see an advantage in coming to an agreement if it takes into account some of France's concerns in other fields.

Chancellor Schmidt, of West Germany, though not noticeably sympathetic to the British attitude, has been talking again to Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary. The other member states will take their line from the two major powers.

France is now arguing that the problem is temporary. If that is so, the parties will be able to go on squabbling well into the 1980s.

Why tribunals need and deserve more power

More people exercise their *rights by going to* tribunals than by using the courts. The total number of cases heard by the 50-plus tribunals in England and Wales was, in 1978, about *six times the number of trials* at the High Court and all the county courts: the number of days on which sessions take place before tribunals exceeds the number of days spent by judges in hearing cases

Yet tribunals (often but misleadingly called administrative tribunals) lead a curiously underground existence, known about by few outside those directly concerned. Industrial tribunals have recently made a breakthrough into public consciousness, but mainly because many claims for unfair dismissal seem to involve "a sexual peccadillo situation" (as a trade union official in one such case put it). The rest, especially those tribunals set up to ensure that the beneficiaries of the welfare state obtain their correct entitlements, seldom trouble the media.

Tribunals cover a wide range of subjects both within and outside the social welfare framework. In 1978 the supplementary benefit appeals tribunals dealt with 63,000 cases, local valuation courts (which hear appeals against valuations for *rates purposes*) with 60,000. National insurance tribunals had 45,000 and industrial tribunals 44,000.

At the other end of the scale, betting levy tribunals dealt with 34 cases, there were four cases for the Misuse of Drugs tribunal, two for that dealing *with industrial training, one* about hospital building, and none at all for the Milk and Dairies Tribunal and the Plant Varieties and Seeds tribunal.

Tribunals are under the general supervision of the Council on Tribunals, which was formed in 1958 on the recommendation of the Franks Committee. It has an advisory role only, and the result has been that over the years it has had the uphill task of trying to ensure that all tribunals meet the Franks criteria of "openness, fairness and impartiality" by persuasion and cajolery, with no substantive powers at its disposal.

The Council has now grown tired of its Cinderella existence. Starved of financial and manpower resources, unable to carry out proper research, and unsure, because of the unclear law, exactly how far its jurisdiction extends, the Council has published a special report calling for it to be given wider powers with which to do its work effectively.

It wants a general power to act as an advisory body over the whole area of administrative adjudication and the general pattern and organization of tribunal structure; and the right to be consulted on all legislation bearing on tribunals. In cases where its advice is not taken, the Minister should be obliged to tell Parliament of this, instead of, at present, saying merely that the Council had been consulted. The Council also wants the statutory power to investigate and issue reports on complaints about the proceedings of tribunals from members of the public.

The extent to which lawyers ought to be involved in representing applicants at tribunals is a perennial source of controversy. At present, legal representation is allowed, but, except for two tribunals, legal aid is not available. In practice, therefore, many people who might need lawyers cannot get them, although many tribunals allow representation by trade union officials, social and welfare workers, officials from voluntary organizations, friends and relatives.

The Royal Commission on Legal Services which reported last year laid great stress on extending the availability of lay, though to some extent trained, representatives. It also saw the need for lawyers in some more complicated or, in the wider social sense, important cases, and proposed that legal aid should be available at tribunals, subject to a sieving procedure to ensure that aid was only granted in cases which met strict criteria, and would not become the right of all who appeared before tribunals. The Royal Commission's proposal followed closely a suggestion by the Council on Tribunals.

There is, however, a substantial body of opinion which is apprehensive that the introduction of more lawyers into the tribunal system would turn tribunals into mini-courts, introduce legal jargon into the procedure, make cases—and delays in coming to hearing—longer, *raise the cost to the tax-payer,* and do away with the simplicity that is supposed to be a feature of the system. Moreover, such research as has been conducted into the attitude of individual applicants to tribunals suggests that they do not want a court model, but a procedure in which they can feel they are participating personally.

That research into the national insurance and supplementary benefits appeals tribunals, was carried out by Professor Kathleen Bell of Newcastle University, who is also on the Council on Tribunals and the chairman of the committee which produced the report calling for an extension of its powers. Professor Bell concluded that most applicants felt that they had had a fair hearing, and were generally complimentary about the role of the legally qualified chairman (though one Geordie, when asked whether the chairman had been courteous, replied, after a pause, "Aye, he were courteous all right, the smarmy bugger"). There was much less satisfaction with the performance of the two lay members of tribunals ("they were doing shifts during my case—one listened while the other slept").

The Council feels that the importance of tribunals is not properly recognised by government. Its aim is to be in a position to promote a "balance between individual rights and efficient administration". It feels that it cannot fulfil that function without its role being strengthened. If it is not, the sufferers will be the individual consumers of the tribunal system, especially the disadvantaged and the poor.

Marcel Berlins

Legal correspondent

Human rights: a question of balance

The European Convention on Human Rights was born in 1950. It had a double purpose. First, it was an attempt to express the best qualities of a European civilization which had survived Nazi Germany and the holocaust.

Secondly, it was to provide a conscience "which will sound the alarm to the minds of a nation menaced by progressive corruption to warn them of their peril". When a country's internal organs failed its European friends were to be called in to save it from dictatorship.

Since those days, the ideal has gone wrong. There has been a steady growth of the human rights apparatus. The European Commission of Human Rights was in business on September 3 1953, assisted where necessary by a committee of experts on human rights. From 1955, the commission was permitted to receive individual petitions. From January 1959, it has been joined by the European Court of Human Rights.

By now the commission has received eight interstate cases and more than 7,000 individual petitions. And, of course, case law has multiplied.

This whole development has occurred without any form of democratic approval. The convention itself has depended from its birth to the present day on self-appointed or nominated bodies. Worse, within Britain, there has been no parliamentary discussion.

There was perhaps some excuse in 1951. In many countries the convention has the direct force of law and can be enforced in their own courts. In Britain this was not the case. It would not normally affect the domestic law unless Parliament specifically passed *an Act enforcing its provisions* here.

However, in practice, if not in law, this has now changed. In 1968, Britain accepted the *compulsory jurisdiction of the* court and the right of individual petition to the commission. We are therefore bound by the decisions of the court to which *any citizen, via the commission,* may appeal.

Unless our accession is a farce, the difference between the Romanist and United Kingdom systems of law thus disappears. We are committed, though not by Act of Parliament.

The apparatus combines two errors. *It claims to be judicial* but in reality is highly political, and it is anti-democratic.

The rights are not eternal and absolute truths; they are expressions of the prevailing political wisdom. The founding fathers were not isolated from mundane political influences.

The right of property, for instance, drafted at a time of a Labour government in Britain, preserves the right of the state to nationalize, perhaps even to expropriate without compensation the property of a *national. The convention did* not prevent West Germany from outlawing its Communist Party.

The political involvement is not always significant. No great problem arises if Austria is told its period of remand is too long, or Britain that a Parkhurst prisoner should have access to a solicitor.

But where the political content is small, so is the reason for intervention. It is stretching imagination too far to believe that such instances indicate that Austria or Britain need to be saved from the abyss.

In other cases, however, the *political coment is fundamen*tal. The court has power to decide whether a government should declare a state of emergency, although the court will allow that government "some discretion and some margin of appreciation".

This is an extraordinary power. Lawyers, nominated by ministers of 13 countries, exercise power over the most central political decision of a nation. Why should we suppose these gentlemen are better qualified to decide whether the *political situation justified* a declaration of emergency than the Irish Government?

The Human Rights apparatus exercises this political judgment but without reference to democratic institutions elected for this purpose. It assumes that even a country with a free parliament and press cannot be trusted to preserve its own freedom.

This argument is currently very fashionable, particularly in the House of Lords.

Conservatives see a "rights" court as a protection against the increasing encroachment of socialism. Others prefer the measured logic of the technocrat and judge to the political knock-about.

It is, however, a dangerous medicine, because the commission is open to one's enemies as well as one's friends.

It is also a medicine which reduces resistance to another form of infection. It makes us careless of the proper process of law-making. For example, as a result of the *Isle of Man* birching case magistrates were informed that "judicial corporal punishment must now be held to be in breach of the convention".

It is not, however, in breach of Manx law. If such a sentence cannot be passed again, law will have been made without any legislative process.

There is great danger in all this, and for no effective purpose. If at crucial times the political will fails through lack of courage or through indifference, a court at Strasbourg cannot save us.

Following the *coup d'état* in *1967, several European coun*tries wanted to bring pressure on Greece. While the lawyers meandered through their processes for more than two years, the politicians demanded that Greece be expelled. Their reaction did not depend upon legal niceties but on political gut.

The convention produces rigidity. It is unnecessarily centralist. *It reduces the pres*sure on national institutions to be vigilant. It is hypocritical in its pretence of lofty separation from political pressure. Above all, it is anti-democratic.

I do not believe that human rights in Western Europe would be diminished if court and commission vanished tomorrow, but I accept that such a drastic step is not possible; for one thing it could damage Western support for resistance to totalitarianism.

We could, however, achieve a saner and more acceptable balance if we copied France. Let us end the right of individual petition from Britain from January 1981. No action is required since the right then expires.

One state could still challenge another when it no longer wished to be associated with its acts, but the rest would be left to the national institutions where they belong.

Fred Silvester

The author is Conservative MP for Manchester, Withington, and Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment.

The Budget: a case of the less done the better?

The Prime *Minister was right* that the Conservative Party did not promise "instant sunshine" when in Opposition; but it is doubtful if they thought that the clouds over the British economy would be quite so dark as they now seem. As Sir Geoffrey Howe prepares his *second budget in office,* all of the short term indicators of economic performance are worse than nine months ago when he prepared his first set of measures.

Inflation, which was 11 per cent last June, is more than 19 per cent now and still rising. Interest rates, currently a prime target for government action, are 5 per cent higher than the level prevailing then. Output is predicted to fall more sharply this year than in any year since the *war and may* fall even further in 1981. Industrial profits are being badly squeezed and there are severe worries about whether industry *can survive the strain on its* liquidity over the coming year.

Yet in spite of this catalogue of gloom there are no signs that a "U-turn" in economic *policy is imminent. In retro*spect, ministers might feel that they should have done things differently in last year's budget, but the most important *single issue where the second* thoughts have occurred, the scale of public spending, the current feeling is that the mistake of last year was not to go far enough in making cuts. That is an error, if error it is, *which* will be rectified this time.

Most outside economists *would take a less favourable* view of some parts at least of the budget strategy with which we have been living for the past nine months. The issue on which there is most agreement is that it was a mistake to try to carry through such a large switch from direct to indirect taxation in one budget.

The very sharp increase in Value Added Tax in the budget pushed up the rate of increase in the Retail Price Index from 11 to 16 per cent in just one *month; and so "at a stroke"* the Government shifted up the inflationary expectations of the whole country.

There can be little doubt that *the increase in VAT was one of* the major factors which has pushed wage settlements up during the present pay round. Government ministers have used all their persuasive powers to argue that workers ought not to confuse inflation with the rate of increase in prices. They even forced the Central Statistical Office to invent a Tax and Prices Index to give a scientific gloss to this view. But like all previous efforts to demote the Retail Price Index, this new idea has been met with a mixture of apathy and contempt. Workers and unions still look at how much prices are rising in the shops when they decide what pay settlements to demand.

Pushing up the likely level of pay settlements in this way was particularly unfortunate in the middle of 1979, because it was already clear by then that inflationary pressures on the economy both from within and *without were becoming very* severe.

There have, of course, been a number of external problems since which are not of the Gov*ernment's making, but it is hard* to avoid the conclusion that many of the problems we face now stem from the extra inflationary push the budget gave.

There certainly seems little willingness to risk taking a similar risk in the budget to be announced on March 26. It is most unlikely that there will be cuts in income tax for ordinary taxpayers. The most they can expect is that personal allowances will be increased to take account of inflation last year, under the terms of the "Rooker-Wise" provisions.

The Chancellor has been considering the idea that he might increase allowances by less than *the full 17 per cent* which this implies. If he does not give full uprating, the result will be that both the number of people paying income tax and the average *amount of tax they pay will* be higher at this time next year than it is now because of the increased pay they receive.

At the same time as flirting with the idea of getting more money through income tax, the Government is hesitating about using an opportunity to ... tra revenue from indirec...

The duties charged on tobacco and petrol ha... gone up with inflation in years, so the real value ... Government of the mo... gets from these revenu... been going down. But ... of the important role ... drink and tobacco play ... RPI, it looks unlikely ... duties on them will be ... up as much as they nee... to restore their real val...

Pushing up inflatio... switching too rapidly to i... taxes was the mistake th... side commentators belie... made. Internally, the ... ment probably believe... more damage has been ... its failure to cut public ... ing quickly enough an... *enough with the conse*... which this has had for ... borrowing and interest...

Both "hawks" and ... in the Cabinet are un... their desire to get ... rates down from thei... high levels. But to do th... feel they need to cut ... borrowing, now runni... around £9,000m a year. ... ing taxes, except poss... the North Sea, is not ... consistent with the ... ment's long-term policy. ... attention has turned to ... rounds of spending cuts ...

Some of these have ... been agreed in Cabin... some, it is hoped are ... happen through settin... limits on spending so ... that Government depa... will have to run themse... a "cut as you go" ba... the year ahead.

But this is just a te... expedient. In the longe... the Government is expe... force through further ... dramatic cuts in the wo... its spending over the ... ahead. The decision to ... pone the White Paper ... penditure for the year ... 1984 *began as necessit*... it could not agree on ... in time. But this ha... wisely, been converted ... virtue and the Governm... tends to stress the fac... outside economists of ... right have argued for ... years, that it is sheer ... to continue the British ... of considering spendi... taxation in isolation.

'There are n... signs that a U-turn in econo... policy is immin...

What is still not cle... just how far they wil... this direction. For the ... ment has always made ... that its strategy ought ... be judged on just on... performance but over th... Parliament. That has, of ... gained in attractivenes... has become clearer tha... term prospects look bl...

With one clear excep... the need to give som... term relief to industry ... is facing a severe cas... in the immediate futur... is a strong case for say... the less the Chancellor ... this budget the better. ... does not apply over the ... *term. For the Governm*... the early 1980s will be ... on one of the most proli... machines in the world ... Sea Oil revenue floods ... coffers.

What the Governmen... ing to do this year is ... the storm until that No... revenue comes to help ... The dangers it faces, h... are twofold. The storm ... next 18 months might i... so much damage to ou... try and economy that it ... unable to take advant... the opportunities whic... in the mid-eighties.

The second danger ... when the money com... Government will find it ... sible to use it correct... indication that he know... the economy will be goi... years from now and how ... there from here would ... best single thing the Ch... could say next week to c... doubts of those who ... where the present stra...

David

Economics corres...

DIARY OF A TALK WITH HILDA

Hilda the guinea pig enjoys watching the presidential election campaign on television but has problems with the jargon and the nuances. "Now that good-looking George Bush", she said. "The analysts are saying he peaked too soon. Does that mean he looked at the results before they were officially announced? Can he be disqualified for that?"

"No, no", I replied. "It means he did too well too early. He won some caucuses in Iowa . . ."

"Hold on, you've lost me already."

"You don't have to understand what caucuses are. Nobody does. Suffice it that Bush won them. They were the first event of the season and as nobody has ever heard of him . . ."

"Wait. *Wasn't he head of* the CIA, Ambassador to China and Ambassador to the United Nations?"

"Sorry, Hilda, I forgot you watched a lot of television. Yes, of course people had heard of him but for the purposes of the plot they had to pretend they hadn't. It's one of the rules of the game. 'Who's George Bush?' they would ask, just as in 1976 they asked 'Jimmy who?' although Carter had been governor of one of the most important Southern states. 'I was just an asterisk in the polls', Bush would chortle."

"What does that mean?"

"Nobody knows, but it was just what the press and television reporters wanted. It gave them a chance to write articles explaining how he had been head of the CIA and Ambassador to China without anybody noticing.

"He was a fresh face, a new slant. You see, Hilda, we reporters are a lot like guinea pigs. We need to be fed all the time . . . and you know when I give you the same old lettuce day after day you get bored with it; then when I come up with, say a piece of celery, you wolf it down. George Bush was the celery. But, of course *if I gave you that day after day* you'd get bored, too."

"Quite."

"Luckily for the reporters, then, Bush did very badly in New Hampshire and again last week in the South. Reagan beat him out of sight."

"Reagan? When I last heard of him all the pundits were saying he'd lost his chance by telling a joke that was offensive to Poles and Italians."

"Yes, but the voters obviously weren't as offended as the reporters pretended to be. For the news people, it provided some extra spice. It was like a handful of sunflower seeds, if I may continue using the analogy of your diet."

"I wish you wouldn't."

"Sorry. Anyway, Reagan's campaign went from strength to strength in spite of (or maybe because of) the ethnic joke. There aren't many Poles or Italians in New Hampshire and scarcely more in Florida. And Bush helped by making an ass of himself over the Nashua debate."

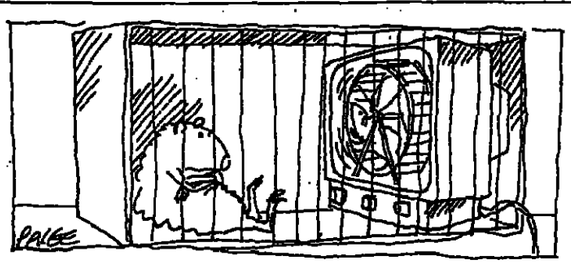
"How was that?"

"*To understand it we have* to go back to Iowa and the rose garden strategy. This is the tactic of holding oneself above the fray, generally used by incumbent presidents—Carter, for example.

"Anyway, Reagan tried to use it in Iowa even though he wasn't the incumbent president. He refused to get into those so-called 'debates' with other candidates. People thought that was unsporting so they didn't vote for him."

"But what's that got to do with Bush in New Hampshire?"

"I'm coming to that. After



he'd won Iowa, Bush got a bit cocky. He'd been invited to a face-to-face debate with Reagan in Nashua, New Hampshire. Reagan took it into his head to invite all the other candidates, but Bush wasn't having any. He tried his own version of the rose garden strategy."

"The Rose bush strategy?"

"Hilda, that isn't very funny. Bush refused to debate with the other candidates and they made him pay for it. At a stroke, he lost all the momentum he'd carefully built up since Iowa."

"Talking about momentum, all the pundits say that John Anderson has it. Tell me about him. What's he, the Brussels sprout?"

"Your analogy, Hilda, not mine. But yes, I suppose he is. He won 31 per cent of the vote in Massachusetts and that made him the new face. 'Who's John Anderson?' people would ask, and thousands of column inches of profiles filled the newspapers, trying to answer. 'I was an asterisk', he would say, although he has been a congressman for more years than I—and I suspect he—would care to remember."

"Thirty-one per cent? Isn't that about the same percentage that Connally won in South Carolina just before he retired from the contest for lack of support?"

"That's right. And for the Democrats Kennedy got more than twice that percentage in Massachusetts and still people said it was a moral defeat.

"What's more, in Florida Kennedy got 23 per cent and Anderson only nine per cent. The pundits wrote Kennedy off but said it was a triumph for Anderson."

"Wasn't that because Anderson hadn't campaigned in Florida?"

"Nor had Kennedy in any serious way."

"But what is it the press like about Anderson, apart from the *newness of his face?*"

"He speaks out on the issues. He wants to put a 50-cents-a-gallon tax on petrol. Reporters like that. Their news*papers pay for their petrol and* the fewer cars on the road the faster they can speed from one campaign rally to the next.

"They praise him, too, for not being frightened of saying the unpopular thing—for instance, he said that President Carter should never have let the Shah come here last year for medical treatment."

"But didn't Kennedy damage himself by saying exactly that at the start of the hostage crisis?"

"Bad timing. Besides, Kennedy can never get over having the oldest face of any of the candidates in terms of press exposure. He's a burnt-out story. Moreover, there's Chappaquiddick and his habit of wearing trench coats that make him look like a reporter. Nobody would ever vote for a reporter."

"But I know how fickle the press is. I've seen that pile of news magazines you keep by my cage. Every other week one of them has a picture of a candidate striding across the cover, having won surprisingly well in one of the primaries and so acquiring *momentum.* Don't you think they may be setting Kennedy up for a cover story like that?"

"Perhaps. You have a cunning *mind, Hilda. But I think it's* more likely that Gerald Ford's the one we'll be seeing on the magazine covers before long. I'm surprised you haven't asked about Ford".

"I would have done, but quite honestly I didn't want to give you the chance to make another of your vegetable jokes. You see, I've heard that Ford is every day looking more like a runner . . . runner . . . runner bean, you see . . ."

"Hilda, that's awful. But let me tell you about Ford. The Republicans, you see, have this terrible problem about their candidates. The ones the like best are the hard-li servatives like Reagan; b still remember bitterl Barry Goldwater was tro in 1964 and they know i hearts that a conservativ stamp is unlikely to national election.

"So although Reagan win at the Detroit conv he probably wouldn't w election in November. they think, could".

"What you mean, ri that we *could see a re* 1976, Carter against After all those candidate spent all those millio dollars, and all those re have written all those n of words? After all th sense about momentum rose gardens and peaki soon? What's the point?

"Frankly, Hilda", I r "I find cynicism unbec in a guinea pig".

But I think her words *have impressed me more* I admitted, because I ced a deep sense of when Gerald Ford anno at the weekend that he definitely not be running.

Michael Leap

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WORRYING ABOUT THE GULF

A paper was published last week by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, entitled "The Gulf in the 1980s". The Gulf in question is *not* the Gulf of Mexico, after which Gulf Oil and Gulf posted prices are named. There is only one gulf that we are all worried about these days: the Gulf whose littoral states between them in 1978 provided 4 per cent of the non-Communist world's oil production and contained 61 per cent of its known oil reserves. Europe's dependence on these oil supplies has been growing more or less steadily since the Second World War. That of the United States has grown very sharply in the last ten years. That of the Soviet Union, which already imports significant quantities of gas from Iran, may be going to begin in the next few years, if CIA estimates of future domestic oil production in the Soviet Union are correct.

The period since 1945 has also seen a steady decline of British power in the region. Now American influence, which was in the ascendant, has taken an enormous knock from the Iranian revolution. American prestige has suffered both from the United States's inability to save the Shah and from what is seen as a weak and indecisive response to Soviet encroachment on the periphery of the area—South Yemen, Ethiopia, Afghanistan. It is partly to correct this impression that the Carter Administration reacted so sharply last year to the border war between North and South Yemen, and this year to the Soviet takeover of Afghanistan. But the damage has certainly not been repaired.

The difficulty arises partly from the fact that many of the rulers of the Gulf want two apparently contradictory things. They want their friends in the West to be visibly powerful and effective—worth having as friends, in short. At the same time they want the western presence in the area not to be too conspicuous, especially when it takes a military form. It may not be impossible to satisfy both these requirements at once, but it is certainly difficult and requires a diplomatic skill which the American Administration, especially, has not always brought to the task in recent months.

It would help if we started with a clearer idea of what we can reasonably hope to achieve in the Gulf and what we cannot. One thing we cannot do is regulate the price of oil. Price, as should by now be well known, results from a balance of supply and demand. If we want to keep oil prices down, the best way to go about it as consumers is to consume less—which is precisely what the producers, ironically enough, are constantly urging us to do. Ideally we should do it by using energy more efficiently, but in the short term it seems (unhappily) more likely that we shall do it by slowing down or stopping the growth of our economies.

But if we ask the governments of the Gulf to hold down the price of oil we are in effect asking them to increase supply in pace with our consumption. It is not in their interests to do that so long as in return for an asset which, if left in the ground, appreciates in value we are offering currencies that rapidly depreciate. These governments have to operate within a climate of opinion, local and regional, that is well aware of this, and what happened to the Shah is a terrible warning of the penalties of trying to ignore it. Of course the Arab Gulf states are not Iran and are not likely, for a number of reasons, to experience revolutions of that type. But they cannot afford, and they have said so, the political risks involved in further expanding production to suit western interests. And since the risk is that they might be replaced by other regimes actively hostile to western interests, nor can we.

Another thing it is not reasonable to expect is that Gulf governments will support a "peace process" between Egypt and Israel which they, and the Arab public opinion to which they are answerable, see as fundamentally unjust to the Palestinians. This point is easily misunderstood. Arab governments are not asking for a Palestinian state as a price for supporting us against the Russians. They are telling us that if we really want to help them resist the Russian threat, we cannot do it while presenting ourselves, and by implication them, as enemies of the Arab national cause or merchants of division within the Arab world. That is the contradiction which it is so important to resolve, by demonstrating—whether through the present autonomy talks or otherwise—that the peace the West is working for is one that offers recognition to the Palestinians as well as to Israel.

What has happened in Afghanistan shows that there is, at least potentially, a threat of military aggression against the Gulf from outside. Against that the inhabitants are entitled to expect, and the West should be ready to provide, effective military assistance. But the more plausible and immediate threat (for after all it started like that even in Afghanistan) is that of political disintegration or subversion from within. As the Chatham House study puts it, "unless the West . . . is more sensitive to the concerns of the Gulf rulers and the internal pressures they face, the danger is that it will pursue policies that . . . inadvertently destabilize the region".

IRELAND'S ENTENTE CORDIALE

The last time the French took a hand in the Irish national struggle General Humbert's expeditionary force was rounded up in county Mayo and marched under escort into captivity in England. That was in 1798. It is too soon to hope that matching ignominy will overtake them now, since they have not yet declared an intention to stir those waters once more. Mr Jacques Haughey would like them to, and he spent part of his time yesterday on an official visit to Paris for the end of last week explaining to President Giscard and M Barre the necessity for a prompt settlement of the Ulster question. "Settlement" in that context is Irish for a convulsion in British policy leaving it pointing unmistakably in the direction of Irish unification.

The two French statesmen listened sympathetically, according to Mr Haughey; at any rate they listened patiently. But they were wholly non-committal. France has troublesome separatist minorities of its own, which may enable its rulers to appreciate the opposite point of view to that urged upon them by Mr Haughey. If they do rekindle their country's historic interest in the Irish question it will not be with muskets and men o' war but in the confused forum of intra-Community diplomacy.

In EEC matters, and leaving Ulster on one side, the Irish have aligned themselves closely with the French, and they with the Irish. This other "auld alliance" is stirring in its sleep. Both partners' dislike of England is written somewhere in their history. Mr Haughey's Paris meeting was his first abroad as prime minister. He agrees with the French government that British EEC budgetary demands should not be considered in isolation, but that the issues raised can only be resolved together with other outstanding matters such as oil, fish, lamb, and the European Monetary System. Ireland values the present operation of the Common Agricultural Policy as much as, even more than, France—it has been an indispensable motor of Irish economic growth. Both are pledged to preserve it against British designs. The French do not place illegal obstacles in the way of imported Irish lamb. The Irish received pretty compliments in Paris on their *communautaire* comportment. The French received a valuable contract for breathing electronic life into Ireland's decrepit telephone system.

For France this Franco-Irish entente is a useful reinforcement of its stance within the Community. For Ireland it is something more. The discovery of alternative, or at least additional, ties on the continent of Europe—additional that is to its historically bruised relationship with Great Britain—is one of the principal ways in which membership of the EEC has strengthened Irish national self-confidence.

David Wood

The EEC and what shared power triangle

Ews of the Southend by-election fault reached Strasbourg on Friday in time to turn the breakfast croissants into ashes and the coffee into poison for Conservative members of the European parliament. But you cannot keep good men down. They were soon telling with verve the cheerfully cynical comment of Tom Spencer MEP for Derbyshire: that will teach the party to put up anti-marketeers like Teddy Taylor".

The bitter jest came as balm to men and women who know that Europeanism is at a continuing ebb back home and that European institutions of which they are part give much to be desired.

As at Westminster, so in Strasbourg. Behind nearly every Chamber story there lies a lobby story, and you need to know the lobby story to interpret the Chamber story. Take one or two examples last week. In the hemicycle, Finn Gundelach, the Danish commissioner for agriculture, had to meet an attack from British Conservatives about resumed butter sales to Soviet Russia at Community taxpayers' expense. He said nothing firm but uttered everything firmly, leaving the European Democrat group confused and split. Yet President Roy Jenkins, on the account of eight Conservatives who dine privately with him the same day, rationalized Russian butter sales in a way that left no doubt of the Commission's intention. New Zealand, already a big exporter of butter to Russia at prices around £1 a pound, could not be allowed to become the sole supplier for fear it would become economically tied to Russia. New Zealand and the Community should virtually fix an export price, and counterbalancing New Zealand butter exports from the EEC had to be [illegible]. According to [illegible] Jenkins treated [illegible] of exports to Russia as only a question of timing, when President Carter cools off.

Then, in the Chamber, Richard Balfe, Labour MEP for London, south inner, without the support of his socialist group, opposed a motion from the budget's committee calling on the Council of Ministers to present a new budget for 1980, already three months overdue, not later than April. On the vote, he had the support of five Conservative MEPs, although they had been pressed to toe their group line.

What explains that? First, as a consequence of the European parliament's rejection last December of the Council's amendments to proposals approved by parliament, the Community has to live from month to month on a 12th of the 1979 budget. All parliamentary expenditure has been reduced, with cuts of about 40 per cent in MEPs' travel and subsistence allowances and with economies in staff missions. Parliamentary groups are not being appropriately paid for increased staffing since direct elections last June.

Secondly as Mr Balfe argued, it could be made to look as though MEPs had a personal interest in breaking the 1980 budget deadlock, because then they would receive all their outstanding expenses. As one of his Conservative supporters, a leading figure in the 1979 committee (Strasbourg's version of the 1922 Committee) privately muttered: "On the day when we get all the back payments running into thousands of pounds there will be an awful stink in the Press".

Mr Balfe and his supporters knew what had been happening in private meetings of the managerial bureau of the European parliament. Next week the parliament has arranged to hold a special plenary session in Strasbourg in an attempt to shame the Council of Agricultural Ministers to contain 1980 subsidies for dairy products. Under the 12th rule there is no money to pay for that session; and the managerial bureau solemnly discussed cancelling it, or else borrowing the money from the April "12th" or from somewhere.

Let me put it shortly. Some backbenchers in all main groups want the first democratically elected European parliament to be what they meant it should be: an equal in a triangle of power and responsibility with the Council and the Commission.

Yet they say that they see a "lame duck" Commission, with only a few months of life left in it before new men take over, and a Council that becomes increasingly an arena for nationalistic horse trading. And the Council notoriously fails, in any ordinary parliamentary sense, to make itself answerable to parliament.

That inadequate summary goes a long way to explain why the European Democratic group at the April plenary session intend to initiate a debate on all community institutions. What exactly is the realistic triangle of power and responsibility today? What ought it to be, granted a democratically elected parliament?

Two suggestions may be worth making to parliamentarians before the debate comes along. First, some constitutional lawyers show surprise that in listing the powers of parliament nobody gives proper importance to Article 175 of the Rome Treaty: "In the event of the Council of the Commission, in violation of this Treaty, failing to act, the Member States and the other institutions of the Community may refer the matter to the Court of Justice with a view to establishing such violation". It reads like a useful parliamentary power, until you remember the French Government's airy dismissal of the Court's ruling on British lamb and mutton exports.

Secondly, the theory of a former prime minister, now a member of the European parliament, as he expounds it to British friends. Governments are usually all tactics and no strategy. He insists that you may always be sure a French Government has a strategy. Tactically it is busy laying one single brick after another and one day the Eight will wake up to find that strategically a protective wall has been built to ensure the impregnability of French sovereignty within the Community. In other words the Community will become, even more than today, an instrument of French policy.

It is a thought that gives some Conservative MEPs pause when they hear current proposals that the Council should be given a much stronger political direction and strategy than it now has.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Insecticide threat in forestry

From Mr W. R. P. Bourne

Sir, In the course of the dispute about forestry policy nothing seems to have been said about the most worrying problem. It has just been announced that for the third year in succession forests at opposite ends of Scotland are to be sprayed from the air with an organophosphorous insecticide, fenitrothion, to control the ravages of the native pine beauty moth on the introduced lodgepole pine.

When the Canadians adopted this procedure, nearly 30 years ago, to control the spruce budworm they found that they were unable to stop, and they now spray millions of acres annually. The consequences for other wildlife are apparently less severe with short-lived fenitrothion than they were with long-lived DDT, but some still occur, though apparently nobody can say how extensive they are. We are told that Scottish conservation organizations are satisfied with the situation, but I have yet to meet any independent well informed person who is happy about it. There is really far too little information available to satisfy anyone.

In the course of a past agricultural revolution British farmers planted a rather high proportion of elms in their new hedges. When, owing to an inadequate import control programme, a new strain of Dutch elm disease arrived, apparently at first the foresters regarded it with great complacency (as they still do their control over imports). If they now insist on planting further vast acreages of uniform stands of unsuitable alien trees doubtless before long further parasites will start to have a field day. Since these crops have such a long period of rotation we are then also liable to find ourselves committed indefinitely to infinitely expanding aerial spraying programmes, which will provide employment for foresters.

It seems time that there was an urgent independent appraisal of the potential consequences of an expanded forestry programme before we become committed to this vicious circle. At least let us have a greater variety of trees, including a few more broad-leaved ones. Possibly the forests should also be spaced out a bit more?

Yours faithfully,
W. R. P. BOURNE,
3 Contlaw Place,
Milltimber,
Aberdeen.
March 10.

Inter-church marriages

From Father Michael Smith

Sir, I cannot allow the Rev. Henry Cooper's letter (March 10) to go unchallenged. He asserts that the interpretation of the norms of the Holy See on mixed marriages by the Irish Episcopal Conference is "harsh".

What evidence has he of this? It is the understanding of the Irish Episcopal Conference that its interpretation of the norms is in broad agreement with what generally prevails throughout the church. It is generally agreed that so long as there is disunity among the churches there will be no solution in regard to inter-church marriages that is satisfactory to all, and this is clearly recognized in the ARCIC/M report to which Mr Cooper refers.

However, the Irish Episcopal Conference is exploring ways in which the present situation might be improved. To this end, the conference has decided to prepare a new pastoral directory on mixed marriages. Cardinal O Fiaich, co-chairman of the Irish Inter-Church Standing Committee on Mixed Marriages, invited the Protestant representatives to submit their views, which they have done. These will be taken into account by the working party which will have the task of drawing up the new pastoral directory.

Obviously, it would be wrong to raise expectations too high, but I suggest that, at the least, this is sound ecumenical progress in a sensitive area.

Yours, etc
MICHAEL SMITH,
Assistant Secretary,
Irish Episcopal Conference,
Mullingar,
co. Westmeath.
March 12.

Moving public records

From Professor I. R. Christie, FBA, and Dr J. R. Dinwiddy

Sir, Mr Wheeler (March 10) suggests that the Public Record Office thinks it "a good idea" for medieval manuscripts to be moved to and fro between repositories and reading rooms. We are fairly sure that the authorities there would adopt this expedient with great reluctance, and also that they would very much regret the inconvenience that the closing of the Chancery Lane reading rooms would cause to those readers who currently use them and would have to go instead to the new reading rooms at Kew. But the only other means, as we understand it, by which the office can effect cuts of the scale required is by staffing reductions that would have even more serious effects—for instance, on the service to readers at both Chancery Lane and Kew, on the PRO's ability to preserve and make available recent government records, and on the work of the professional staff in making the public records accessible to readers through handbooks and catalogues.

While sympathizing with our colleagues in the historical profession who have protested in your columns against the proposed closure of Chancery Lane, we feel that protests should be directed not so much against the proposed means of executing the cuts, as against the size of the cuts that are being imposed on a department which is already grossly understaffed in relation to the enormous and priceless holdings for which it is responsible.

Yours faithfully,
I. R. CHRISTIE,
J. R. DINWIDDY,
as from: 10 Green Lane,
Croxley Green,
Hertfordshire.
March 10.

Lessons of Zimbabwe elections

From Lord Chelwood

Sir, In asking whether Mr Mugabe's declared moderation (which does no more than reflect his Lancaster House promises) is merely the "tactical ploy" of a committed Communist Mr Miles Hudson (March 14) concludes that "all the available evidence" (my italics) leads to this conclusion. This is much exaggerated.

The three discussions that the parliamentary observers (of whom I was one) had with Mr Mugabe led me to conclude that he is far too much of a pragmatist, still much influenced by his Christian upbringing, to be so casually dubbed a dogmatic Marxist-Leninist, though he frankly admits to having been strongly influenced in that direction. Certainly he owes nothing to the Kremlin, with whom he will sup with a very long spoon, and not on the banks of the Limpopo! "I'm not a dictator, and I don't like them", he told us.

If it is "folly" to accept Zimbabwe's new Prime Minister's hopes and promises of a prosperous mixed economy rooted in racial harmony at their face value, it is surely much greater folly to dismiss them out of hand as two-faced and insincere, as well as being likely to drive the new Government to the very extremes they, at present, wish to avoid.

I see few signs of the "universal euphoria" that Mr Hudson detects, but even that would be preferable to his own uncharacteristically jaundiced view.

Yours sincerely,
CHELWOOD,
House of Lords.

From the Sub-Dean of Lincoln

Sir, In the hum of congratulatory murmurs as the ultimate transition of Rhodesia into Zimbabwe takes place, may I say a word about the role of the World Council of Churches. During the scrimony following the August, 1978, grant by the WCC of £40,000 to the Patriotic Front I wrote in an article as follows:

"If all agree that a commonly arrived at solution to the Rhodesian problem must involve all parties, then whatever pressure can be brought upon Smith and his new African colleagues in the internal settlement, and Nkomo and Mugabe in the Patriotic Front, to sit down and negotiate is critically important. If the World Council of Churches can have some leverage in convincing the Patriotic Front leaders of the need to meet and settle, then they may have done something very important. The question any analyst will have to ask is whether they earned such influence by continuing to demonstrate a commitment to the ultimate needs and expectations of the African peoples in supporting the Patriotic Front".

The continued support given by the WCC to the Patriotic Front in lean and hard times needs to be recognized as Zimbabwe approaches, we trust, better times. Surely it is just, given the bitter attacks made in 1978, that the modest role of the World Council in that support should be taken into account in a general analysis of these last few years. Especially if the magnanimity yearned for by so many is a dominant theme in Mr Mugabe's government.

Yours sincerely,
REX DAVIS,
The Subdeanery,
Minster Yard, Lincoln.

From Mr F. A. Moyle

Sir, I read with interest the Bishop of Mashonaland's letter (March 12) commenting on the lessons of the Zimbabwe elections. I was particularly struck by his reference to Northern Ireland because I feel that the lessons to be learnt from Zimbabwe can equally well be applied to Ireland.

The prophets of doom and disaster in Rhodesia and, indeed, this country promised us civil war, riots, rape, pillage, mass murder and the like if the "terrorists" ever came to power. This completely mistaken opinion is now happily contradicted by the peaceful and reconciliatory behaviour of all factions and races in Zimbabwe.

Surely this must make us all wonder if the similar prophecies made in Northern Ireland, and also in this country, about the holocaust that would occur if Northern Ireland were to be reunited with the South are equally nonsensical.

Yours faithfully,
F. A. MOYLE,
205 Battersea Bridge Road, SW11.
March 12.

Complaints of injustice

From Professor Glanville Williams, QC

Sir, Mr Tom Sargant's prescriptions (February 28) for assisting the work of the Court of Appeal on the criminal side should be heeded, but I think he expresses unnecessary fears about the Lord Chief Justice's recent directive. Ever since the inception of the Court of Criminal Appeal in 1907 it has been accepted that unmeritorious appeals must be subject to a discretionary penalty of loss of credit for part of the time spent in custody if the court is not to become grossly overloaded. It is not the practice for those applying for leave to appeal to be heard in person, so any such applicant who wishes to stand the best chance of success must brief counsel—not necessarily counsel who appeared for him at the trial. Presumably, all the appeals successfully sponsored by Justice, to which Mr Sargant refers, involved counsel, and these will not be affected by the new directive.

The directive provides that if an application for leave to appeal is made to a single judge, he will not order loss of time even if he considers the appeal quite hopeless, provided that it is supported by the written opinion of counsel. This is a protection to the applicant. If an applicant does not accept the single judge's refusal to grant leave, but insists upon going on before the full court, he takes the risk of being ordered to lose time; but this has always been so, and the court will not make the order if it sees any merits at all in the appeal.

When an applicant for leave to appeal composes his own statement of grounds without the assistance of counsel, he puts a great burden on the judge. It is not often realized that the appeal judge has to read all the papers out of court, in addition to his daily court work. Because of the load now placed on the Registrar's staff he may not even have a summary of the cases to guide him. The grounds stated by the applicant may be irrelevant or unintelligible, but the judge will still feel it his duty to see if there is some arguable ground of appeal.

The mass of hopeless cases are a severe impediment to the work of the court. They create a pressure that is harmful to the administration of justice, if only because this pressure causes meritorious appeals to suffer lengthy delays. In present circumstances an increased use of the power to penalize unmeritorious appeals may be unfortunate, but it is unavoidable.

Yours faithfully,
GLANVILLE WILLIAMS,
Jesus College,
Cambridge.
March 8.

'Gone for a Soldier'

From Mr Harry Hopkins

Sir, Your correspondents protesting so shrilly and, unfortunately, predictably, against the BBC2 programme, *Gone for a Soldier*, are clearly unable to distinguish between military history and the regimental hagiography which all too often takes its place. Far from being an "insult", etc, Philip Donnellan's film was a moving tribute to the extraordinary endurance and patriotism of the—significantly named—"other ranks" which could somehow triumph even over the abysmal—and amply documented—mismanagement of so many nineteenth century wars by a narrow and largely ineffectual officer caste which fought passionately to retain the right to flog their men with the cat-o'-nine-tails until 1881—many years after such barbarities had been abandoned in disgust by all the other civilized nations of Europe.

It would indeed be disastrous if such obviously much-needed programmes of "history from below" were to be prevented by clamour in *The Times* from those who clearly insist on having their history exclusively "from above" in the belief, apparently, that this is the only possible "rightminded" perspective.

Yours, etc,
HARRY HOPKINS,
61 Clifton Hill,
St John's Wood, NW8.

Fishing off Iceland

From Mr Martin Gwinner

Sir, Your leading article of March 11, "Fishermen in need of friends", states that British trawlers were driven from their traditional fishing grounds off Iceland by the "superior seamanship" of the Icelanders.

Neither the British trawler crews nor the men of the Royal Navy would accept this and it is a superficial and untrue allegation. The British trawlers under Royal Naval protection remained fishing off Iceland, for three years from 1970 to 1973, catching nearly normal quantities of fish despite extreme harassment from Icelandic gunboats. This was possible without loss of life due to the skilful seamanship of the trawlermen and most of all due to the Royal Navy frigates who never yielded to the temptation to ram the gunboats, whose hair-raising manoeuvres could well have meant total loss for their ships and crews.

The real reason why our fishermen had to leave Iceland is that in the whole cod war of three years the politicians could not find an acceptable political solution. In the face of this the loss of cohesion to the Nato alliance and the cost in the provision of support forces was not worth the price of fish.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN GWINNER,
14 Grosvenor Place, SW1.
March 12.

From Mr P. Rattray

Sir, I do not think that your leader writer can have spent much time on fishing boats.

He blames the fishing industry's collapse on Icelandic gunboats, unfair EEC regulations and foreigners not playing the game. Last week the Japanese were reported as killing dolphins because they eat too many fish. Two years ago the British Government sanctioned the slaughter of seals for the same reason.

Radar revolutionized the fishing industry. The wheelhouse of the modern fishing boat is fitted with the Decca Navigator and with radar both for locating shoals and for guiding the nets once they have been cast. It is a devastatingly efficient system.

Skippers whom I have met are always under financial pressure to pay for their equipment. The only way to do this is to catch more fish. The only way to catch more fish as stocks diminish is to use the radar, to go farther and so disregard regulations.

I am starting a fish farm.

Yours sincerely,
P. RATTRAY,
Easter Drimmie,
Blairgowrie,
Perthshire.
March 12.

Hand to hand

From the Reverend Canon P. C. and Mrs Hawker

Sir, We should like to join in Bernard Levin's game (March 5).

Twenty years ago, together with our son, then aged five, we were in the company of old Squire Wright of this county. He told us of an old shepherd he had known, whose grandfather had told him of seeing James II hawking at Clixby.

Yours faithfully
PETER AND PAMELA HAWKER,
St Botolph's Vicarage,
South Park,
Lincoln.

Individual help for the arts

From Mr Ian Hunter

Sir, While agreeing that the main source of financial support for the arts must come from central Government, through the Arts Council and from local authorities with, hopefully, increasing contributions from industry and commerce, I feel that it is the contribution from the *individual*, bringing a personal commitment which is presently lacking.

True, artistic organizations have "friends" and societies but this is an area where a vast increase in individual support could be built up if contributions to artistic bodies registered as charities could be deducted from gross income before tax became payable.

A scheme on these lines covering payments to charities has existed successfully in the United States for some years. Until recently, when the upper tax limit in this country was over 90 per cent, it could be argued that such a scheme would allow a rich person virtually to donate money due to the Inland Revenue to the arts at almost no cost to himself. Now that the upper limit has been reduced to 60 per cent a very different picture emerges.

What we need in this country is "grassroots" support for the arts from committed individuals and I believe this scheme would serve as a strong incentive and it should commend itself to a Conservative Government.

I remain, yours faithfully,
IAN HUNTER,
134 Wigmore Street, W1.
March 12.

BBC cuts in Scotland

From Mr Colin MacLean

Sir, It is clear that the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra has supporters of distinction and influence outside Scotland. All possible success to their cause. It is not surprising but it is regrettable that less attention is being paid to the other sector of BBC Scotland which is also under sentence, schools broadcasting. In this case the sentence has no parallel in other regions of the BBC.

The most obvious parallel for what is proposed is in those tales where mothers, losing all sense of reason and responsibility, try to leave their children on other people's doorsteps. Strangely, the Scottish Office, at present turning countless suppliants from its door, is thought to be the likeliest foster-parent.

My work has required me in the past 15 years to observe the educational scene in Scotland, and for much of that time to study the nature of nationhood. As editor of *The Times Educational Supplement, Scotland*, for 12 of these years I was very much aware of the contribution made by BBC schools broadcasting in Scotland. It has been a free and creative one, its creativity enhanced, indeed characterized, by its freedom—freedom from the financial, personal and political pressures which direct government patronage inevitably entails. Within BBC Scotland the expertise of the schools team has been drawn upon for the production of adult education programmes of great merit, not least the current successful Gaelic learners' series *Cun Seo*. But, most important in my mind, this BBC team has over the past three decades done more than any other single agency to foster a proper but sober, informed awareness of the heritage of Scottish literature, language and history—an awareness too of many of the challenges of contemporary Scotland. In doing all this these producers have, I believe, considerably influenced the publishing and academic life of Scotland. I only wish that the media men and the politicians, here and in London, had in recent years been comparably balanced and informed in their approach.

Schools broadcasting in Scotland is presumably capable like any other sector, of accepting a share of necessary economies. But that, without prior consultation of any kind, it should be thus singled out from all those parts of BBC Scotland which have provided a peculiarly Scottish service strikes me as stunningly insensitive and incomprehensible.

Yours sincerely,
COLIN MACLEAN,
1 Lygon Road,
Edinburgh.
March 8.

Christians and cults

From the Reverend D. S. Miller

Sir, I have recently been involved in counselling a family whose daughter was involved with the Unification Church in America. It was a period of great anxiety but which ended with the girl's return to her family. I helped them then through the difficult phase where they were placed under great pressure by the organization for her to return to them and have witnessed the misery which ordinary decent folk suffered.

I have also been in correspondence with other families where their young people were involved and am satisfied that unreasonable duress was used.

We are rightly proud of our tradition of religious tolerance, yet here we are faced with an abuse of this tolerance which is inflicting great misery on an increasing number of ordinary decent families. I believe that the organization has political aims which, were they capable of being implemented, would gravely curtail the freedom of the whole of our society.

I therefore suggest that it is time for a positive response from Christians and from men of goodwill. I propose: (a) a nationwide circle of prayer for those considered to be in danger by their families. This can do far more than we understand; (b) a pressure group for political action to have this organization more effectively controlled.

I would be happy to give time and energy to this cause.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID S. MILLER,
The Vicarage,
18 Victoria Road,
Buckhurst Hill,
Essex.
March 8.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 15: The Prince of Wales, as Patron, this evening attended the Welsh Association of Male Choirs Festival of 1,000 Voices at the Royal Albert Hall.

Mr Oliver Everett was in attendance.

March 16: By command of The Queen, the Lord Mowbray and Stourton (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow airport, London, this evening upon the departure of *The Duke of Gloucester for* Kenya and bade farewell to His Royal Highness on behalf of Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 16: The Duke of Gloucester *attended* by Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland left Heathrow airport, London, this evening to visit Kenya.

His Royal Highness was received at the Airport by Mr R. S. Baxendale (representing British Airports Authority). His Excellency Mr S. K. Kimalel (High Commissioner for Kenya), Lord Donald Logan (Special Representative of *the Secretary of State*), *Mr* R. Phipps (Controller, Terminal Operations, British Airways).

Birthdays today

Mr N. M. Baldwin, 57; *Lady* (Megan) Bull, 58; Vice-Admiral Sir Donald Gibson, 64; Lord Godber of Willington, 66; Lord Granville-West, 76; *Major-General* Sir Edmund Hakewill Smith, 84; Baroness Hornsby-Smith, 66; *Lieutenant-Colonel Sir* Edmond Joly de Lotbinière, 77; Mr Robin Knox-Johnson, 41; Mr Rudolf Nureyev, 41; Sir Patrick Reilly, 71.

Dances and cocktail parties, 1980

A list of some of the dances and cocktail parties arranged to take place before the end of 1980 will be published on April 7. It will be revised and repeated on June 2. The charge for inclusion in one list will be £10 and in two lists £14. *Inquiries should be made to* Court and Social Advertising, *The Times*, PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ (telephone 01-837 1234, ext 7363).

Cardinal's plea to British Catholics on Ulster peace

The following is the text of the address given by Cardinal Tomas O'Fiaich, Archbishop of Armagh and President of the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference, at an ecumenical service in Westminster Cathedral yesterday:

I come today to thank you for a very precious gift. For two years now, month after month, diocese after diocese, hundreds of congregations throughout England and Wales have joined, their voices in prayer to the voices raised across the Irish Sea. They have been imploring God to *remove the scourge* of violence which has afflicted Northern Ireland during the past decade, and to restore peace to that troubled countryside.

This stream of unending prayer, coming from the hearts of so many caring, sympathetic, *devout* people, may not yet have brought the final peace to which we all aspire. But it has given us all a greater understanding of each other's problems, a greater desire for reconciliation with our neighbour, a greater *willingness* to pardon past wrongs.

We may not all have yet *reached the full Christian perfection* of turning the other cheek, as laid down in the Gospel which we have just listened to, but we have long since gone past the stage of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth".

Times without number during the past decade Catholic leaders in Ireland have denounced the campaign of murder and destruction which has brought nothing but misery and grief in its train.

All these pleas to men and women engaged in violence were climaxed last September by the Holy Father's dramatic appeal at Drogheda "in language of passionate pleading": "On my knees I beg you to turn away from the *paths of violence* and to return to the ways of peace".

Let no one be under any *illusion, therefore*, about the attitude of the Catholic Church towards the shootings and bombings, woundings and kidnappings of the past decade in Northern Ireland. We condemn all such crimes unequivocally, and we sympathize with your families who have lost some of their loved ones in these tragic events.

Faced with these terrible happenings, however, the Church cannot be satisfied simply to condemn. It must be ever active in the promotion of peace, always busy in the field of reconciliation, constantly following its Master *among the suffering people*—binding their wounds, healing their afflictions, softening their enmities, drawing them closer together.

And despite the unfavourable circumstances in which it has had *to work, I would submit that the* Church in Ireland—all the main churches—have been doing just that. Priests have given their lives to minister to their suffering people during these terrible years. It is sometimes thought that *Ireland* is lagging behind other countries on the path towards Christian unity, yet I know of no other country in this part of the world where the leaders of all the main Christian denominations meet every month to pray and meditate and plan and take counsel together.

Only last week the Ballymascanlon Conference took place, when the majority of the Roman Catholic and Church of Ireland *bishops, together with clerical and* lay representatives from each church, were joined by leaders and members of other Christian denominations in an assembly which meets regularly and which has no parallel in Western Europe.

That indeed is another of the paradoxes of Northern Ireland for which we need your prayers—that, side by side with the violence, relations between the *main* Christian churches have never been closer than at the present time. This places the churches in a unique position as channels of reconciliation.

We would hope that the Catholic Church in Great Britain, because *Catholicism forms a religious bond* with Ireland and because of the Irish ancestry of so many of its members, could also play a considerable role in the field of reconciliation.

Perhaps at times it is the Catholic *Church alone which can get across* the message to the people of Great Britain that only a tiny minority of Irish people can be called "terrorists" and that the desire of so many Irish men and women to see their country united is a natural and legitimate thing, no less worthy of support than the desire of other Irish men and women in Northern Ireland to remain within the United Kingdom.

Whenever Irishmen, even Irish churchmen, sometimes feel it necessary to be critical of certain aspects of British policy in Northern Ireland, they do so be*cause they are conscious of their* duty to point out that all men have human rights which must be respected and that even the state must at all times act in accordance with the law of God. This was expressed in very clear language by our Holy Father in his Drogheda address, and I quote:

"Every human being has inalien*able rights that must be respected*. Each human community—ethnic, historical, cultural or religious—has rights which must be respected. Peace is threatened every time one of these rights is violated. The moral law, guardian of human rights, protector of the dignity of man, cannot be set aside by any person or group, or by the state itself, for any cause, not even for security or in the interests of law and order.

"The law of God *stands in judgment* over all reasons of state. As long as injustices exist in any of the areas that touch upon the dignity of the human person, be it in the political, social or economic field, be it in the cul*tural or religious sphere*, true peace will not exist."

Yet it would be very presumptuous to suppose that either politicians or soldiers or factory-founders or even church leaders will restore peace in Northern Ireland. Holy scripture makes it very clear that man can never attain peace by his own efforts.

bestow peace on one of his creatures and the latter can then, in the words of St Paul, be a harbinger of God's peace to others: "What you have learned and received and heard and seen in me, do, and the God of peace will be with you."

As peace can only come from God, it must be prayed for. "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem", says the psalmist. "Peace be within your walls and security within your towers." This conviction that peace is a gift from God is behind the addresses in many of St Paul's letters: "Grace to you, and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ."

And this brings us back to where we began: thanks a million for two years of prayers for peace, but even if the official campaign *is now at an end we still need the* spontaneous prayers of all.

The invitation of his Eminence *Cardinal Hume to me to address* you this afternoon has been a source of great encouragement to me. I treasure it, not only as a clear and gentle testimony that unity in Christ transcends all national differences. I appreciate *it also as a gracious token from* an Archbishop who has always been so generous in acknowledging the Irish contribution to the Catholic life of this archdiocese.

To thousands of our emigrants, to scores of our priests, to myself personally, he has always been a welcoming host, an inspiring leader and an unfailing friend. May his patron, St Benedict, bless him in his sextenary year but may the patron of Armagh, St Patrick, show him special favour tomorrow.

Forthcoming marriages

Dr A. D. Lehmann and Dr I. A. Roth
The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place shortly between David, only son of Mr and Mrs Alfred Lehmann, of Geneva, Switzerland, and Ilona, daughter of Professor Sir Martin and Lady Roth, of Cambridge.

Mr A. V. Comber and Miss A. F. Parry
The engagement is announced between Andrew, younger son of Mr and Mrs N. G. Comber, of Rochdale, Lancashire, and Anna, third daughter of the late Mr David Parry and Mrs Parry, of Knowle, Bristol.

Mr R. M. Hext and Miss M. A. S. Curtis
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs J. M. Hext, of Cardross, Dumbarton, Scotland, and Ann, *elder daughter of Mr and Mrs* I. R. H. Curtis, of Wareham, Dorset.

Mr D. P. McCracken and Miss P. A. McGuire
The engagement is announced between Donal Patrick, *second son* of Professor and Mrs J. L. McCracken, of Port Ballintrae, co Antrim, and Patricia Anne, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs G. J. McGuire, of The Old Station, Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk.

Mr M. J. Roberts and Miss P. R. Eccles
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of the late Mr and Mrs H. R. Roberts and stepson of Mrs L. D. Roberts, of Ewen, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, and Rosemary, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. S. Eccles, of Gayton, Heswall, Wirral.

Marriage

Mr D. St V. Llewellyn and Miss V. M. T. Hubbard
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Edmund's, Bury St Edmunds, of Mr David Llewellyn, *eldest son of Sir Harry and the* Hon Lady Llewellyn, of Llanvair Grange, Abergavenny, and Miss Vanessa Hubbard, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Commander Peregrine and Lady Miriam Hubbard, of Moreton Hall, Bury St *Edmunds. The Very Rev H. Wace* officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white lace with a train and a long white lace veil held in place by a diamond tiara, lent by *her aunt, Lady Mariegold Jamie*son. Alexander Pratt and Nicholas Myers attended her. Mr Michael Dupree was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Today's engagements

The Queen lunches with 1st Battalion, the Irish Guards, Victoria Barracks, Windsor, 1.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron, British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, attends reception, Martini Terrace, New Zealand House, Haymarket, 6.15.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend Royal Film Performance in aid of Cinema and Television Benevolent Fund, Leicester Square, 8.

The Prince of Wales visits Duchy of Cornwall property on Dartmoor.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother presents shamrock to *Irish Guards, Victoria Barracks*, Windsor, on occasion of St Patrick's Day, 11.55.

Talks: Music in paintings, by Carole Paley, National Gallery, 1; "Reform, revolution and the women's liberation movement", by Angie Weir, Polytechnic of North London, Holloway, 6.30.

Exhibitions: The Vikings, British Museum, 10 to 5; Armed Forces Art Society, Mall Galleries, The Mall, 10 to 5; New York in colour, National Theatre foyers, South Bank, 10 to 11; Japan style, Victoria and Albert Museum, 10 to 5.30.

Lunchtime music: Piano recital by Druvi de Saram, St Lawrence Jewry, 1; organ recital by Jonathan Rennert, St Michael's Cornhill, 1; music for Passiontide by Richard Lyne, St Anne and St Agnes, 1.10.

Latest wills

Florence Clare Owen, of Worcester, left £56,968 net. She left £20,000 to St George's Roman Catholic Church, Worcester, £10,000 to the Jesuit missions, and the residue after other bequests to the Convent of St Paul, Worcester.

Mr David Rosenfield, of Bowdon, Cheshire, left £915,524 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Baucher, Mrs June Victoria, of Aldeburgh £140,735
Bryant, Mrs Violet Gwendolen, of Kensington £316,385
Byrnes, Mr Arthur Henry Walter, of Bristol, solicitor .. £160,780
Fenoulhet, Mr Clifford Paul, of Ipswich, conductor of BBC Variety Orchestra and later of BBC Radio Orchestra .. .. Nil
*Foster, Mr Henry Amos, of Tor*quay £203,516
Jeffreys, Miss Catherine Joan, of Brecon £248,889
Martin, Mr Winston Freer, of Cossington £175,931
Paramor, Mr Norman William, of Friern Barnet, former conductor of BBC Midland Radio Orchestra £34,961

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
The Rev Ian Holdcroft, theological education secretary of Christian Aid, to be executive secretary.

Science report

Genetics: Evolution of haemoglobin

By the Staff of Nature

A few years ago scientists were surprised to discover that the individual genes of man and animals are "split" into several pieces and strung out along the chromo*somes instead of each being organ*ized as continuous blocks of genetic information as in bacterial. That discovery immediately led to speculation about how such an arrangement might throw new light on the mechanisms of evolution.

One attractive proposal is that if genes were split into pieces, "new" genes could have been produced relatively rapidly from *rearranged blocks of genetic in*formation, instead of depending solely on the accumulation of many small changes. Like most evolutionary theories that can be tested only indirectly by looking at the properties of present-day genes and their products.

Most genes specify proteins, the most diverse and versatile class of biological molecules. The information *specifying each protein is* encoded in the chemical structure of the DNA making up its corresponding gene. A protein molecule is made up of a chain of amino acid subunits and the nature and order of those sub*units is specified by the order of* the chemical subunits, the nucleotide bases, that are strung together to make DNA. In bacteria each protein is specified by a continuous stretch of DNA but in man and animals (and plants as well) stretches of DNA encoding portions of the protein are interspersed with regions of DNA that have no counterpart in the protein at all. During the translation of the DNA into protein these unnecessary pieces of information are discarded.

When both the *detailed* structure and function of a protein and the fine structure of the gene which specifies it are known, it is possible to relate the individual pieces of the gene with the parts of the protein they specify. If it *turns out that parts of the protein* necessary for some specific function are all contained in the portion specified by one block of coding DNA, this provides circumstantial evidence for the idea of "modular" evolution by *rearrangement*.

With that in mind, Dr William Eaton of the US National Institutes of Health has taken a new look at the possible evolutionary history of the haemoglobin molecule, the red blood protein that transports oxygen round the body.

Haemoglobin consists of two pairs of protein subunits, called *alpha* and beta globins, arranged around a central haem group (which carries the oxygen). The alpha and beta globin genes that specify the subunits are each composed of three sections of coding sequence. In both cases the first *section encodes the first 30 or so* amino acid residues of the globin, the central section the next 70 or so amino acids, and the third section the last 41 amino acids.

The role of the individual amino acid residues in the complete *haemoglobin molecules* are so well worked out that Dr Eaton was able to make a detailed comparison between the gene and the protein.

He looked first at the amino acids involved in the connexion between the alpha and beta subunits and the haem group. He found that in both cases they were specified by parts of the central *section of the corresponding gene*. Similarly, the amino acids involved in the connexions one way between alpha and beta subunits were also overwhelmingly coded for by the central coding sequences in both genes; on the other hand the amino acids involved in the other type of alpha-beta connexion were encoded by the third section of the gene.

So one prediction of the "modular" theory of evolution is satisfied, that important structural and functional portions of the protein molecule will be encoded within one section of the gene, rather than being spread over two or more sections. The view of the evolution of the haemoglobin molecule implied is consistent with that derived from general evolutionary principles.

Previously it had been thought that primitive haemoglobin consisted of a single molecule, corresponding to the ancestor of the present-day globin genes. Duplication of the whole gene led to the *evolution of two-subunit haemo*globins following small-scale mutations in the central section of the genes which produced proteins which could associate.

Such monomeric and dimeric haemoglobins are still found in the primitive vertebrate the lamprey. Assuming that the primitive haemoglobin gene was split into three sections Dr Eaton suggests that the subsequent association of these dimers into tetramers to produce the modern haemoglobin molecule could have taken place after the replacement of the whole of the original third section with another piece of DNA. Source *Nature* (March 13, 1980; vol 284, page 183).

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Parliamentary diary

House of Commons

March 10: Debate on housing policy on Opposition motion. Motion rejected by 304 votes to 231 and Government amendment agreed to. Motions on defence and civil estimates agreed to and Consolidated Fund (No 2) Bill brought in and read a first time. Motion to disapprove statement on changes in immigration rules rejected by 307 votes to 265. Lords amendments to Protection of Trading Interests Bill and Bees Bill considered. Adjournment debate about small business. House adjourned, 12.35 am (Tuesday).

March 11: National Health Service (Invalid Direction) Bill read a second time. Representation of the People (Variation of Limits of Candidates' Election Expenses) Order approved. Descendants and Lay Workers (Pensions) Measure approved. Adjournment debate about Woodhead rail route between Sheffield and Manchester. House adjourned, 10.34 pm.

March 12: Health Service Commissioner (Powers) Bill read a first time. *Consolidated Fund (No 2) Bill read* a second time and passed the remaining stages. Subjects debated: Working conditions in prisons; overseas aid; expenditure in connexion with sale of BP shares; finance for the NHS; breaches of cash limits; general practitioners, medical and pharmaceutical services; health service in Scotland; services for the elderly with mental disability in Scotland. Adjournment debate about water supply and drainage in North Devon. House adjourned, 1.35 am (Thursday).

March 13: Statement on financial assistance for fishing industry. Stamp Duty (Abolition) Bill read a first time. National Health Service (Invalid Direction) Bill passed the remaining stages. Appropriation (Northern Ireland) Order and County Courts (Northern Ireland) Order both agreed to. House adjourned, 1.5 am (Friday).

March 14: Abortion (Amendment) Bill considered on report and adjourned. Adjournment debate on dismissal of Mr *G. S. Fabey from Hillingdon Hospital* Management Committee. House adjourned, 2.57 pm.

House of Lords

March 10: Education (No 2) Bill considered in committee and adjourned. National Heritage Bill considered on report and adjourned. House adjourned, 10.53 pm.

March 11: Concessionary Travel for Handicapped Persons (Scotland) Bill and Consular Fees Bill both read a first time. Education (No 2) Bill further considered in committee and adjourned. National Heritage Bill concluded the report stage. House adjourned, 7.5 am (Wednesday).

March 12: The Archbishop of Canterbury introduced. Debates on the Brandt report and on care of the elderly, frail, and handicapped. House adjourned, 9.29 pm.

March 13: The Consolidated Fund (No 2) Bill read a first time. Education (No 2) Bill considered in committee and adjourned. Appropriation (Northern Ireland) Order and County Courts (Northern Ireland) Order both agreed to. House adjourned, 9.17 pm.

March 14: Education (No 2) Bill. Committee stage concluded. House adjourned, 2.37 pm.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Debate on motion relating to Olympic Games.

Tomorrow at 2.30: Social Security Bill, progress on remaining stages.

Wednesday at 2.30: Social Security, conclusion of remaining stages. New Hebrides Bill, remaining stages.

Thursday: Debate on EEC farm and budget policy.

Friday at 9.30: Private members' motion on *siting of nuclear power* stations.

Select committees

Today: Home Affairs. Subject: Law relating to public order, processions and public meetings. Witnesses: National Council for Civil Liberties. Room 8, 4.30 pm.

Wednesday: Education, Science and Arts. Subject: The funding and organization of courses in higher education. Witnesses: TUC. Room 6, 9.30 am.

Scottish Affairs. Subject: *Coopera*tion and overlap among the agencies, etc, responsible for attracting inward investment to Scotland. Witnesses: Department of Industry, Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Room 12, 10.30 am.

Welsh Affairs. Subject: Role of the Welsh Office and associated bodies in developing employment opportunities in Wales. Witness: Sir Hywel Evans, KCB, Permanent Secretary, Welsh Office, and other officials from the Welsh Office. Room 8, 10.30 am and Room 6, 4.15 pm.

Foreign Affairs. Subject: Consequences of Soviet expansion for British *foreign policy: The Soviet background*. Witnesses: Dr R Conquest, 10.45 am. Professor J. Brickson, 11.30 am. Room 15.

Industry and Trade. Subject: Import and Export Trade. Witnesses: Confederation of British Industry. Room 16, 10.45 am.

Public Accounts. Subject: Assistance to industry schemes. Colleges of Education. Witnesses: Northern Ireland Department of Commerce, Northern Ireland Department of Education. Room 16, 4 pm.

Social Services. Subject: Examination of proposals in Rayner Study on payment of benefit and sub-post offices. Witnesses: Sir William Barlow, Chairman of the Post Office, Mr D. E. Roberts, Managing Director, Posts, Post Office, Mr S. Wainwright, Post Office. Room 15, 4.30 pm.

Thursday: Agriculture. Subject: Economic, social and health implications for the UK of the Common Agricultural Policy on milk and dairy products. Witnesses: British Multiple Retailers' Association; National Food and Drink Federation; Voluntary Groups Association. Room 16, 11 am.

Home Affairs: Subcommittee on Race Relations and Immigration. Subject: Race Relations and the "Sus" law. Witnesses: Home Office. Room 15, 4.30 pm.

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Competition Bill and National Heritage Bill, third readings. Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1976 (Continuance) Order. British Aerospace Bill, committee (first day). Debate on road planning.

Tomorrow at 2.30: Reserve Forces Bill (Consolidation). Commons amendments. Consolidated Fund (No 2) Bill, all stages. British Aerospace Bill, committee (second day). Southern Rhodesia (Constitution of Zimbabwe) (Elections and Appointments) (Amendment) Order. National Health Service (Invalid Direction) Bill, second reading. Companies Bill, Commons amendments.

Wednesday at 3.30: Debates on cooperation between NHS and private medical services; energy conservation; small village schools.

Thursday at 3: County of Kent Bill, second reading. National Health Service (Invalid Direction) Bill, remaining stages. Motion to reject statement on changes of immigration rules.

Select committees

Wednesday: European Communities subcommittee C (Education, Employment, Consumer and Social Affairs). Subject: Working of European Social Fund. Witnesses: Mr T. Spencer and Mr R. Hayes, members of Social Affairs and Employment Committee, European Parliament. 11.15 am.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, March 17, 1955

Mr Bevan expelled

From Our Political Correspondent

By a majority of only 29 votes at the biggest meeting of Labour MPs held for a long time the Parliamentary Labour Party yesterday accepted the recommendation of the Opposition shadow cabinet to *withdraw the Labour* whip from Mr Aneurin Bevan. This was a much smaller majority than the party leaders had expected, *particularly* after Mr Attlee had made the issue one of confidence in his own leadership and the authority of the party's parliamentary committee. Before the decisive vote was taken an amendment which proposed that Mr *Bevan should be accorded* the lenient treatment of being let off with a censure of his conduct was defeated by a majority of only 14. These were not convincing majorities on which to embark upon the exclusion from the Labour Party *of such a formidable personality* as Mr Bevan with his big following in the constituencies. Many Labour members were convinced that if Mr Bevan had made a different kind of speech at yesterday's meeting the parliamentary committee would have been beaten and the compromise amendment carried.

Premium bond winners

The winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Savings Bond *prizes, announced* on Saturday, are:

£100,000, 6TP 368776 (winner lives in Kensington and Chelsea); £50,000, 18VB 595022 (Manchester); £25,000, 4DL 373841 (Cardiff).

Memorial services

Mr W. S. Lewin
A memorial service for Mr Walpole Lewin was held at Great St Mary's, Cambridge, on Saturday. Canon M. Mayne, vicar, and the Rev F. W. Stephens, senior chaplain, Addenbrooke's Hospital, officiated. The lessons were read by *Sir Reginald Murley, President* of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and Mr Anthony Grabham, Chairman of the Council of the BMA. Sir Thomas Holmes Sellors, past president, Royal College of Surgeons of England, *gave an address. Among those* present were:

Mr and Mrs C. Lewin (son and daughter-in-law), Mr and Mrs D. Evans (son-in-law and daughter), Mr and Mrs P. Finchor (brother-in-law and sister), Mr R. Cummins (brother-in-law), Mr and Mrs W. Prence (brother-in-law and sister-in-law), Miss B. Chambers, Miss D. Lewin, Mr P. Cuss.

Lord Smith, Mr H. Hanley, Sir Alan Parks, Mr D. Trevor, Professor A. J. Harding Rain, Professor I. G. Robson, Mr D. Innes Williams, Mr I. Todd, Professor R. B. Lindsay, Professor R. J. Calne, Mr I. C. Ballantyne, Mr N. Tanner, Mr H. Edwards, Sir Henry Osmond-Clarke, Mr R. S. Handley, Mr H. H. Franklin, Mr S. Taylor, Mr R. Hayes, Mr R. S. Johnson-Gilbert, Mr R. J. Townsend, Mr E. H. Cornelius, Miss H. Child and Sir J. Harding (past and present members of the council and staff of the Royal College of Surgeons of England).

Lord Richardson (President of the General Medical Council), the Master of Darwin College, Dame Josephine Barnes (President of the BMA), Sir Frank and Lady Young, Sir James and Lady Cameron, Dr K. Davidson (chairman, Scottish council, BMA), Dr J. Birtwhistle (resp Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists), Professor H. Lehmann (resp Christ's College), Professor G. A. Graham (resp Cambridge University Faculty Board of Clinical Medicine), Dr S. Wynn (secretary general World Medical Association), and Mrs R. C. Cannon (resp Thames Area Health Authority).

Mr L. Massine
A memorial service for Mr Leonide Massine was held at the Russian Orthodox Church, Ennismore Gardens, London, on Saturday. Metropolitan Anthony of *Sourozh officiated*.

OBITUARY

DR HOMBERT BIANCHI

Italian journalist and historian

Dr Hombert Bianchi, whose death was announced on March 12 was a distinguished Italian historian, journalist and editor of the Italian foreign affairs journal, *Affari Esteri*. He was 68.

Dr Bianchi had many friends abroad, particularly in the United Kingdom, where in the 1950s he worked as London correspondent of *Il Giornale Del Mattino* before being appointed as editor of *Affari Esteri*. Previously he was editor of a group of newspapers in the central Tuscany region.

He began his career as a professor of literature. In 1960, he was appointed Chief Press Officer of the Prime Minister's Office, a difficult job which he undertook, feeling that his knowledge of the press both in Italy and abroad would serve him well, and later he was appointed Consultant to *Italian Television Network* R

Dr Bianchi wrote a num of books on Italian history, his academic and special knowledge of history and in national affairs was par larly useful to him when was appointed Chief Editor *Affari Esteri*. He loved work there. It gave him opportunity to be in touch his friends outside Italy. cause of his engaging pe ality, his first-class acad background and experienc a journalist and editor, coupled with unfailing courtesy modesty, he was able to most prominent contribu from East and West to journal. It was his achieve to make *Affari Esteri* a lea publication on foreign aff read not only in Italy bu many countries.

MGR CANON C. H. PARSONS

The Rt Rev Mgr Canon Clement H. Parsons died on March 6 at the age of 87 in the 64th year of his priesthood.

Born in Ilford, Essex, in June, 1892, of Anglo-Catholic parentage, he was educated at John Lyon School, Harrow, until the reception of his parents into the Roman Catholic Church and his removal to St Edmund's College. He studied for the priesthood in Allen Hall (Seminary wing of St Edmund's *College) and was ordained* priest in 1915. He taught at the then newly founded *Cardinal Vaughan School* until 1919. He was responsible for the Roman Catholic Chapel at the Wembley Exhibition of 1924.

In 1924 he was appointed to Finchley St Alban's Parish where he was to remain until 1958. In 1926 he began to plan for the Roman Catholic Grammar School which was opened in 1926. In 1928 Woodside Grange was purchased which was the basis for the rapid development of one of the finest Roman Catholic sc in the diocese: In 1928 he founded St Albans Prepar School. In 1949 he founde Challoner School also Finchley.

Apart from his educa work in the diocese he wo the mission of Whe N20, and gave regular mo conferences to prospe *vocations in the Crypt of* minster Cathedral includin the very early days the y *John Carmel Heenan an* brother Frank). Another tion to bear fruit unde *Parsons'* guiding hand was of Archbishop Arthur Hu Apostolic Delegate in during the War.

After retiring as headm in 1962 he spent four yea Parish Priest of Chorley W then in 1966 Cardinal He appointed *him temporari* Spiritual Director to Hall; he remained in r ment at St Edmund's Co Ware, a much respected beloved figure by boys divines alike.

LT-COL H. S. FLOWER

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Stanley Flower, OBE, FZS, died on March 7 at the age of 75.

He was born on August 10, 1904, at Giza, Egypt, where his father Major Stanley Smyth Flower, OBE, FZS, was Director of the Zoological Gardens. Educated at Wellington and RMC Sandhurst he was commissioned in his father's old regiment, the Fifth Fusiliers, in 1924.

He married in 1935 Phyllis Mary Pickering who died in 1962. He married secondly, in 1947, Lindell Hughes-Hallett who survives him with three daughters of his first marriage.

A. M. S-W. writes:

I feel that the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry (Harry) Flower, OBE, *should not be* allowed to pass without a tribute to this very gallant officer.

He was captured by the Japanese at the fall of Singapore together with other officers and men of the British, Australian and Indian armies.

For the first six months he was in the River Valley Road Camp in Singapore. An injury received from a Japanese guard there resulted in permanent disabling deafness in one ea was then, together with officers and men who had captured with him, despa up country for the 5-day ney in a cattle truck t scene of the Burma-Siam way project.

He spent the next 3 moving from camp to almost always commandi working party hacking th way out of the jungle.

The citation recomme him for the OBE reads sacrificed his own healt comfort and showed fine as a leader by demanding or resisting the Japane *every opportunity. On m* the spirit and bearing men under his command admirable and was derived from the colonel

The *Bridge on the Kwai* film was partic repugnant to these pris The degree of coope depicted between the colonel and the Jap colonel was just what Japanese tried to achieve Colonel Flower who d mental and physical t never gave in to their pre

AIR COMMODORE J. L. KIRBY

Air Commodore John *Lawrance Kirby, CB, CBE, died* on February 20 at Louth, Lincolnshire. He was 80.

Commissioned in the RFC in 1917, he served subsequently in Egypt, Palestine, India, Iraq and Malta. During the Second World War he held operational appointments in Bomber Command, including that of SASO, No 7 Group, 1944.

He was made CBE in 1943 and CB in 1946. In 1952 he was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for Lincolnshire.

He married in 1941 Rachel Margaret Cunningham, daughter of *R. G. Smith. They had two* sons and three daughters.

Professor Frederick William Baxter, Professor of English Literature at *Queen's* University of Belfast, 1930-49, and Professor of English Language and Literature, 1949-58, died on March 12. He was 82.

RT REV MICHA PARKER

The Rev William A. *writes:*

Your obituary of the f Bishop of Bradford, the *Rev Michael Parker remin* of an incident that occur my old parish of St Dun King's Heath—the R Catholic parish, I may adc church was bombed durin war, and one of the fir come and offer his symp was Michael Parker.

But not only did he offe sympathies; he gave us th of his church hall until ou church was repaired. offered rent for the use o hall, the heating and lig he refused to take any. need," he said, "is g than mine." A man w true ecumenical spirit. walked close to God.

Mr Samuel Dennis Wh Carmichael, FRIBA, DL, who was Deputy Lieut (1962), and Vice-Con (1972) of Peeblesshire, di March 4 at the age of 78.

Bakers call for cut in EEC wheat levy

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

Millers and bakers believe that Britain could cut its contribution to the EEC budget by some £80m a year. They believe that such a move would bring immediate benefit to themselves and to consumers *without damaging farmers*.

They propose that the levy now charged under EEC rules on wheat brought into the Community from outside should be cut from its present level of about £50 a tonne to as little as £10, and that the reduced levy should be allowed on two million tonnes of wheat a year.

Their claim, made by the National Association of British and Irish Millers, is supported by the Food and Drink Industries Council, the umbrella organization for trade associations in the food-processing industry.

Mr Tim Fortescue, secretary-*general of the council*, explained the scheme last year at a public examination by the Lords Select Committee on the European Communities. "We are urging that the levy on imported strong wheat from North America, which we *need to make* an acceptable type of bread for the British public, should be removed or at least subject to quota because this wheat cannot be grown in the Community."

"There are wheat growers in *France who are trying to come up* to it, but we believe it will be a long time, if ever, before they succeed. Membership of the Community has in fact not cut us off from an essential source of supply of wheat, but made that supply of *wheat more expensive*."

Mr Fortescue explained the scheme again last week, this time at a meeting of farmers organized by the Wessex area of the Conservative Party. He told them that the levy was so large that it was *preventing millers from using all of* the high-quality wheat that they would like.

"The kuality of bread is going down, and so the sales of bread are going down", he said. "*Farmers are cutting their own* throats by supporting a levy on it. The farmer must consider the consumer in his own interests." He said that he had not heard the word "consumer" mentioned at the annual meeting of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales in February.

"Your customers, the people you are growing food for, were *not considered*", Mr Fortescue said. "The insulation of the farmer from his customer today is almost complete."

Millers have progressively reduced the proportion of North American hard wheats used in bread flour. They say that no EEC wheat can match the bread-making quality of the varieties sold off farms in Canada. Even in the dry year of 1976, when the bread-making quality of European wheat was exceptionally high, only a small proportion was used in the flour for British bread.

The British loaf, lily-white, sliced, wrapped, spongy and long-lasting, is not found elsewhere. It is not loved, but it is still eaten in greater quantities than all other types of bread put together. Although wholemeal bread has become more popular in the past five years, the wrapped, branded loaf still holds a far greater market share.

The levy on North American wheat which enters the EEC is intended to protect farmers i Community against compe from outside. Millers say tha level of protection is far too and that the amount of which they would buy outsid Community would not incre the levy was cut.

They have therefore adopte same stance as industrial buye *rice, fruit, vegetables and* from outside the EEC, all of say that the level of protecti much higher than is neede farmers in the Community.

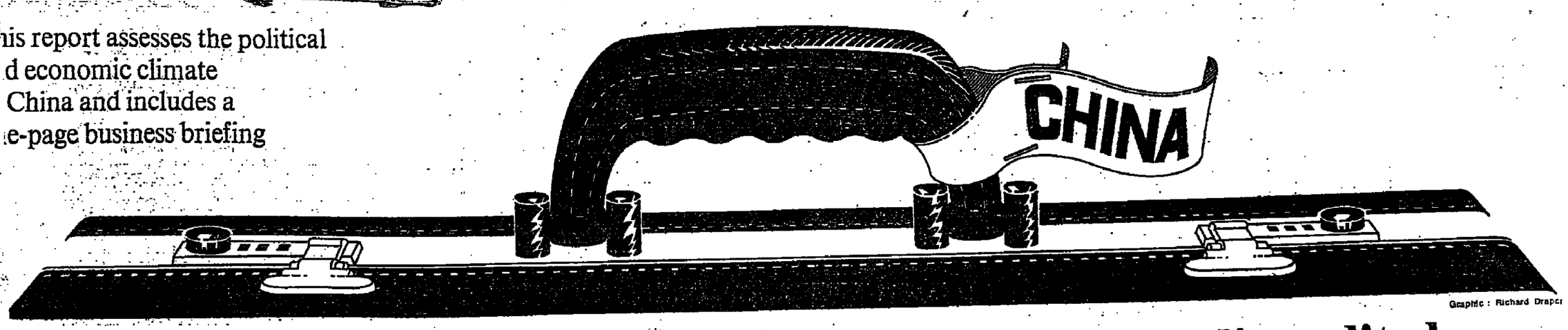
British millers claim th will be many years before *is any hope of a European* which can match the bread-m qualities of North Ame varieties and for which price yields will be such as to *in* farmers to grow it and mille buy it.

Millers believe that "if public could be persuade abandon existing types of in favour of types commonly on the Continent from soft w such as the French baguette its short shelf life, existing *and distributive networks* w be largely useless and ma reinvestment and re-equipme the industry would be necessa

They believe that a cut in levy on North American w would slow down the rate increase in the price of b without damaging the interes farmers. Farmers disagree, on *grounds that if the Br* Government pursued the claim at the EEC council ministers, it might be used bargaining counter and *m* against another claim.

Thus Britain might be expe in return for a concession wheat that would benefit sumers, to surrender some o claim that might be of di benefit to farmers.

his report assesses the political
d economic climate
China and includes a
e-page business briefing



Graphic : Richard Draper

Aims clarified in the light of realism

s is poised for poten- the most breathtaking omic miracle of the 50 years. After its experiments with ega- anism and the cult of idual rebellion, this nt country is planning, seriously and realisti- than ever before, not to make up those "lost " of Maoism, but also tain its new goal, the Premier Chou En-lai's or the four moderniza- —of agriculture, in- y, science and defence. Chinese do this in a ened mood, aware that of the technology they will need to e and modernize some eir industries will have brought in from the at considerable ise.

input of Western ology and equipment going to be as big as nce thought. The tar- have been scaled down e leadership acquires greater realism about possibilities and the ems still to be over-

seems that about 0m to $30,000m has so been negotiated in n credits to serve the ts programme up to While there will be a d dependence on loans credits, wherever pos- the Chinese will try to their own goods and aterials rather than in n exchange. All kinds mplicated barter, com- ion trade and buy- arrangements are made.

a has vast oil, coal ineral deposits, and in ong run China will d on its growing s of these to boost its e.

re has been dis- itment, however, over the unwillingness of the EEC and the United States to give large textile import quotas to China.

It is a sign of the new realism that instead of buying the latest prestige high-cost German or Japanese technology, in some cases older but still serviceable technology is being brought in from Hongkong and other Asian countries where the standards are not so high. Equipment which is fast becoming redundant in labour-limited Hongkong is still appropriate for China, where unemployment is officially admitted.

But the internal struggle for growth will be difficult. China has won the battle against its ideologists, but its workers, technocrats, scientists and students, however, are engaged in a fight against the far more numerous and more cunning bureaucrats.

Since the death of Mao Tse-tung in 1976, and his subsequent slide into fallibility, the ideological constraints on China's growth and economic modernization have loosened. Almost anything is possible if it helps the Chinese economy to grow and if there are a reasonable number of people ready to back it.

Certain difficulties remain, notably the balance between private and collective ownership of the farms, which is heavily tilted towards the collective—the production team or the people's commune.

One of the reforms being debated is to make the commune an exclusively economic enterprise, living off its various administrative, judicial and governmental responsibilities.

Such a change would free the farmers and their natural leaders from some of the more gross interference from officials which has caused the virtual stagnation of the food grain harvest since Mao's death.

The basic problem is one of giving the farmers enough incentive to produce more food and cash crops. With the population growing at about 1.75 per cent a year and with the investment funds for modernization to be found, this appears to be the weakest point of China's economy.

In industry and communications, the new administration has launched an unprecedented measure of decentralization and the diffusion of decision-making.

The trouble is that while Chairman Hua Guofeng and his ebullient deputy, Deng Xiaoping, may pass grand resolutions in Beijing, the officials in charge of carrying out the new measures are the same people against whose bureaucratism the measures are aimed.

Inevitably progress is slow. As with the political opening up of the regime, and the limited experiments with due process of law and civil rights, much will depend on the courage of individual enterprise leaders in coming forward to resist the bureaucrats.

China is working on the basis of annual economic plans during a period of readjustment. The 1978-85 plan was supposed to have provided for investment of about $650,000m, although this was presumably cut during the retrenchment of last year.

The targets of the four modernizations which are meant to be achieved by the end of this century have not been set out in detail. When they are published they will probably be more sober than some which were bandied about in the late 1970s.

This new mood of realism was illustrated at the end of 1979 when the authorities published a figure for national income per head of $152. This excludes the services sector of the economy and is considerably less than most Western estimates, which put the figure in the upper $300s.

China's subsequent call for a reduction in its contributions to the United Nations could hardly be a more telling advertisement of China's new self-image, as a developing country with a gnp per head and a real growth rate considerably lower than those of, for example, Singapore, South Korea or Malaysia. The Government's target is to raise gnp per head to $1,000—rather less than Taiwan's present level.

China could become self-sufficient in almost every important foodstuff and industrial raw material, provided only that better agricultural policies could pull out the extra 10 million or so tonnes of wheat being imported, rather expensively, from the West.

The population growth is indeed a worry, with an annual increment representing the population of the United States over the forthcoming decade.

But China can cope with the problems of under-development, if only its politicians will keep the body politic on a reasonably steady course and pay more than lip-service to the role of market forces.

It is precisely because China's potential has been relatively untapped in the past, except only at the height of such strenuous campaigns as the Great Leap Forward in 1958, that western corporations are keenly interested in doing business with it and collaborating in its development. And the lure of the Chinese market, now consisting of 1,000 million consumers, attracts every kind of competitor for this kind of business.

This is particularly so in southern China, notably in Guangdong and Fujian provinces, where considerable automony has been given to deal directly with overseas businesses.

Hongkong is obviously ideally placed as a springboard for this kind of venture which is often pioneered either by capitalist Chinese living outside China or by Western capitalists living in Hongkong and familiar with the Chinese background.

China is hungry for the modernization which Mao failed to give it during 30 years of supreme political power. A higher standard of living and higher purchasing power are demanded by the urban and rural population.

Long-time students of Chinese politics may wonder about the capacity of either the Communist Party to free itself from bureaucratic vices, or the Politburo leaders themselves to take the necessary imaginative leap into a liberal mixed economy future for their vast country.

But there is no doubt that China is beginning to realize its enormous potential in a more down-to-earth, comprehensive and sustained way.

Dick Wilson
editor,
The China Quarterly

Leftism discredited

The recent meeting in Peking, at which influential left-wingers were removed from the party Politburo, was the epilogue to China's 20-year-long experiment with radical leftist forms of socialism.

Leftism is now so discredited in China that the very word is stigmatic in almost the same way as "rightism" was under Chairman Mao Tse-tung. This represents a personal and political triumph for Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping, who twice fell victim to left-wing intrigues.

Under Mr Deng's guidance the organs of party and state, set up in the early 1950s on the Soviet model and dismantled during the Cultural Revolution in the late 1960s, have been almost fully restored, and a new leadership team has been assembled to ensure continuity when Mr Deng retires or dies.

The most important survivor of the last Politburo headed by Chairman Mao is Mr Li Xiannian, a vice-chairman and deputy Prime Minister specializing in financial and economic affairs. However, greater responsibility for planning is believed to reside with Mr Chen Yun, a veteran administrator who was under a cloud until Mr Deng brought him back to high office in 1978.

The Armed Forces are again under the control of elderly generals, who took part in the long march of 1935 but who are thought to favour modernization of military technology.

The most important restructuring of the political apparatus has been the restoration of important party organs—especially the office of secretary general, which was held by Mr Deng until 1937, was then abolished, and has now been restored with the appointment of Mr Hu Yaobang.

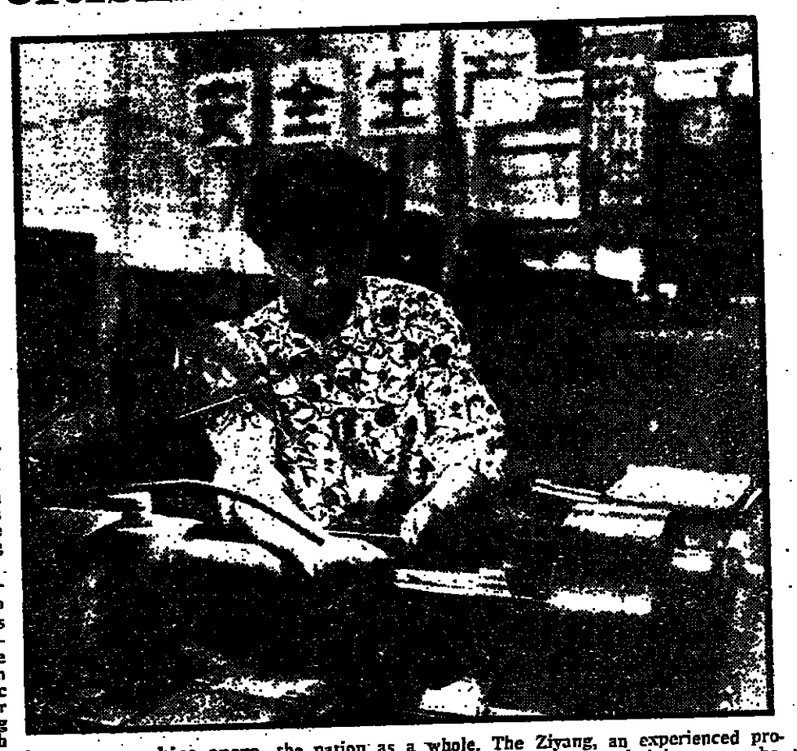
Mr Hu's task, it is believed, is to strengthen the party's authority both over its own members and over the Government and the nation as a whole. The party's prestige has fluctuated over the past 15 years because of Chairman Mao's assault on it in the Cultural Revolution and the purging of many of its leading members.

Chief among these was the late Mr Liu Shaoqi, the former head of state and the last prominent victim of the Cultural Revolution to be fully and officially rehabilitated.

Particular attention has been attracted by Mr Zhao Ziyang, an experienced provincial administrator who, with Mr Hu, has been made a vice-chairman and member of the Politburo standing committee. It is believed by many that he is being groomed for the post of Prime Minister, which is at present occupied by Chairman Hua Guofeng.

Mr Hua himself has no option but to give full support to the policies of Mr Deng and his team,

continued on page 21



A woman machine operator at work in a Shanghai machine tool factory.

CHINA

Cautious changes begin at the airport

The businessman arriving in Peking, his briefcase bulging with hopes and proposals, can expect a different series of first impressions now from those of a few years ago.

The new capital airport passenger terminal, claimed to be modelled after Charles de Gaulle airport, Paris, is, at least an airport for the 1970s, if not quite for the 1980s.

The quaint, stuffy halls of the old terminal, redolent of socialist kitsch and peeling varnish, have been abandoned for the anodyne style of 1970s airports world wide, modified only where scarcity of materials or the peculiar demands of Chinese protocol have required. In the entrance and general departure lobbies, not a single chair is to be found for public use, while lavishly decorated VIP lounges wait locked and guarded against the eventuality of persons of rank requiring their use.

The proletarian revolutionary slogans, and the huge statues of Mao Tse-tung, have been left behind at the old terminal. Instead, the lounges and dining rooms (still segregated for foreigners) are decorated with huge, free-spirited, painted and ceramic murals which, though tame by accepted Western standards, required the express approval of the highest political authorities in the land for their semi-abstract techniques and, in some cases, their gently erotic themes.

Waiting for his baggage to appear on the imported carousel (it stops frequently and inexplicably), the newcomer may be intrigued by the large numbers of cartons that rise through the hatchway, marked with the brand names of European and Japanese household appliance manufacturers.

Half of these will be claimed eagerly by members of Chinese delegations and study tours returning from abroad, and the other half by more seasoned foreign business visitors, to the evident delight of the Chinese officials who come to meet them. Having carefully recorded on his customs form how many sewing machines, bicycles and antiques he is bringing into the country, the businessman may then enter the People's Republic.

Only two years ago, the lobby of the Peking Hotel was an imposing, vaguely hostile cavern, dominated by gargantuan examples of Maoist iconography and devoid of any resemblance to a working hotel. Grudging service could be aroused only after indisputable evidence of official business had been scrutinized. The visitor was made to feel his presence was an imposition on the good will of some undefined entity.

Today the floorspace of that some lobby has been taken over by the steady encroachment of stalls and counters peddling all manner of foreign and Chinese goods, while upstairs about two hundred foreign firms have almost taken over the hotel as office space.

Although perhaps superficial, these changes are symptomatic of a far more basic change that has already been felt through the length and breadth of China's vast and complex society.

The exercise of a competitive market in the domestic economy, the medicine of foreign technology and capital, political balm for the persecuted, and cautious injections of cultural freedom have begun to stir the adrenalin of the Chinese people.

The Communist Party itself, which had maintained its authority throughout the long crisis purely by its monopoly of physical force, now admits, in terms unprecedented in the communist world, that the party had lost the trust of the people, and it has embarked on a period of self-questioning, the end to which remains unpredictable.

The "old hundred surnames"—as the common people still insist on calling themselves, in defiance of communist terminology—remain warily sceptical that the born-again Communist Party will be able or willing to keep to its new bold schedule for the "four modernizations" as they have every right to be after 30 years of broken promises.

The political rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi came only after the principles on which he fell out with Mao Tse-tung had been thoroughly restored and welcomed by the people. The first of these was that the virtue of the party and its right to continued sway, as that of the Chinese emperors, was to be judged according to the effects of that rule on the livelihood of the people—a welcome relief for a people who had been ceaselessly cajoled into sacrificing all for a future socialist paradise in which few could sincerely believe.

The second principle was the need for material rewards for those who worked hardest or best as a superior incentive to the "socialist emulation" and "model worker" campaigns, thus being more useful to society.

Success in using systems of material incentives has been patchy, owing largely to resistance by cadres who built their careers on ideological readiness with political harangues and so, rightly, fear redundancy. But the results have already been remarkable, with production figures leaping and monthly bonuses adding handsomely to workers' spending power.

The need to reeducate an entire class of intellectuals, technicians and experienced managers has meant accepting the reemergence of genuine bourgeoisie in China—people with more education, and demands for a quality of life which go beyond purely material needs. As consumer goods reappear on the shelves, the gaps between those who can buy them and those who cannot become more evident.

A Special Correspondent

The articles below and on page 20 examine the state of China's economy and highlight opportunities for British companies

Economy

Economic planning and construction have been proclaimed the most important priorities for China in the 1980s by contrast with the previous emphasis on politics, ideology and class struggle. In addition to this fundamental rethinking of social goals, the Chinese leadership has drastically altered its plans for expansion of heavy industry and rapid mechanization of agriculture, to favour the consumer with more food and light industrial products.

The new policy—of which the peasants are the main beneficiaries—is aimed at shaking up the economy and awakening the nation to its relative backwardness, symbolized by a gross national product of less than £200,000m a year, less than half that of Japan, which has only about one-ninth of China's population.

In their haste to boost incomes and living standards, the leaders have risked inflation and mass profiteering, but they apparently feel they can keep such things under control. Dramatic expansion of China's commercial links with the outside world are expected to bring about some fundamental changes.

China's foreign trade soared in 1979, with exports rising by 27 per cent to 21,000m yuans and imports 33 per cent to 23,000m yuans.

The new economic policy masterminded by Vice-Chairman Mr Deng Xiaoping and Vice-Chairman Mr Chen Yun, a veteran planner, has been consolidated through changes at the top of the party, with four prominent Politburo members losing their jobs for failing to go along with the new right-leaning strategy.

The most troublesome sector in the late 1970s has been industry, where irrational prices and wage rates have not been entirely abolished through the new policy of giving more autonomy to ideas. A fear of a new leftist upheaval inhibited the proper development of the new bonus schemes in industry and, in management, old habits will not die, so that the administrative structure is still rigidly vertical.

In their eagerness to meet consumer demand faster than ever, the Chinese authorities have been encouraging foreign and overseas Chinese investment in new industries, sometimes in specially hived-off zones, sometimes on a basis of compensation trade—with the investor taking payment in the goods produced.

Many schemes are being worked out to attract more capital from abroad, and an outline law covering foreign investment was published last year. About 2,000 investment contracts between Chinese industrial enterprises and capitalist businessmen were signed last year alone, their attractiveness being explained mainly by the low cost of labour in China.

Most of the products of joint ventures will be exported, but the new range of modern industries being set up give the Government the option to divert consumer goods to the domestic market whenever shortages are particularly severe. In a new departure, advertising is officially sanctioned again for both domestic and foreign products.

Joint ventures also entail the development of China's hotel and tourist industry, which is becoming a major foreign exchange earner, with nearly a million foreign and overseas Chinese visitors going in last year.

The most important economic reorganization is the adjustment of urban and rural incomes through the raising of prices for foodstuffs. The peasants are now receiving between 20 per cent and 50 per cent more for the grain and vegetable oils they produce—with the Government paying subsidies to avoid raising prices for urban consumers.

Meat, fish and other protein foodstuffs also had their city prices raised last year. To compensate the Government paid wage bonuses of between 5 per cent and 15 per cent as well as putting up the basic wage of many workers.

Apart from the noticeable decline in urban food supplies, the Government also has to shoulder the burden of inflation related to the higher prices. Meanwhile, the peasants are making their own contribution to inflation by selling their secondary foodstuffs and handicrafts at urban free markets, which were anathema under Mao.

It is hoped that higher incomes will enable the peasants to buy more fertilizer and agricultural machinery to boost the yields, and the state is planning to invest more in industries supplying them—but this will take time to be effective.

The grain harvest last year was quite respectable at 315 million tons, but the leadership is still dissatisfied at the progress of birth control programmes which should make it easier to feed the population. The surplus of grain on world markets created by the American decision to stop sales to the Soviet Union may work to China's advantage if it buys the expected 10 million tons this year.

The biggest single area of development now is offshore oil, much of it in waters close to Hongkong, which has high hopes of becoming a major supply and support centre for rigs once the oil starts flowing. Economic links with Hongkong are being rapidly expanded, with new proje

continued on page

Defence

The potential of China as an arms market for the West is, like China itself, vast, unplumbed and controversial. The Chinese are expert at saying nothing. They politely inquire, listen to the answers, then sit back and think, while Western governments, embarrassed by the silence, disclose their own hand.

In broad terms, China's needs are clear enough. Under Mao Tse-tung China relied on its slowly growing nuclear arsenal for strategic deterrence, and on the mobilization of its teeming millions to smother a conventional attack by sheer weight of numbers in a "people's war". But its 3,350,000-strong People's Liberation Army (PLA)—a term which covers naval and air forces too—is poorly equipped to fight the kind of war, with modern weapons, which the Soviet Union, for example, would be capable of waging.

Most equipment is either old Russian equipment supplied before the split between the two big communist powers, or Chinese-made weapons based on Russian designs. As these designs are obsolete, there is little which bears comparison with the modern systems of Nato or Warsaw Pact armies.

Not only are the weapons outdated, but heavy equipment is scarce. Only 11 of China's army divisions are armoured, and each of the 115 infantry divisions has only 30 tanks—a fraction of the armoured strength in Russian and American mechanized units. The militia are short of artillery and the army lacks vehicles. As a result, the Chinese would find it difficult to counter-attack in any strength in cross-border fighting, and would have to rely at best on storing equipment, fuel and ammunition in forward areas because of the logistic problems of resupplying.

Modern armoured vehicles, including tanks, more and better equipped air squadrons, and anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles are among the more obvious priorities for the PLA. But Chinese delegations to the West have made it clear that their primary objective is to develop an indigenous arms industry which could produce the huge stocks needed under licence from the manufacturers.

This was clear from the recent negotiations over the Harrier vertical takeoff aircraft in Britain. The Chinese would like to have bought one Harrier plus the skilled work necessary to establish a production line themselves. This did not appeal to British Aerospace. Now that Britain has finally agreed, after consultations with its allies, to sell Harriers to China—perhaps about 70 of them—the Chinese have demurred at the cost of the package and have lapsed into one of their famous silences.

It is doubtful how deeply the Chinese were interested in the Harrier, and to what extent they were using the inquiry as litmus paper, to test the response in Whitehall. So far Britain has signed only three contracts with them: one for night vision equipment worth £500,000, another for fire artillery computer equipment worth £1m, and a third for Cymbeline mortar locating equipment worth £1,200,000.

One of the difficulties facing the Chinese is the size of the reequipment problem. (If they buy new tanks, they need a large number of them.) Another is their shortage of foreign exchange. Both these considerations lie behind their ambition to buy not too much Western equipment but Western skill and high technology.

Concern over the Soviet Union's foreign policy in central Asia must make the West more willing to supply this kind of help, but it is arguable how quickly Nato powers would like to see the PLA equipped on a level comparable with that of the Soviet Union.

Even the purchase of technology costs money. There is a market in China but it is one in which a great deal of hard work remains to be done. So far, in their quiet, insistent way, the Chinese have proved very good at it.

Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Energy

The British Energy Exhibition in Peking in June last year was heralded as a masterly piece of timing. More than 350 companies exhibited their wares and interest appeared to be keen. The Chinese had admitted that shortage of energy was an important factor in slowing the pace of modernization and, whichever priorities they adopted, energy was assumed to be a cornerstone of development.

Since then, however many British companies have been disappointed by the slow pace of developments.

In general terms, the Chinese have allocated the development of oil largely to the United States, electricity to Japan and Europe and coal to Britain and Germany. There are exceptions in all fields. In offshore oil, BP has undertaken a seismic survey of 30,000 sq km of the Yellow Sea as the principal operator and is a participant in six other sectors.

The Chinese have ruled that only those who participate in seismic surveys will have the opportunity to tender for exploration and development, so BP naturally hopes for contracts. Estimates of the size of deposits vary enormously, however, and British firms face stiff competition from established suppliers in the United States, Romania, France and Japan, which imports the bulk of China's existing oil surplus.

The prospects for British involvement in electric power generation seem almost as shadowy. Two British companies, Northern Engineering Industries and GEC, have tendered for two coal-fired power stations, one for Peking and one for Suchow, contracts with a potential value of £400m each. Both companies were disappointed in the past few months when both power stations disappeared from the Chinese priority list.

The Chinese have given a definite refusal to neither company but they are known to be in discussions with other countries over the projects. The most recent power station contracts have gone to Belgium and France, with Japan, Italy, West Germany and Austria also having substantial shares of the market.

The most promising sector in the short term for the United Kingdom is undoubtedly coalmining. The Chinese plan to double the 1977 production level of 535 million tonnes of coal by 1987 and it is likely to remain China's primary energy source. British companies like Dowty, Gullick Dobson and Babcock have a good record and long experience in supplying technology, and under discussion through the National Coal Board is a proposal to develop two coalmines in the Dadong coalfield in Shanxi Province.

Negotiations for the first mine are in a delicate phase. Complications exist not only between the Chinese and the British but also between the group of British companies which is interested in the project and the coal board. The board sees its role as that of supplying skills, but the Chinese regard technical advice as something which comes free with a contract and not as a separate item.

Negotiations are further complicated by the Chinese desire to pay for technology imports with Chinese coal, involving the coal board in problems of marketing the coal without offending British mining interests. The board hopes to send a small commercial team to China soon for further discussions which might result in contracts worth £60m for United Kingdom firms.

Isobel Hilton

COMPILED BY DENNIS DWYER AND DENNIS TOPPING

For the traveller

w to get there

t West European travel- reach China either by ıg directly from several ɔpean capitals, or via gkong. From Hongkong access to Canton is made express train leaving loon station at 1 pm, or low train, leaving Kow- at 8.30 am and changing ıs at the Shumchun/ u border. There is a / charter flight leaving gkong at 9.15 am, arriv- in Canton about 30 ıtes later.

ssengers with time to e may also take a hover- : up the Pearl River to on's port at Whampoa. service operates four s daily and takes oximately three hours 45 minutes by car into on. Connecting flights most cities including ng and Shanghai leave . Express trains to ng and Shanghai take 36 4 hours respectively.

ights within China are ated by CAAC (General inistration of Civil ation in China) using ngs, Ilyushins and Tri- s. CAAC has a growing ork of overseas destina- including Paris, Zurich, ow, Frankfurt, Tokyo, a and Manila. Air ce and Swissair fly x from Paris and rıa/Zurich twice and a week respectively, connexions from Tokyo be made via Japan Air- From April British ays will fly direct to ng twice weekly via gkong, with a weekly rocal flight from Peking ondon on CAAC.

:uments

l passports and visas essential. The latter are d sparingly to profes- l, political, academic and commercial users. Businessmen are normally the guests of one of the country's trading corporations or ministries who will issue the appropriate invitations. Applications for visas will be processed by the Chinese embassy in London once the authorization has been received from China. Visitors to the Canton Trade Fair may apply directly to the embassy or to China Travel Service in Hongkong.

Check that the visa states clearly the proposed entry and exit points. The visa is normally valid for one main city: separate permits are issued for other destinations to be visited. The visitor's host organization will register its guests with the local Public Security Bureau as and when necessary.

Travellers with passports showing visas for Taiwan will not necessarily be refused entry into China, but it is wiser to obtain a separate passport.

Time differential

Greenwich Mean Time plus eight hours.

Language

Many dialects are spoken by the people of China, but the most commonly used, and official, dialect is *putonghua* or common speech, known to Westerners as Mandarin. Children learn it at school or from radio and television programmes, while most films are in Mandarin. The vast majority of Chinese speak it in addition to their own regional dialects.

Because the written characters are ideographic rather than phonetic, they are common to all dialects. They have been simplified over the years, and the language is now written horizontally from left to right. Since the late 1950s a system known as Pinyin has been adopted in China for the romanization of Chinese characters, and from January, 1979, has been officially adopted for the transcribing of Chinese names in foreign language publications, atlases, street signs and so on. Thus Peking is rendered as Beijing, Canton as Guangzhou, Mao Tse-tung as Mao Zedong and so on.

Ethnic minorities are encouraged to learn Mandarin, although schoolchildren are educated in their own language, and provincial radio and television stations are increasingly using local dialects and languages.

Climate

Extreme temperatures are common in the north, dropping as low as −30°C (5°F) in January and reaching 40°C (104°F) in July and August. The latter two months bring rain and high humidity to the capital, but for the rest of the year Peking is usually dry and dusty.

In the south, the climate is sub-tropical and fairly hot until about the end of October. Shanghai has a much higher rainfall than Peking. The Yangtze cities of Chungking, Wuhan and Nanking—the "three ovens of China"—are notoriously hot.

Local customs

The Chinese people are extremely courteous to foreigners; sometimes this courtesy approaches deference, with visitors being offered seats in buses or first place at shop counters. During tours the guides often insist on frequent rests and bouts of tea-drinking, in an effort to avoid overtaxing their guests.

Honesty is a widely-practised virtue, and punctuality is highly regarded. Tipping is forbidden, but staff at hotels and so on expect to be thanked, and it is permissible to give a small gift, or a souvenir of one's own country, to those who have been particularly helpful. Spitting and blowing the nose without a handkerchief is not uncommon in some areas.

At banquets, the host usually makes a speech of welcome after the first course, then clinks glasses with the leader of the visiting party. The toast is signalled by the phrase "Gan Bei" (literally "drain your glass", but not to be taken literally). It is usually a drink of white spirit called Maotai which has much the same potency as vodka. Return banquets just before the visiting party's departure are much appreciated.

Photography is allowed at historic sites, but elsewhere permission should be sought from the host or guide. The taking of pictures from aircraft flying over China is forbidden (as is the use of radios, binoculars and the like), but there is usually no ban on taking pictures from moving cars or trains.

Film must be declared and may have to be developed before leaving, although some Western brands cannot be processed locally.

When travelling by rail, it is advisable to take a supply of toilet paper and useful to carry instant coffee and milk powder. Towels are not always provided on trains.

Visiting cards are useful, particularly if printed in Chinese on the reverse side (this can be done in London or Hongkong). It is wise to write in one's hotel and room number. The family name is always first in Chinese, so Mao Kai-yen would be termed Mr Mao.

Chinese customs officials are usually reasonable and allow visitors to take two or three bottles of liquor into the country, together with a modest supply of cigarettes or tobacco. One still and one 8mm movie camera, tape recorder and typewriter are also allowed, but they must be declared. It is unwise to take products manufactured in Taiwan.

What to wear

Heavy clothing is strongly recommended for Peking and other cities in the north. While hotels have central heating, other public buildings such as exhibition halls and museums are not always similarly equipped. Fur hats with fold-down ear muffs can be bought in the capital.

Lightweight clothing is recommended for the north during the summer months, and for the south throughout the year, although woollens might be useful in the latter area from December to February.

Chinese are informal where clothing is concerned, often preferring open-necked shirts and no jackets in the summer months. However, those choosing to wear shorts or sandals without socks for semi-formal occasions would not be favourably regarded; skirts or trousers are acceptable on women, who should always be modestly dressed.

Leisure

China Travel Service officials or host trading corporations will usually arrange visits, on request, to places of historical or places of historical or scenic interest. Those in Peking might like to see the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace, the Temple of Heaven or the Western Hills. If time permits they can make longer journeys from the capital to the Great Wall, the Valley of the Ming Tombs, the Pei Hai Park and the Coal Hill. Those in Shanghai sometimes seek a weekend's relaxation in Hangchow.

Businessmen are sometimes entertained at the opera, ballet or cinema, or taken to sporting events or acrobatic performances. Trips are offered to communes and factories.

Hotels catering for foreigners offer both Western and Chinese food. Many first-class restaurants exist in the capital and the other main cities, and advice on which to visit can usually be obtained either from hotel staff or from the China Travel Service.

Twelve to 24 hours' notice is needed for some meals. It is often advisable, when taking a party out, to tell the restaurant in advance how much will be spent per head: the chef will then serve an appropriate meal.

Shopping

China's major cities house "friendship stores" for foreigners only, where a wide range of locally-produced goods is available at prices similar to those in ordinary department stores. Payment is in local currency but a number of speciality "commission shops" take only hard currency. There is also a wide range of arts and crafts and antique stores, although the latter are becoming expensive.

In the main hotels it is possible to buy imported spirits, wines and tobacco. Prices are cheap but payment must be made in foreign currency.

For general shop opening times, see hours of business.

Currency

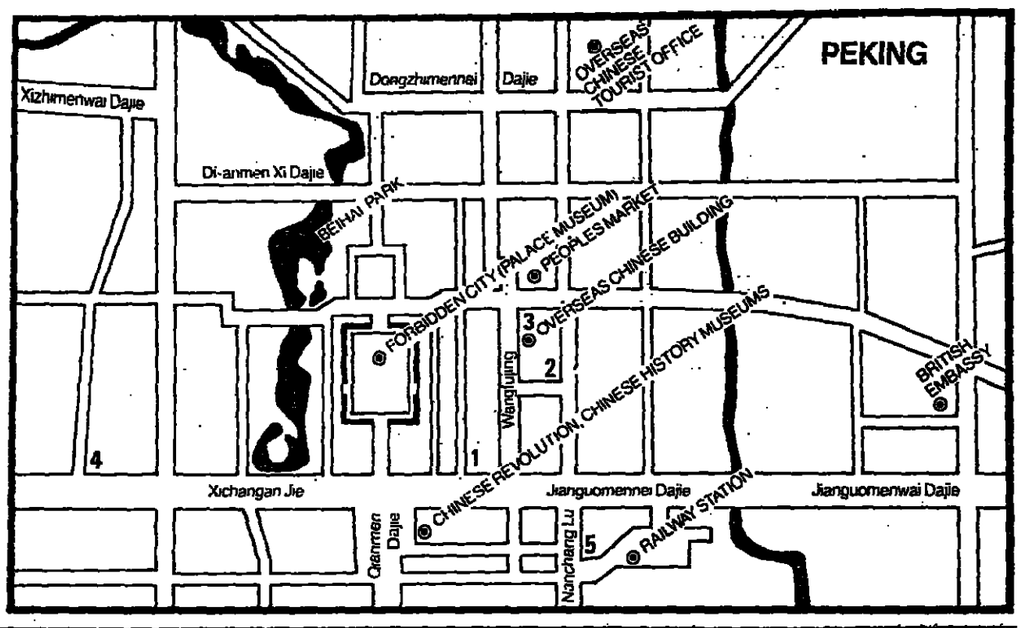
China's currency is called *renminbi* (RMB) — "the people's currency". The unit is the yuan, which is divided into 100 fen, or cents; 10 fen is known as a jiao. Notes are of 10, five, two and one yuan, and of five, two, and one jiao. Coins come in five, two and one fen denominations.

Visitors are required to declare all their currency on entry. There is no limit on the amount taken in. Any left over will be changed on exit, provided that it tallies with the figures shown on the original declaration. It is wise to keep receipts of purchases made in China. For further details consult the Bank of China.

The yuan rate of exchange is approximately 3.4 to the pound.

Local travel

The Civil Aviation Administration of China uses Boeing, Ilyushin and Trident aircraft between the main cities. Trains are reliable and are usually comfortable. The country has a good rail network, although single-track only is normal in some areas. At least one journey by train is recommended, if time can be found, since it offers a splendid way to see the countryside.



HOTELS (see map)

	Telephone
Peking:	
1. Beijing Fandian (Peking Hotel)	55-2231
2. Heping Binguan (Peace Hotel)	55-6841
3. Huaqiao Dasha (Overseas Chinese Hotel)	55-8851
4. Minzu Fandian (Nationalities)	66-8541
5. Xinqiao Fandian	55-7731
Qianmen Fandian	33-8731
Youyi Bingguan (Friendship Hotel)	89-0621
Shanghai:	
Guoji Fandian (International Hotel)	56-3040
Heping Fandian (Peace Hotel)	21-1244
Huaqiao Fandian (Overseas Chinese Hotel)	21-4960
Jinjiang Fandian	24-6260
Shanghai Daxia (Shanghai Mansions)	67-700
Canton:	
Baiyun Bingguan	69-900
Dong Fang Bingguan (Tung Fang Hotel)	53-4242
Guangzhou Bingguan	32-000
Huaqiao Daxia (Overseas Chinese Mansions)	61-112

General

ntry

ı covers an area of about 000 sq miles, or ly a twelfth of the P's land surface. It lies oximately in the same des as the United s, and much of mountainous. The Plain is rriangular, a base line running ly along the Yangtze from Shanghai to g and the apex near g. Two rivers, the ze and the Huang Ho w), split the country three horizontal bands northern area being above the Huang Ho the southern that be- he Yangtze.

the north is the Soviet ı and Mongolia, and to ıst Korea. The enclaves Iongkong and Macao n the south-east coast. to the south are Viet- Laos, Burma, India, in and Nepal. On the rn side are the borders India, Pakistan, Af- stan and the Soviet :.

: Chinese people r, or Hans, occupy the : areas. To the west north-west of these are tretches of highland or t encompassing Tibet, ıng and Inner Mon- There the people are y Tibetan, Uighur and ol. If Taiwan is in- d, the country has 22 ıces, five autonomous ıs (including for ex- , Tibet) and three cipalities (Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin) which are centrally controlled.

History

From the middle of the nineteenth century, when the Manchu Empire began to go into decline, China's history has been one of turmoil. After the revolution of 1911, the Manchu court was forced into voluntary abdication.

Dr Sun Yat-sen, who had helped to overthrow the Manchu dynasty and founded the Nationalist Party, made way for the warlord Yuan Shih-kai, who was appointed temporary president of the Chinese Republic. However, the country became fragmented into a number of areas ruled by warlords and in 1921, in Shanghai, the Chinese Communist Party came into being, with Mao Tse-tung as one of its founder members.

For a short period the two parties cooperated, but this liaison came to an end in 1927 when the Nationalists, now with Chiang Kai-shek at their head, turned on their former partners. The Communists established guerrilla bases in the mountainous districts of central China, before forming a united front with the Nationalists in 1937 to fight the Japanese.

The two factions resumed full-scale civil war after the Japanese were defeated in 1945, and by 1949 the Communists controlled nearly all of China; Mao Tse-tung proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1. He remained Chairman of the Communist Party until his death nearly 27 years later, in September 1976.

The Nationalists had by 1949 withdrawn to the island of Taiwan, about 90 miles off China's south-eastern coast. Their occupation of this, and a few smaller islands, continues, with both the Nationalists and the People's Republic of China maintaining that there is but one China of which Taiwan is an inseparable part.

The flag

China's flag is predominantly red, with a five-pointed star surrounded by an arc of four smaller gold stars in the upper hoist.

Main cities

Estimates suggest that 13 of China's cities each have populations in excess of a million. The main commercial centres are Peking (seven million inhabitants), Shanghai (eleven million), Tientsin and Canton. Other major conurbations are Chungking, Shenyang, Lü-ta (once known as Port Arthur), Wuhan (a combination of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang), Nanking and Harbin.

Peking, Tientsin and Lü-ta are in the northern area, near the Great Wall of China. Along the line of the Yangtze are Shanghai, Nanking, Wuhan and Chungking. The last of these is separated from Shanghai by many hundreds of miles, as is Shanghai from Peking. Well to the south, across the border from Hongkong is Canton. Harbin is north-east of Peking.

Population

At the National People's Congress in June, 1979, the Chinese claimed a population of 970 million, including Taiwan, but many experts believe the true figure to be in excess of 1,000 million. Well over 80 per cent live in rural areas and nearly 60 per cent are concentrated in the eastern third of the country.

The rate of population growth is reported to be 1.2 per cent, but vigorous family planning campaigns aim to reduce this to 0.5 per cent by 1985, and possibly zero population growth by the year 2000. Some 6 per cent of the population are not Han, or true Chinese, but help to make up some 60 ethnic minorities such as Tibetans, Uighurs and Mongols.

In spite of official disapproval, religious freedom is tolerated. Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism (or Lamaism in Tibet) still have followers, but Islam is the most widely practised religion, with an estimated 10 million Muslims in every region, but particularly in the north-west and Sinkiang. There are believed to be between two million and three million Christians, mainly Catholics.

Public holidays

International	
Labour Day	May 1
Youth Day	May 4†
Children's Day	Jun 1‡
National Day	Oct 1*
New Year's Day	Jan 1
Spring Festival (Chinese New Year)	Jan or Feb§

*†For students. ‡For schoolchildren. * Celebrations last two or three days. § Precise dates depend on lunar calendar: three days.*

Health regulations, water

International smallpox vaccination certificates are required, and cholera inoculation certificates are needed by those entering the country via an infected area. The same applies to visitors arriving from areas affected by yellow fever. Malaria is uncommon in China.

The Chinese medical authorities are conscientious and efficient, especially when dealing with foreigners. In addition to Chinese traditional medicines, a wide range of Western medicines and drugs is available, but where regular supplies of prescribed drugs are important, visitors should carry their own supply. To counteract the effects of changes in climate, food and water, visitors should take salves, creams, antiseptics, antacids and throat lozenges. Water, milk and bottled drinks are safe.

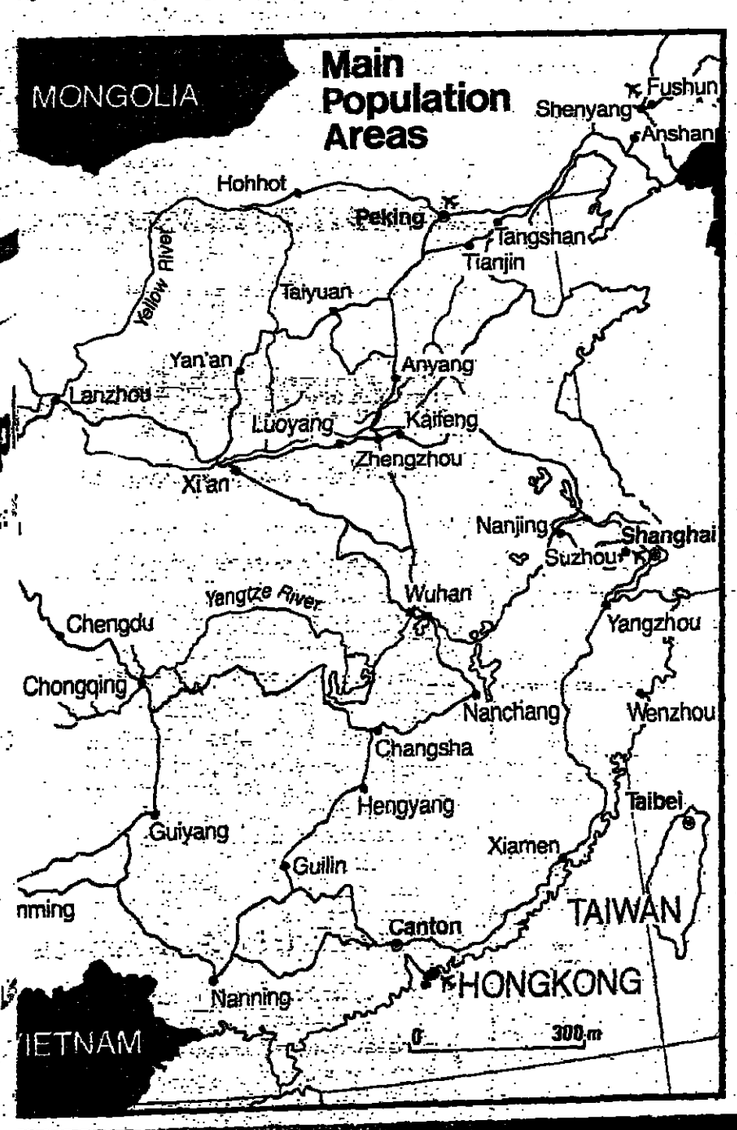
The Rhesus-negative blood factor is almost unknown in China.

Hours of business

Sunday is a holiday in China. Government offices are usually open from 8 am until noon, and from 2 pm until 6 pm, Monday to Saturday. Appointments are not usually made before 9 am, nor usually on Saturday afternoons

The Bank of China offices in the capital are open for currency exchange from 9.30 am until noon and from 2 pm to 5 pm Monday to Friday, and from 9 am until noon on Saturday.

Shopping hours extend from 8 am to 7 pm, including Sunday. Restaurants close early, with most dinners finishing by 9.30 pm.



Industry and politics

The leaders

Hua Guofeng is Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Premier of the State Council. He also serves as Chairman of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

Chairman Hua was born in the province of Shanxi in 1921. In the 1950s and 1960s he worked as a party official in Hunan province, transferring to the capital in 1971 and joining the Political Bureau two years later. Further promotion, to Minister of Public Security and a vice premiership, followed in 1975.

When Chou En-lai died, Mr Hua became acting premier, and in April, 1976, he was appointed First Vice-Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Premier of the State Council on Chairman Mao's recommendation. Appointment to the chairmanship of the CCP Central Committee came in October, 1976, a month after the death of Mao.

Ye Jianying, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, was born in Guangdong province in about 1902. He has held a number of important military and political posts since 1949, and was elected to the Political Bureau in 1966.

He became a vice-chairman of the Central Committee in 1973 and was Minister of National Defence from 1975 to 1978. Election to his present position came in 1978, giving him second place in the Chinese leadership and the status, if not the executive duties, of a head of state.

Government

In March, 1978, the fifth National People's Congress (NPC) issued a constitution revising that adopted some three years earlier. Under this the NPC is stated to be the highest organ of state power. It is described as an elected body and is meant to meet annually. It has power to amend the Constitution, enact laws, appoint or remove the Premier and ministers of the State Council, vet national economic plans and state budgets, and decide whether the country should be at peace or war.

The functions of the Congress are vested in a standing committee between sessions. There is no special provision for a head of state, but the functions that such a person would normally carry out are vested in the standing committee's chairman, Ye Jianying.

General principles for building and consolidating socialism are set out in the 1978 Constitution, and the leading role of the Communist Party (said to have 36 million members) is affirmed. The party dominates the Government, the Armed Forces, and all other aspects of activity. Direction of its affairs is in the hands of the chairman (Hua Guofeng) and a small standing committee of the Central Committee's Political Bureau.

The executive organ of the NPC and the highest level of state administration is the State Council. This consists of the Premier (Hua Guofeng), who presides over its work, and the vice-premiers and ministers. The council is responsible for administrative measures and the supervision of the work of Government at all levels. It also drafts and carries out national economic plans and budgets. Under it are a number of commissions, 35 ministries, and certain other specialized bodies.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party

Chairman: Hua Guofeng
Vice-chairmen: Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Wang Dongxing
Other full members of the Political Bureau: Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Deng Yingchao, Liu Bocheng, Xu Shiyou, Ji Dengkui, Li Desheng, Wu De, Yu Qiuli, Zhang Tingfa, Chen Yonggui, Chen Xilian, Hu Yaobang, Geng Biao, Nie Rongzhen, Ni Zhifu, Xu Xiangqian, Peng Chong
Alternate members: Chen Muhua, Zhao Ziyang, Seypidin

Ministers

Premier: Hua Guofeng
Vice-premiers: Bo Yibo, Chen Muhua, Chen Xilian, Chen Yonggui, Chen Yun, Deng Xiaoping, Fang Yi, Geng Biao, Gu Mu, Ji Dengkui, Kang Shi'en, Li Xiannian, Wang Renzhong, Wang Zhen, Xu Xiangqian, Yao Yilin, Yu Qiuli.
Agricultural machinery: Yang Ligong
Agriculture: Huo Shilian
Building materials: Song Yangchu
Chemical industry: Sun Jingwen
Civil affairs: Cheng Zihua
Coal industry: Xiao Han
Commerce: Wang Lei
Communications: Zeng Sheng
Culture: Huang Zhen
Economic relations with foreign countries: Chen Muhua
Education: Jiang Nanxiang
Finance: Zhang Jingfu
Food: Chen Guodong
Foreign Affairs: Huang Hua
Foreign trade: Li Qiang
Forestry: Luo Yuchuan
Light industry: Liang Lingguang
Machine building, First Ministry: Zhou Zijian; Second, Liu Wei; Third, Lü Dong; Fourth, Qian Min; Fifth, Zhang Zhen; Sixth, Chai Shufan; Seventh, Zheng Tianxiang.
Metallurgical industry: Tang Ke
National defence: Xu Xiangqian
Petroleum industry: Song Zhenming
Posts and telecommunications: Wang Zigang
Power industry: Liu Lanbo
Public health: Jiang Yizhen
Public security: Zhao Cangbi
Railways: Guo Weicheng
State forms and land reclamation: Gao Yang
Textile industry: Qian Zhiguang
Water conservancy: Qian Zhengying
COMMISSIONS
Agricultural: Wang Renzhong
Capital construction: Gu Mu
Economic: Kang Shi'en
Finance and economic: Chen Yun (chairman)
Foreign investment: Gu Mu
Import and export: Gu Mu
Nationalities affairs: Yang Jingren
Physical culture and sports: Wang Meng
Planning: Yu Qiuli
Scientific and technological: Fang Yi

Labour and wages

Almost 95 million people—or 10 per cent of the total population—were employed in Chinese industry by the end of 1978, some 3,870,000 more than the previous year. The vast majority of other workers are within the agricultural and pastoral sector in rural areas.

In industry, the number employed in nationally owned enterprises was 74,510,000 (up 2,550,000), with a further 20,480,000 (an increase of 1,320,000) in collectively owned units in cities and towns. Piecework wages and a bonus system were tried out in a number of enterprises and most units issued year-end bonuses. The average wage of employees in nationally owned units in 1978 was 644 yuans, a rise of 42 yuans over the year.

Foreign trade

Important changes have taken place in the past two years in the attitude of the Chinese Government towards the country's economic development and the use of foreign trade and credit to stimulate domestic growth.

China's exports rose by 20 per cent to 16,760m yuans in 1978. At the same time, imports increased by 41 per cent to reach 18,740m yuans.

Non-trading income exceeded expenditure by 1,100m yuans but revenue and expenditure of foreign exchange were balanced over the year, showing a slight surplus.

Exports in 1979 were planned to rise by 14 per cent to 19,200m yuans, with imports up by 32 per cent at 24,800m yuans.

State budget set for 1979 and 1978 final accounts

	1978 (m yuans)	% of total	1979 (m yuans)	% of total
Revenue	112,111		112,000	
Industrial and commercial consolidated tax	45,100	40.23		
Income of state enterprises	44,000	39.25		
Expenditure	111,093		112,000	
Capital construction	39,500*	35.56	39,000	34.82
State enterprises	16,778	15.10	10,500†	9.37
Agriculture and aid to communes	7,695	6.92	7,050‡	6.29
Education, culture, health and science	11,266	10.14	12,080	10.78
Defence	16,784	15.11	20,230	18.06
Foreign aid			1,000	0.89
Reserve			1,600	1.43
Administration	4,908	4.42		

** This figure does not include 5,692m yuans also provided for the capital construction by local budget reserves, the capital construction reserve fund and other funds.*
† A depreciation fund of approximately 16,000m yuans is also available to state enterprises but is not included in this figure.
‡ There is also an additional 7,800m yuans available to the agricultural sector from the capital construction investment fund, the enterprises operating fund, the social relief fund and a bank loan of 2,550m yuans.

(Source: Report by Zhang Jingfu, Minister of Finance).

Main Chinese exports to United Kingdom (£m)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Raw materials—mainly hair, wool, fibres and skins	25.66	30.37	32.97	37.37
Manufactured goods—mainly carpets, cotton and silk fabrics	19.23	27.00	30.71	35.17
Food—mainly rabbits, tea and nuts	15.95	21.56	19.81	24.18
Manufactured articles—mainly basketwork and brushes	8.38	10.32	13.56	18.17
Chemicals	8.49	10.66	8.34	14.26
Total	86.99	104.39	110.62	137.89

Source: Department of Trade

Main United Kingdom exports to China (£m)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Machinery—mainly special and general industrial	41.71	41.23	36.71	109.07
Manufactured goods (including iron and steel)	13.67 (8.15)	6.99 (4.10)	27.76 (21.64)	61.53 (44.98)
(Non-ferrous)	(1.42)	(0.47)	(1.59)	(9.31)
Chemicals	3.59	6.62	12.96	18.92
Scientific equipment	1.33	1.10	4.80	13.59
Textile fibres	7.14	5.80	7.76	6.74
Total	88.22	62.32	91.10	213.04

Source: Department of Trade

China's trade with OECD countries (and Hongkong) (£m)

Country	1978	Percentage change on 1977
Sources of China's imports		
Japan	1,573	+ 39
West Germany	519	+ 78
United States	367	+266
Australia	353	+ 31
Canada	237	+ 17
Belgium-Luxembourg	106	+286
France	103	+ 86
Italy	99	+ 94
United Kingdom	91	+ 44
Markets for China's exports		
Japan	1,055	+ 17
Hongkong	1,067	+ 7
West Germany	185	+ 13
United States	173	+ 46
France	118	+ 4
United Kingdom	110	+ 5
Australia	73	0

Industry

A production increase of 8 per cent was the target set for gross industrial output in 1979. Reports show that the rise achieved in the first half of the year (compared with January-June 1978) was only 4.1 per cent. Within this gross figure, however, announced first-half growth rates included: 7.9 per cent for crude steel, 6.4 per cent for spinning and textiles, 9 per cent for machinery and 17.4 per cent for chemical fertilizer.

Iron and Steel. The plan to create an annual crude steel production capacity of 60 million tons by 1985 has been greatly reduced (as in most other countries). The 1979 target called for 32 million tons, roughly the same amount as was achieved in 1978.

Light Industry. Close attention is being given to increasing exports simultaneously with improving the domestic standard of living. Last year's target growth rate for output was 8.3 per cent. Other targets within this sector were: bicycles 10.8 per cent, sewing machines 8.6 per cent, wrist watches 12.7 per cent, television sets 100 per cent, cameras 23 per cent, synthetic detergents 8 per cent.

Machinery. Top priority is being given to production of items in immediate need, such as power generators, transformers, cranes, civil engineering and construction equipment, vehicles, and mining units.

Chemicals. Development of existing plants rather than building new units appears to be the order of the day, particularly to improve quality. Chemical fertilizer production rose 17.4 per cent in the first half of 1979, mainly as a result of the opening of natural gas-based factories at Chishui and Yunnan.

Energy

Coal. Almost half of China's coal production arises from more than 20,000 small-scale mines which, in many places, pose transport problems. The current plan is to concentrate on the development of large mines, each with a capacity of 10 million tons a year. While these developments are being carried out the annual national target is likely to remain at about 620 million tons.

Petroleum. Crude oil production last year was set at 106 million tons, a rise of just under 2 per cent over the 1978 level. It is believed that the largest oil field, Daqing, accounts for about half of the national total production.

Offshore oil production is thought to be on a limited scale. It was claimed in 1977 that half the country's oil is transported by pipeline. Total refining capacity is less clear. It was reported that the quantity of petroleum refined in the first half of 1979 was up 6.3 per cent at over 34 million tons. Additionally, production of natural gas was said to be up 7.4 per cent to 7,000 million cu metres.

Electricity. Top priority is being given to electric power projects and many large-scale stations are being built to overcome supply shortages. Electric power generated in the first half of 1979 was 134m MW hours—almost 11 per cent more than in the same period of 1978. Projected thermal power station plants include units at: Douhe, Datong, Jinzhou, Huaibei Suixi, Huainan and Shuangbaozi.

More than 88,000 small-scale hydroelectric power stations are scattered throughout China, supplying about one third of the electricity consumed in agriculture. These generate only 10m MW hours, however, or 4 per cent of gross output.

CHINA

Steel

British manufactured products that include steel will be finding their way to China but in the mainstream of the steel business—from pipes and plates to sheet steel and tinplate—the United Kingdom is a minimal supplier and may well remain so.

But that is only one side of the story. There is some evidence that China, following its reassessment of economic aims last year, is easing back on its programme for establishing new steelworks. That could mean even more emphasis on plans for modernizing its existing plant, a partial upgrading of which has been a priority for some time.

This is where United Kingdom companies, including British Steel, could win through, particularly because of the long British experience of upgrading existing steelworks.

The British are already tackling China's modernization problems in steel. British Steel, through its BSC Overseas Services arm, together with Davy Corporation as a producer of larger steel plant and General Electric Company (GEC) as a traditional supplier of electrical installations for this type of operation, has given a series of technical presentations to the Chinese.

Just over a year ago BSC and Davy secured a £250,000 consultancy contract for an engineering study for the modernization of Shoutu steelworks. It is expected that the Chinese will indicate soon at what pace additional studies for other steelworks will proceed.

Both Davy and GEC should certainly be well in the running for selling hardware for modernization projects when that stage is reached.

The pressures on the Chinese to adapt to modern needs are undoubtedly growing. Imports of steel products look like increasing by about 10 per cent a year up to 1985 although at a slightly declining rate if Chinese domestic capacity continues to grow. Japan, which accounts for about 80 per cent of finished steel imports, is likely to remain the main supplier, the rest being made up from sources like Brazil.

These estimates of continued growth in imports of steel goods reflect China's shortfall in its own production capacity. More than $2,000m worth of finished steel annually has been imported into China for the past two years, accounting for possibly 30 per cent of total supplies.

It is this shortfall, combined with China's growing steel needs, which underlines the need for an acceleration of the modernization programme if the pace of new steelworks building is slowed substantially.

Given China's disinclination to over-extend its overseas borrowing to fund capital projects, the scale of the problem is great. According to estimates made in the United States since 1977 China has ordered more than $40,000m worth of plant and technology. Rather more than half, about $22,000m worth, has been accounted for by steel making needs.

A variety of metallurgical machinery and plant are needed by China to supplement the domestic supplies. Such equipment covers processes involved with iron ore and coke and finishing equipment includes continuous casting, rolling mills, electrical [illegible]ning and galvanizing lines and equipment for the chemical processing of special steels.

The prime difficulty [illegible] by the British companies will be China's attachment to counter-trading as a favoured method of payment rather than using lines of credit which many observers still feel are [illegible] at too modest a level. In the case of the steel sector China the preferred option will be to pay in finished steel goods.

British Steel, faced with overcapacity at home, is understandably not enthusiastic about payment in this form.

Derek Ha[illegible]
Commercial Ed[illegible]

Transport

China's reassessed modernization and expansion priorities place transport firmly in the running for producing a substantial crop of export opportunities for British companies. Only power and energy, chemicals, a partial modernization of the steel industry and certain military updating so far seem to be accorded similarly high priority.

There is already strong evidence of the new emphasis on transportation improvements. At the turn of the year initial plans were announced for a six-lane highway from Canton to the Hongkong border. A rail link is also planned across the border to the Kowloon side of Hongkong harbour where a Chinese-owned container terminal should soon be able to handle container vessels of more than 10,000 tons.

The Chinese have indicated that foreign investment in both projects will be welcomed although costs have yet to be worked out.

China is expected to electrify its 50,000km railway network at the rate of 1,000km a year and Britain's hopes of big orders from this modernization plan are high following last November's signing of a railway and scientific co-operation agreement between Mr Guo Weicheng, China's Minister for Railways, and Mr Norman Fowler, Britain's Minister of Transport.

British Rail's consultancy arm, Transmark, is expecting to help with the first 150km of the rail route over the border with Hongkong. But substantial contracts for equipment are also a possibility.

After Mr Guo's British tour four companies were invited to go to China to follow up commercial possibilities—General Electric Company (GEC), Hawker Siddeley's Brush, Dowty Group and Cowans Sheldon. British Rail is preparing for a mission to China soon that will include a number of private sector companies that will probably include Lucas Industries and Metro-Cammell, part of Laird Group.

British Rail has already found that Chinese railways are well organized and some equipment will probably be made by the Chinese themselves. But British Rail is "quietly optimistic" about future orders for equipment coming to Britain.

Aerospace is a key expansion area from both a civil and military point of view.

An event of considerable importance for British exporters is China's first British Aviation Equipment Exhibition, which opens in Shanghai on March 27 and includes a symposium covering all aspects of the industry.

Meanwhile CAAC, China's national airline, has taken delivery of the first of three Boeing 747 special performance jumbos, capable of long-haul flights of over 6,000 miles without refuelling. Another development will be the opening of British Airways' service to Peking, originally planned for April, but still being negotiated. At present there is no way of flying directly from London to Peking or Shanghai.

There is Chinese interest in the European Airbus in which British Aerospace has a 20 per cent interest. The Chinese buying of aircraft like Boeings can have substantial side benefits for British component suppliers such as the Dowty Group.

The British Hovercraft Corporation will soon hand detailed proposals to the Chinese of a joint venture for producing Super 4 hovercraft in China. The plan is for components for the Super 4—the type of craft used for cross-Channel ferry work—to be made in Britain for assembly in China. Eventually some of the components are expected to be made in China.

The hovercraft, in some cases probably adapted to carry up to 1,500 passengers instead of the more [illegible] passenger-car mix [illegible] for about 500 people, [illegible] be used on ferries like [illegible] Canton-Hongkong route [illegible] up the Yangtze river [illegible] Shanghai. But m[illegible] applications are also lik[illegible]

Since the early [illegible] China has built up its [illegible]mercial shipping fro[illegible] mere three, almost no [illegible] vessels, half of them ta[illegible] and bulk carriers. [illegible] purchases in the se[illegible] hand market were [illegible] when shipping surp[illegible] produced low prices [illegible] China eventually will [illegible] the need to move into [illegible] tonnage.

Although China has [illegible] new roll-on, roll-off [illegible] ordered, its attitude to [illegible] development of contain[illegible]tion remains cautious. [illegible] are certainly no overm[illegible]ing internal reasons w[illegible] should be otherwise; [illegible] is not a problem in [illegible] and labour is cheap [illegible] more conventional fr[illegible]ing methods.

Agriculture

Visions of British and Mongolian cowboys rounding up the herd at the end of a long day in the saddle are rather farfetched, but a not too dissimilar twentieth-century version may come about if the Chinese pursue new British proposals for agricultural cooperation submitted this spring.

The British Agricultural Export Council recently sponsored two delegations of agricultural firms and banking representatives to examine the development possibilities of the Chinese north-west plains, as well as to acquaint themselves with the diversity of Chinese agriculture from north to south.

Last month the British took the exchange one step further with proposals for the development of NingXia Hui autonomous region and the Inner Mongolian region, after the Chinese expressed desire to concentrate their plans on livestock production.

The improvement of the livestock sector gives the Chinese three advantages; extensive use of non-arable lands, an improved protein level in the national diet, and some diversification from pigmeat, the staple meat of China.

As soon as the British teams arrived, they could see why the Chinese were so keen on foreign agricultural techniques for the grasslands.

While the eastern half of the country is extensively cropped, the north-west is underdeveloped. The Chinese have decided that with the population now officially over the 1,000 million mark, they cannot afford such wastage of potential range land.

One result of these visits was a proposal put last month, by the Milk Marketing Board to the Ministry of Agriculture, to set up an artificial insemination centre, with a recording service for measuring the milk production of the cows produced by the AIC. A bull-proving scheme is also proposed, and an overall plan is outlined to raise the general production level of the communes in the area.

The plan is divided into three stages—investigation, a three-year setting-up period, and a five-year consolidation period. As yet, no specific location has been chosen by the Chinese. A source at the Milk Marketing Board said that a similar scheme by the Canadians cost from $2m to $3m.

Meanwhile, other [illegible] gates from the F[illegible] were invited by [illegible] Chinese to examine un[illegible] or abandoned land w[illegible] the existing Ho Lan [illegible] state farm in NingXia [illegible] with a view to establis[illegible] a demonstration animal [illegible]bandry farm. The [illegible] for the farm covers an [illegible] of 6,600 hectares—[illegible] larger than the area [illegible]nally suggested by [illegible] Chinese—and recomm[illegible] the improvement of exi[illegible] cattle stock through the [illegible]port and cross-breedin[illegible] British Friesans.

Dinah [illegible]

Health

Two thirds of China's health care system relies on traditional methods, including country's own drugs, herbal remedies and acupuncture. The other third of the system is based on Western medical knowledge, techniques and drugs.

The system is closely linked with the country's political beliefs and, basic as much of it is, it works well for the 1,000 million population. The first lesson for Western salesmen is to understand that simple approach. Chinese buyers' main interest is in comparatively simple equipment and machines which will enable their medical services along the road to greater use of Western methods and eventually to high technology medicine.

In the present more relaxed relationship between China and the world outside it, representatives of British companies have been impressed by the keen interest shown in China, and by Chinese delegations to Britain, in a wide range of products. This has sometimes led to disappointment at the slowness of actual orders conducted through a central buying agency.

The most recent Chinese group of health officals to visit British companies led by Dr Jian Xian Zhong, then deputy minister of public health, gave the impression that they wanted trade to move ahead more rapidly. But the processes of ordering and buying often take a long time and most manufacturers learn that the Chinese will not be hurried.

In the longer term, interest has been shown in the provision and equipping of one or two "modern" hospitals in Peking to serve as models for the building of others in 20 or 30 big cities. Whether this sort of package, sold to Arab states, could be extended to China is uncertain, but such hospitals could help to supply skills, in which the Chinese are as much interested as they are in manufactured products.

Some of the bigger British companies feel that it is vital now to build on good relationships and to continue and improve contacts even if initial orders are comparatively small and progress disappointingly slow.

Competition is strong from Japanese, American and European manufacturers. British companies have an advantage in the long-held Chinese respect for British medicine. Many Chinese doctors speak English, which is used for articles translated from foreign journals and distributed to hospitals and health-care centres in communes.

Particular interest has been shown in rehabilitation and precision measuring. Techniques and machines for helping injured workers to recover quickly are eagerly investigated. Chinese doctors are well aware that safety equipment in factories falls below Western standards, and workers often ignore it anyway.

The Chinese are particularly competent chemists, and in their herbal remedies they have something to offer the West. But they recognize that in tableting and formulation techniques used to [illegible]duce modern drugs they [illegible] 20 years behind. There [illegible] market for machines use[illegible] produce accuracy in [illegible] dosage and particle size [illegible] drug.

Sixty British manufac[illegible]ers are exhibiting at the [illegible]ing scientific and techn[illegible] exhibition from March 1[illegible] 22. The range of product[illegible] wide and includes drugs [illegible] rehabilitation and de[illegible] equipment.

John Ro[illegible]
Medical Correspond[illegible]

Economy

continued from page 18

for rail, road and air services, ocean liners, and other forms of transport being mooted practically every month.

The banking system in China is also considered overdue for reorganization, with a view to giving local managers more authority to approve loans and supervise construction projects, rather than just paying out money on the orders of a planning organ as before.

Unemployment, particularly among young people, has been causing much concern, as those previously detailed to work in the rural areas have come flooding back to the cities, where each year millions of young people come on the job market as they leave school. The recent crime wave is mainly a result of the lack of jobs.

The Government's answer to the unemployment problem has been to encourage young people to set up cooperative ventures in small manufacturing and service trades. This not only soaks up the excess labour, but contributes to a rise in living standards. It also marks down yet another sector of the economy as the preserve of free enterprise and relaxation of state control.

China is economically still better off than the poor countries of Asia and Africa but, the revolution of rising expectations seems likely to cause problems. There is no more incongrous sight than a colour television set (a gift from relatives in Hongkong) standing in the home of a Chinese peasant family who have had to ration out their rice at supper because they did not receive enough at the last harvest distribution.

David Bonavia

Television will open way to markets

sudden appearance of mercial advertising on ese television and radio open new doors for com- s which wish to sell to a, but which cannot ize a full-scale trade on or technical ex- ge programme.

ere are three main ings. First, it is pos- ble to buy short com- ial "spots" on provin- television networks in an and Hunan, and on stations in Shanghai anton.

ond, companies may or imported educational scientific programmes, international sporting s. (One Japanese [illegible] recorded for about £150 a minute.

facturer is reported to spent £100,000 to nsor" Peking's speaking) Interested viewers ing special telephone [illegible] in the factory [illegible] their own commercial films [illegible] the closed-circuit [illegible] appropriate Chinese [illegible] sales and technical [illegible] cure. One such film [illegible] was shown in the Shanghai [illegible] of Cool factory [illegible] in the advertiser re- a four page letter the ministry comment [illegible] the film and request [illegible] information.

ird channels through losed-circuit television rk on the Kowloon- n express from Hong- This is a useful outlet anufacturers of consu- goods, whose products also be sold on board ain on a consignment These consumer goods, not yet available across are usually available nton to tourists and ssmen, as well as to e receiving foreign cy remittances from

s compare favourably nass advertising can- in the West. For e, a 60-second spot on ai television costs £1,600 (rates are ally fixed in US dol- t peak viewing time urdays and Sundays; uys 10 seconds on a ty evening. Few e families own a tele- set, yet Shanghai's on station is estimated ch 21 million people ngsu and Zhejiang ces as well as the city

ertising on closed- colour television with- in the 50 ministries which subscribe to it is proportionately cheaper. For about £5,000 the advertising agency handling the booking will arrange dubbing into Chinese of a 30-minute video tape, and will ensure that the appropriate senior officials are invited to the first viewing.

This is backed up with supplies of technical and sales literature translated into Chinese (for an extra fee), and the audience may re-run the tape any number of times. Cheapest of all is to advertise on Shanghai radio, where approximately 25 million people can be reached for about £150 a minute.

Advertising on CCTV, the closed-circuit network on the Kowloon-Canton railway and on the Shenzhen frontier with Hongkong, costs about £700 per month, with a minimum contract of three months and a maximum of one, giving the advertiser seven 30-second spots each day.

The recent introduction of twice-daily through train, with a television set in every carriage, results in the advertiser reaching about 640 passengers on each trip with another 5,000 passengers changing trains at the Shenzhen border station. Even greater numbers will be reached when advertising on Peking's channel 8 television is broadcast right across the country.

Advertising in China is not centrally controlled and the formation of the Shanghai Advertising Corporation is only one of several ventures by the Chinese into this new territory. One method of inquiry is through Hongkong, where the rights for advertising on provincial television networks are handled by Robert Chua Productions, which also soley represents CCTV.

Advertising on Shanghai's radio and television is handled by the Hongkong Television Bureau (HKTVB) in association with a leading left-wing daily, the *Wen Wei Po*. These organizations will arrange for production, dubbing into the local dialect, and distribution of video tapes.

However, potential advertisers need go no farther than London, where these organizations, plus INTTRA (which handles advertising within the ministries), are all solely represented by AMS Advertising and Marketing, 34/35 Dean Street, London, W1.

Angela Newsome

New laws to attract foreign business

China's recent emergence into international commerce has been accompanied by a reassessment of the laws needed to support its new policies. The Chinese authorities realize that it will no longer be possible to impose outdated or inappropriate laws on those with whom they negotiate. They appreciate, too, that the foreign businessman will often require more detailed safeguards for his investment in China than many of the existing laws provide.

The Chinese are therefore engaged in a programme of law-making to suit their new needs, and the first important result has been the joint venture code passed last year. Its purpose is to provide a framework for Chinese and foreign enterprises to come together in a joint company. The joint venture would be for a fixed period, at the end of which the foreign partner could take out his contribution. The code provides that the foreign contribution should be at least 25 per cent of the total capital value of the scheme (including the value of knowledge), although in practice it is expected to be rather larger.

The Chinese are looking for foreign partners who could provide money, equipment, technology and knowledge, while they would provide mainly labour and land. A clause in the code says that any technology or equipment brought in "shall be truly advanced and appropriate to China's needs". Profits would be shared in proportion to contributions, and the foreign partner would be able to take his profits out of China, after paying tax.

The code provides only a broad framework, and there has been some hesitation by foreign businesses to get involved in joint ventures until some of the details are clarified. In response to this, laws now being discussed include: corporation law, taxation (of both profits and salaries), industrial property, banking and foreign currency and labour law (which would define the terms of employment of labour—especially foreign labour—by the joint company).

The joint venture arrangement is considered to be particularly appropriate to small projects with a capital value of, say, £500,000 to £5m—especially light industries—and which could be set up away from the main cities.

On a less elaborate scale, there has been a recent growth in compensation trade, much of it at present involving overseas Chinese in Hongkong (although some schemes involving European companies have been set up). In compensation trading, the foreigner provides capital, machinery and equipment, and whatever training might be necessary; the Chinese provide the land and, most important, the labour.

The foreigners send in the raw material, or unassembled components, and the Chinese then make it up into the finished product. The plant and machinery remain the property of the Chinese after the fixed period of the arrangement has run out.

There are many pitfalls for the inexperienced businessman doing trade with China—at whatever level, and under whatever legal conditions. *Trading with China*, edited by Colina MacDougall (McGraw-Hill, £12), contains detailed practical information on the subject as well as expert and intelligent comment and guidance. There are great opportunities for businessmen to participate in China's new outward-looking policies, and there is no doubt of the determination of the Chinese to help to make it possible. Nevertheless, some problems may take time to resolve.

Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

Typewriters chatter in hotel bedrooms

In 1972, a tourist staying in the Nationalities Hotel in Peking might have found his neighbours were Albanian footballers, African dignitaries or perhaps a group of French leftwing professors.

This year, a tourist in the same hotel is just as likely to find his room surrounded by "offices"—hotel rooms occupied by representatives of large international firms with nowhere else to hang their hat or, more to the point, plug in their photocopying machine. Although the feeling of sleeping sandwiched between such companies as Philips and Toshiba can be disconcerting for the ordinary tourist, it seems unlikely that the Chinese will build any office facilities specifically for foreigners for some time.

Until then, companies which own palatial offices and even whole city blocks elsewhere—Pan American, Atlantic Richfield, Mannesmann, and dozens more—are pitched in a friendly but unrelenting battle to obtain just one more hotel room, another telephone or, the ultimate prize, a telex line.

Out of 105 businesses listed in the telephone directory as having Peking offices, 40 are in the Peking Hotel. At least 47 Japanese companies have settled in the Xinqiao Hotel, and 24 companies, mostly Japanese, are enjoying the freshly squeezed orange juice at the Nationalities Hotel.

No matter which hotel a company representative finds he is assigned to, his first concern will be to promote the evolution of his bedroom to an "official unofficial office". It is up to him to move the furniture himself, import his own office equipment, and inveigle the hotel staff on his floor to replace the closet or bed with a sofa or second desk.

The Chinese trading departments recognize these makeshift offices as official and express their sympathy for the businessman's plight. However, they do not look kindly on one company subleasing to another.

The presence of the offices in the hotels has changed the atmosphere entirely, as many offices keep their doors open all day to encourage visitors. The sounds of typewriters and other machinery fill the corridors.

The hotel staff have also had to adapt, as they sometimes make clear to the residents. After all, it is their job to make beds and clean bathrooms, not to keep dozens of whisky glasses spotless for entertaining or to work out why the electricity supply has failed the dictating machine.

Only a visiting-card tacked to the door distinguishes these offices from bedrooms; but keeping the room, or moving to larger premises, can require tremendous persistence from the company. Most of the companies which have succeeded in setting up more permanent offices in Peking have done so on the strength of a long-term contract or negotiation.

Especially rare are those offices located outside hotels. These belong mostly to long-established airlines or news agencies. Lately the Chinese have been inviting large firms to move to the International Club, where the Chinese can provide telex links. Both Rolls-Royce and British Aerospace Dynamics have joined a number of German firms at the club.

After the office problems are solved, there is still the problem of living-space for those who intend to stay longer than six months. The longer a representative stays, the more likely that his wife and children will be invited to Peking as well. Finding a flat is nearly impossible, and the British Embassy gives almost no assistance to businessmen. Even the well-entrenched news agencies have difficulties—Reuters' staff have sometimes waited months for their own flats.

Experienced China traders such as Jardine Matheson's Sir John Keswick question the advisability of bringing children to live in the sterile environs of the Peking Hotel. A family of four might have to live for six months in two rooms separated by 100ft or more of corridor. "It is going to be one of the big problems of Peking", Sir John said. "How to find places to work and live, and then they'll want their family with them, and then there is the problem of education over a period of years."

Sir John recommends that small companies should avoid the expense of maintaining an office in Peking and, until a contract is signed with China, work through an agency. His own company has an office in the Peking Hotel and is the envy of other traders because it enjoys the unique presence of Madame Kung Li-chuan, an employee of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The privilege of having Madame Kung to guide Jardine Matheson through the maze of "responsible persons" in the Chinese trading departments is a tribute to that company's 150-year-old trading relationship with the Chinese; but even the largest and most powerful can be humbled in the face of China's unexpected trade boom and communications blockage.

As Sir John admitted: "We have a telex machine, but it is not connected yet." He added: "We hope it will be at any moment."

Dinah Lee

Leftism discredited

continued from page 17

although only a few years ago he was more closely associated with the leftist policies pursued in the name of Mao. His patience and political acumen seem to be the key to his survival and future chances of national leadership.

Mr Hua retains his posts as chairman of the party's Military Affairs Commission and Commander-in-Chief, whereas Mr Deng has relinquished the post of Chief of the General Staff to a veteran commander, General Yang Dezhi.

Strategic matters still seem somewhat controversial in China, with the Politburo and top commanders apparently uncertain how much, if anything, to spend on imports of arms from the West, and whether to confront the Soviet Union or seek détente with it.

A strong army in the long run must be based on a strong economy, and the leadership is seeking to achieve this above all through a revolution in the attitudes of the workforce and the bureaucrats. More investment is being channelled into light industry and agriculture and less into steel and other heavy industries — in the hope that higher living standards will induce people to work harder and more efficiently.

One of the most striking things about Mr Deng's leadership has been the liberalization of cultural affairs. Traditional Chinese opera is again flourishing in Peking after a period of more than a decade during which it was abolished in favour of the "revolutionary" stage works devised under the direction of Mrs Jiang Qing, Mao's widow.

Practical knowledge is again being emphasized in education, and cultural and scientific contacts with foreign countries are being fostered as never before.

Ideology is being thoroughly overhauled, with the principal aim of doing away with "superstitious" belief in the all-conquering power of Mao's thoughts and reducing the obsessive concern with politics which characterized his regime. However, for form's sake it is being claimed that all the present leaders are doing is getting back to the true essence of Mao's thinking, after a period during which it was usurped and distorted by his widow and entourage.

A notable event expected this year is the trial of the "gang of four", which, besides Mrs Jiang, includes Mr Yao Wenyuan, the former leading left-wing propagandist, Mr Zhang Chungqiao, former chief political commissar of the Armed Forces and once seen as a candidate for the post of Prime Minister, and Mr Wang Hongwen, the young worker and security man from Shanghai who was brought on during Mao's last years.

The trial is not expected to be public, although parts of it may be televised. The charges which have already been made informally against the gang could carry the death penalty, but it is expected that they will be given the chance to recant.

The trial will be a watershed in modern Chinese history, marking the symbolic end to a period during which the leftists' version of Maoist ideology attracted the admiration of millions of political radicals around the world. It seems unlikely, however, that its passing will be regretted much in China, where its results were felt in terms of disorder sometimes amounting almost to anarchy, stagnant living standards and cultural impoverishment.

Another big punctuation mark this year will most likely be a session of the National People's Congress, the rubber-stamp parliament. On this occasion the Congress may actually provide a forum for some real discussion of political and administrative issues, since local governments are for the first time being elected in the provinces, with a choice of candidates which is limited but still an innovation.

The main problem of the leadership is to permit enough relaxation in public affairs to bring the best out of the nation without losing its grip on it. A rising crime rate, black-marketeering and "decadent" manifestations such as long hair and wide trousers have alarmed the leaders over the past year or two. The sudden increase in dissident political activity last year is to be prevented from recurring by the removal of the freedom of expression through wall posters and other forms of discussion guaranteed in the constitution.

David Bonavia

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 10. Dealings End, March 21. § Contango Day, March 24. Settlement Day, March 31.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS					
1100m	Treas 9½% 1980	98⅞	+⅛	9.611	16.598
262m	Treas 3½% 1977-80	96⅞	+⅛	3.612	16.519
400m	Fund 5¼% 1978-80	87½	+⅛	8.385	15.633
600m	Exch 13% 1980	97 15/16	+1/16	13.274	16.009
600m	Treas 11½% 1981	96 3/16	+⅛	11.863	15.384
483m	Treas 3½% 1979-81	91⅞	..	3.809	13.162
956m	Treas 9¾% 1981	94⅝	+1/16	10.304	15.570
900m	Exch 8¼% 1981	92¼	+1/16	8.943	15.326
800m	Exch 9½% 1981	93⅛	+1/16	10.201	15.191
600m	Exch 3% 1981	88⅛	+⅛	3.395	12.111
600m	Exch 12¾% 1981	96	+3/16	13.281	15.503
861m	Treas 8½% 1980-82	89⅞	+⅜	9.457	11.848
400m	Treas 3% 1982	85⅝	+⅛	3.504	11.575
600m	Treas 14% 1982	98⅞	+⅛	14.222	14.933
800m	Treas 8¼% 1982	87⅛	+⅜	9.422	14.818
1600m	Exch 9½% 1982	88	+1/16	10.457	15.082
800m	Exch 3¼% 1983	86⅛	+7/16	10.108	14.748
600m	Exch 3% 1983	77⅛	+⅛	3.659	12.258
1550m	Treas. 12% 1983	97¾	+⅜	12.964	15.180
800m	Treas 9½% 1983	85 3/16	+⅛	10.779	14.783
900m	Exch 10% 1983	88 11/16	+⅜	11.654	15.077
500m	Fund 5¼% 1982-84	77⅞	+⅜	7.074	13.054
1100m	Exch 11½% 1984	88⅛	+⅛	12.676	15.134
1000m	Exch 3% 1984	69 11/16	+1/16	4.290	12.276
1050m	Treas 12% 1984	90 11/16	+15/16	13.307	15.056
MEDIUMS					
1000m	Treas 15% 1985	99 11/16	+⅜	15.029	15.034
700m	Exch 12¼% 1985	93½	+1¼	13.673	15.020
600m	Treas 8½% 1984-86	81⅛	+⅛	10.689	13.401
800m	Exch 13¼% 1987	95¼	+1⅛	14.211	14.837
850m	Fund 8½% 1985-87	73⅛	+⅛	9.183	12.889
500m	Treas 7¾% 1985-88	73⅝	+⅛	10.686	13.528
1044m	Trans 3% 1978-83	55⅝	+⅜	5.444	11.562
600m	Treas 11½% 1989	84⅛	+1⅛	13.761	14.864
601m	Treas 5% 1986-89	58⅝	..	8.473	13.138
600m	Treas 13% 1990	93⅛	+1	14.394	14.771
800m	Exch 8¾% 1987-90	71⅞	+⅜	11.823	13.856
800m	Treas 11¾% 1991	85⅝	+1	14.080	14.856
800m	Exch 11% 1991	83⅝	+1⅛	13.924	14.831
400m	Fund 5¾% 1987-91	58⅛	+⅜	9.822	12.892
600m	Treas 12¾% 1992	90⅝	+1⅛	14.422	14.836
600m	Treas 10% 1992	75¾	+⅜	13.418	14.549
800m	Exch 12¼% 1992	86	+1	14.365	14.888
1100m	Treas 12¾% 1993	89⅝	+1	14.459	14.869
600m	Fund 9½% 1992-94	69½	+⅜	13.033	13.723
1250m	Treas 13¾% 1993	97¼	+1⅛	14.804	14.867
600m	Treas 14½% 1994	97¾	+1	14.935	15.003
1000m	Exch 12¾% 1994	86⅝	+1	14.551	14.896
900m	Treas 9% 1994	72¾	+⅜	12.997	13.975
LONGS					
1000m	Treas 12% 1995	84⅞	+⅜	14.434	14.829
214m	Gas 3% 1990-95	43½	+⅜	7.079	10.831
800m	Exch 10¼% 1993	78¾	+⅛	13.917	14.803
900m	Treas 12¾% 1995	93	+1⅛	14.538	14.773
600m	Treas 9% 1992-96	68½	+⅜	13.153	13.993
1350m	Treas 15¼% 1996	106⅝	+1	15.149	15.132
800m	Exch 13¾% 1996	94⅝	+1⅛	14.683	14.853
41m	Rdmptn 3% 1986-96	42	+⅛	7.123	10.409
1500m	Treas 13¾% 1997	95⅛	+1	14.709	14.853
900m	Exch 10½% 1997	73⅛	+⅛	14.048	14.538
800m	Treas 8¾% 1997	66⅝	+⅛	13.190	14.564
1000m	Treas 6¾% 1995-98	57⅛	+½	12.228	13.375
1100m	Treas 15½% 1998	102⅛	+1 1/16	15.054	15.021
800m	Exch 12% 1998	86⅝	+⅛	14.486	14.701
600m	Treas 9% 1999	71⅝	+⅛	13.575	14.086
18000m	Exch 12¼% 1999	84	+⅜	14.538	14.735
800m	Treas 10½% 1999	78	+1	14.084	14.442
800m	Exch 12% 1999-02	84⅝	+⅛	14.496	14.630
800m	Treas 13¾% 2000-03	95¼	+1	14.764	14.801
800m	Treas 11½% 2001-04	80⅛	+1	14.348	14.474
443m	Fund 3½% 1999-04	34⅞	+⅛	10.218	11.718
800m	Treas 12½% 2003-05	89⅛	+⅛	14.583	14.638
600m	Treas 8% 2002-06	62⅛	+⅛	14.143	14.447
1500m	Treas 11¾% 2003-07	83¼	+1	14.383	14.448
1000m	Treas 5½% 2008-12	43½	+⅛	12.679	12.962
600m	Treas 7¾% 2012-15	59¼	+½	13.362	13.460
1000m	Exch 12% 2013-17	88⅛	+1	14.028	14.028
361m	Consols 4%	29½	+⅛	13.790	..
1999m	War Ln 3½%	28⅛	+⅛	12.350	..
228m	Conv 3½%	23⅛	+⅛	10.643	..
58m	Treas 2½%	23⅛	+⅛	13.709	..
273m	Consols 2½%	19⅝	+⅛	12.659	..
482m	Treas. 2½% Aft 75	18⅛	+⅛	13.721	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
20m	Aust 5½% 81-82	83⅛	+1⅛	6.597	15.281
10m	Aust 6% 81-83	77	..	7.961	14.802
14m	Aust 7% 79-81	88½	..	7.924	16.353
8m	E Africa 5¾% 77-83	77⅛	+⅛	7.575	15.494
—	German 4½% 1930	410	..	—	—
—	Hungary 7½% 1934	49	-3	..	..
—	Ireland 7½% 81-83	83⅛	+⅛	..	..
—	Japan Ass 4% 1910	195	..	..	..
—	Japan 6% 63-88	61	..	..	..
4m	Kenya 5% 78-82	83¼	+⅛	6.030	15.674
7m	Malaya 7½% 78-82	85⅛	+⅛	8.858	15.443
14m	N Z 7½% 88-92	60⅛	..	12.314	14.543
12m	N Z 7½% 83-86	74⅛	+⅛	10.320	14.286
3m	N Rhd 6% 78-81	92½	..	6.551	17.204
1m	Nyasa 6% 78-81	92½	..	6.551	17.204
—	Pvt Rem 6% Ass 150	7	..	—	—
5m	S Africa 9½% 79-81	92⅛	+⅛	..	..
20m	S Rhd 2½% 65-70	135	+5	..	..
8m	S Rhd 4½% 87-92	79	+3	..	..
5m	S Rhd 6% 78-81	147	+2	..	..
—	Spanish 4% 36	..	..	..	..
4m	Tang 5¾% 78-82	84⅛	+⅛	6.847	15.603
—	Uruguay 3½% 90	..	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div yld pence	% P/E
26m	L C C 3% 1920	21½	+⅛	14.234	..
25m	L C C 5% 80-83	79½	..	6.621	15.329
15m	L C C 5½% 77-81	86⅛	+⅛	6.371	16.121
30m	L C C 5½% 82-84	71½	..	7.684	14.571
25m	L C C 5½% 85-87	63⅛	+⅛	8.948	14.201
25m	L C C 6¾% 88-90	62⅛	+⅛	10.936	13.846
40m	G L C 6¾% 90-92	58	+⅛	11.719	14.250
25m	G L C 9½% 80-82	86½	+⅛	10.974	16.050
75m	G L C 12½% 1982	93⅛	+⅛	13.318	15.953
100m	G L C 12½% 1983	91⅛	+⅛	13.610	15.704
16m	C of L 6¾% 80-82	83⅛	..	7.897	15.875
17m	Ag Mt 7¾% 81-84	76⅛	-⅛	10.156	15.229
20m	Ag Mt 7¾% 91-93	54⅛	+⅛	13.143	14.913
12m	Ag Mt 6¾% 85-90	56	+⅛	11.822	15.124
10m	Belfast 6½% 77-80	93⅛	+⅛	6.988	17.986
15m	Croydon 6½% 78-81	85⅛	+⅛	7.865	16.808
20m	Glasgow 9½% 80-82	85⅛	+⅛	10.778	15.990
30m	Liverpl 13½% 1981	96	..	14.048	16.841
27m	Met Water B 3¾-03	25⅛	+⅛	11.914	13.774
20m	N I 7% 82-84	74	..	9.453	15.718
8m	N I Elec 6½% 81-83	77⅛	..	8.340	16.224
10m	Swark 6½% 83-86	70	+⅛	9.949	14.440

DOLLAR STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div yld pence	% P/E
241.3m	Brascan	£10⅛	-1⅛	60.2	5.9	4.4
—	BP Canada	£16⅞	-1⅛	..	..	..
1,227.2m	Can Pac Ord	£17⅛	-⅛	66.2	3.9	8.7
261.7m	El Paso	£9 1/16	-⅛	41.7	4.2	18.6
—	Exxon Corp	£27½	-⅛	..	..	..
635.0m	Fluor	$25⅝	-⅛	54.5	2.1	14.8
—	*Hollinger*	£16 3/16	-3/16	..	..	..
834.6m	Hud Bay Oil	$45⅛	-⅜	30.8	0.7	48.2
—	Husky Oil	£32⅝	-⅛	..	..	..
873.3m	INCO	£11⅝	-1⅛	26.0	2.2	30.7
180.5m	IT Int	570	-20	41.2	7.2	43.8
362.3m	Kaiser Alum	$9¼	-⅛	53.0	5.8	..
72.0m	Massey-Ferg	395	+5	..	..	..
305.5m	Norton Simon	c550	-25	47.3b	8.6	4.7
—	Pan Canadian	£28½	-⅛	..	..	..
—	Sheep Rock	175	-10	..	..	..
—	Trans Can P	£31 1/16	-1 1/16	..	..	..
—	US Steel	£8⅛	-⅛	..	..	..
186.6m	Zapata Corp	$13½	-2⅛	21.4	1.6	63.1

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div yld pence	% P/E
9,485.000	Alex Discount	194	-3	22.9	11.8	..
8,048.000	Allen H & Bves	303	+10	30.7	10.1	12.6
28.7m	Allied Irish	116	..	8.0	6.9	4.9
7,921.000	Ansbacher H.	14⅛	-⅛	..	..	..
15.7m	Arb-Latham	217	+3	15.1	7.0	18.1
292.5m	ANZ Grp	213	-20	11.1	5.2	8.6
1,534.5m	Bank America	£10	+1⅛	57.9	5.8	5.8
146.1m	Bk of Ireland	338	..	24.7	7.3	5.4
117.6m	Bk Leumi Israel	9	-1	0.4	4.2	8.3
5,000.000	Bk Leumi UK	100	-5	12.2	12.2	7.9
346.6m	Bk of NSW	155	-14	8.4	5.4	5.7
81.9m	Bk of Scotland	254	-10	19.1	7.5	3.8
183.6m	Banks Trst NY	$17¼	+⅛	153	8.9	5.6
975.0m	Barclays Bank	420	-3	23.6	5.6	4.0
17.5m	Brown Shipley	304	+7	18.6b	6.1	10.1
11.8m	Cater Ryder	274	..	27.2	9.9	..
335.9m	Chase Man	$16⅝	-1⅛	122	7.3	6.3
1,055.9m	Citicorp	$8⅝	-⅛	57.2	8.8	4.4
6,995.000	Clive Discount	95	-4	7.3	17.2	4.9
122.7m	Com Bk of Aust	120	+10	9.5	6.8	10.1
63.0m	Com Bk of Syd	144	-3	9.0	6.2	4.7
—	Commerzbank	£42½	-1	222	5.2	9.4
311.3m	Cp Fin Paris	£23½	-½	148	6.3	7.7
99.4m	Cr De France	£17	..	139	8.2	12.1
17.6m	First Nat Fin	14⅛	-½	..	..	..
30.0m	Gerrard & Nat	205	-1	14.5	7.1	9.1
16.0m	Gibbs A.	53	+3	3.3	4.0	29.9
4,555.000	Gillett Bros	167	+3	15.0	9.0	43.4
41.8m	Grindlays Hldgs	123	-15	5.4	4.4	4.6
77.9m	Guinness Peat	118	-1	9.6	8.2	13.3
1,100.000	Hambros Bk	£27½	-5	171	6.2	..
34.5m	Do Ord	319	-18	171.1	5.4	9.6
36.6m	Hill Samuel	87	-1	7.8	8.7	7.6
1,268.0m	Hong K & Shang	183	-9	7.0b	3.8	13.2
7,913.000	Jessel Toynbee	80	+2	6.6	11.0	..
5,627.000	Joseph L.	138	..	12.0	8.7	6.8
30.3m	Keyser Ullmann	50	-3	1.9	3.2	11.9
5,950.000	King & Shaxson	65	+1	5.6	8.6	8.7
23.2m	Kleinwort Ben	138	-4	8.6b	6.2	8.5
474.0m	Lloyds Bank	283	..	20.4	7.2	2.5
20.6m	Mercury Secs	166	-2	8.6	5.2	6.6
589.3m	Midland	230	-4	24.8	7.6	3.7
17.8m	Minster Assets	51½	-½	5.6	10.8	7.0
192.1m	Nat of Aust	129	+2	7.7b	6.0	7.1
756.5m	Nat W'minster	323	+20	25.0	7.7	2.3
25.0m	Ottoman	150	..	310	6.2	10.9
7,635.000	Rea Bros	83	+3	2.9	3.4	13.6
500.0m	Royal of Can	£16⅛	-⅛	90.2	5.6	10.4
191.0m	Rtl Bk Scot Grp	85	-2	4.4	5.2	6.0
38.9m	Schroders	488	-25	24.3	4.9	6.5
2,940.000	Secombe Mar	210	+5	22.0	10.5	13.0
10.3m	Smith St Aubyn	96	-2	9.4	9.7	..
419.1m	Standard Chart	484	-5	35.7	7.4	6.4
37.8m	Union Discount	378	+10	28.6	7.6	18.2
5,917.000	Wintrust	70	..	4.2b	6.0	7.6

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div yld pence	% P/E
445.1m	Allied	71	-3	7.1b	10.1	6.1
595.1m	Bass	216	-6	11.1	5.2	7.4
79.0m	Bell A.	170	-10	7.6	4.4	6.5
25.8m	Boddingtons	115	+1	4.7	4.1	12.5
24.8m	Brown M.	146	..	7.3	5.0	9.4
14.9m	Bullmer HP Hldgs	147	-1	4.9	3.3	8.7
30.1m	C ed Ldn Dfd	63	-2	5.0b	8.0	18.2
8,498.000	Devenish	231	-3	10.5	4.6	10.0
722.7m	Distillers	199	-5	13.9	7.0	6.0
94.1m	Greenall	182	+2	7.5	4.1	10.3
4,363.000	Greene King	170	-2	7.1	4.2	10.9
163.6m	Guinness	83	-2	7.0	7.5	5.6
10.2m	Hardys & H'sons	256	..	13.4	5.2	12.3
78.6m	Highland	128	-3	3.0	2.3	16.6
43.1m	Invergordon	221	..	3.5	1.6	11.4
36.7m	Irish Distillers	80	+2	3.6	4.5	4.7
24.1m	Marston	63	..	2.1	3.3	12.3
158.5m	Scot & Newcastle	56½	-2	5.8	10.2	6.6
644.5m	Seagram	£18⅛	-1⅛	43.5	2.4	8.0
260.2m	SA Breweries	117	-14	7.3	6.3	8.2
10.5m	Tomatin	196	-1	4.9	2.5	18.5
46.3m	Taux	144	-6	8.6	6.0	6.3
321.7m	Whitbread 'A'	138	-4	7.3	5.2	7.5
33.4m	Do B	140	-4	7.3	5.2	7.3
25.6m	Whitbread Inv	122	-2	7.0	5.7	25.6
30.2m	Wolverhampton	311	-2	12.1	3.9	9.2

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div yld pence	% P/E
18.0m	AAH	128	+10	10.6	8.3	8.3
960.000	AC Cars	48	+2	..	..	..
22.7m	AGB Research	163	-6	8.6b	5.3	16.8
2,535.000	Al Ind Prod	26	..	..	..	7.4
47.9m	APV Hldgs	173	-5	9.4b	5.4	4.2
17.9m	Aaronson Bros	68	-2	6.0	8.8	6.1
53.9m	Acrow	88	+10	4.3	4.9	5.8
22.7m	Do A	37	-2	4.3	11.6	2.4
37.3m	Adwest Group	174	-6	9.6	5.5	6.8
100.8m	Aeron't & Gen	233	-2	4.0	1.8	24.1
1,582.000	*Aero Needles*	37	..	3.5	9.4	12.7
4,544.000	Airfix Ind	17½	-1	5.2	29.9	2.8
—	Akzo	525	-25	54.2	10.3	..
42.4m	Alcan Alum UK	96	-6	9.4	9.8	8.5
6,000.000	Do 10½%	£75	+1	1060	14.0	..
1,339.000	Allen W. G.	36	-4	4.2	11.8	1.6
47.0m	Allied Colloids	110	-14	3.6	3.3	17.5
4,857.000	Allied Plant	33½	-1½	2.3	6.7	7.7
12.6m	Alpine Hldgs	114	-6	5.3	4.6	11.2
17.5m	Amal Metal	280	-1	12.8	4.6	8.7
12.0m	Amal Power	68	-7	8.6	9.8	2.3
4,243.000	Amber Day	27½	-4	4.0	14.5	2.6
913.000	Amber Ind Hldgs	35	..	0.9	2.6	5.0
2,334.000	*Anchor Chem*	82	-1	7.0	8.6	9.0
27.3m	Anderson Strath	72	-½	4.3	6.0	8.0
8,534.000	Anglia TV 'A'	87	-5	5.1	5.8	5.9
225.1m	Anglo Amer Ind	£9¼	..	50.7	5.3	8.4
5,737.000	Appleyard	72	..	8.9b	12.4	3.9
5,861.000	Aquascutum 'A'	35	+1	2.7	7.6	7.3
4,913.000	Arenson Hldgs	49	-1	2.5	5.1	3.8
2,493.000	Arlen Elec	68	-3	6.4	9.7	7.4
4,711.000	Arlington Mtr	105	..	12.9	12.2	4.0
25.2m	*Armitage Shanks*	80	-½	5.2	6.5	9.6
54.8m	Ass Biscuit	81	-5	6.1	7.5	7.4
7,042.000	Ass Book	193	..	8.6	4.5	5.1
319.1m	Ass Brit Food	89	..	4.1b	4.7	6.3
56.3m	Ass Comm 'A'	106	-6	11.4	10.9	6.2
63.3m	Ass Engineer	64½	-2	8.6	13.3	4.9
10.7m	Ass Fisheries	61	..	1.4	2.3	16.1
24.4m	Ass Leisure	93½	-½	6.5	7.0	7.7
82.0m	Ass News	270	-19	11.8	4.4	7.3
5,410.000	Ass Paper	38	-2	5.2	13.7	2.8
978.000	Ass Tooling	56	+3	4.9	8.8	14.8
6,229.000	Astbury & Midley	103	..	3.1	3.0	7.0
1,312.000	Atkins Bros	41	..	6.3	15.5	4.6
700.000	Audiotronic	6	-1	0.1e	1.2	..
10.2m	Ault & Wiborg	53	+3	3.3	6.2	1.9
12.1m	Autocrat Hldgs	57	-3	8.5	14.9	3.7
1,515.000	Austin E.	143	..	6.7	4.7	6.2
32.3m	Automotive Pd	57½	..	3.2	5.6	3.7
8,230.000	Avon Rubber	124	-4	16.5	12.5	4.2
786.1m	B.A.T. Ind	236	+6	24.8a	10.5	3.9
60.8m	Do Dfd	233	+5	..	..	..
26.8m	BBA Grp	46	-1	3.3	7.2	5.1
176.1m	BET Dfd	117	-3	10.8	9.2	6.8
179.6m	BICC	118	-1	11.5	9.7	7.7
276.6m	BL Ltd	19	-2	..	..	..
207.5m	BOC Int.	64	-1	6.0	9.4	6.1
161.9m	BPB Ind	181	-2	12.1	6.7	6.4
11.1m	B P C	28½	..	5.2	16.3	2.7
1,084.000	*BPM Hldgs 'A'*	75	..	6.1	8.3	5.1
16.4m	BSG Int	56	-4	3.5	13.9	2.9
33.0m	BSR Ltd	36	+4	4.0	11.2	12.0
340.3m	BTR Ltd	326	..	14.3b	4.4	12.8
110.0m	Babcock Int	102	-5	9.0	8.8	4.3
1,920.000	Baggeridge Brk	48	..	5.4	11.2	3.8
3,841.000	Bailey C.H. Ord	7	+½	0.6	8.1	9.5
71.0m	Baird W.	154	-4	17.5	11.4	3.9
28.9m	Baker Perkins	87	..	9.2b	10.6	3.8
22.1m	Bambers Stores	83	..	2.1	2.3	10.6
2,844.000	Banro Cons	53	+1	3.3	6.2	5.4
5,377.000	Barker & Dobson	20	-4	..	..	..
485.4m	Barlow Rand	390	-67	21.9	5.6	5.6
1,728.000	Barr & Wallace	128	..	9.6	7.5	5.2
46.5m	Do A	128	..	9.6	7.5	5.2
4,375.000	Barratt Devs	121	-6	14.7	12.1	5.5
7,965.000	*Barrow Hepbn*	33	-1	2.9b	8.7	13.3
10.5m	Barton & Sons	48½	-1½	4.4b	9.0	3.8
8,208.000	Bassett G.	68	+6	9.4	13.9	12.2
6,965.000	Bath & P'land	46	..	5.2	11.2	5.4
1,278.0m	Bayer	£30	..	153	8.1	12.6
1,286.000	Beales J.	33	..	..	..	..
7,986.000	Beatson Clark	141	+3	12.0b	8.5	2.4
1,625.000	Beauford Grp	50	..	5.6	11.2	3.0
6,723.000	Beckman A.	68	+1	8.2	12.4	6.4
771.2m	Beecham Grp	218	-7	17.2	7.9	6.9
42.6m	Bejam Grp	59	..	3.1b	5.3	9.3
9,721.000	Bellway	75	-3	10.0	13.3	3.9
4,831.000	Benrose Corp	43	..	4.7	10.9	3.3
3,689.000	Benn Bros	58	..	4.6	7.9	10.9
69.6m	Berec Grp	106	-3	6.5	6.4	6.9
135.6m	Berisford S & W	152	-1	10.7	7.0	5.4
3,402.000	Berisfords	84	-4	5.4	6.5	2.6
28.9m	Bestobell	220	..	15.7b	7.1	7.9
7,050.000	Bett Bros	47	+1	3.6	7.6	6.3
41.2m	Bibby J.	168	+10	8.6	5.1	6.9
3,385.000	Bifurcated Eng	45	..	4.8	10.3	4.3
3,600.000	Birm'gham Mint	180	-6	12.4	6.9	6.3
9,383.000	*Black & Edg'ln*	50	-1	7.1b	14.3	5.6
33.1m	Blackwd Hodge	41½	-2½	3.6b	5.6	4.1
1,440.000	Blackwood M	18	..	0.9e	5.2	..
12.9m	Blagden & N	122	-6	11.0	9.0	4.6
239.9m	Blue Circle Ind	296	-16	17.9	8.0	5.9
6,687.000	Blundell Perm	105	-2	6.9	6.5	4.3
1,601.000	Boardman K. O.	½	-½	0.2	2.4	3.6
6,612.000	Bodycote	84	-2	3.4	4.1	8.9
—	Boeing	£28½	..	78.1	2.9	8.2
74.2m	Booker McCon	238	-3	15.7b	6.6	4.7
3,963.000	B'sey & Hawkes	101	-2	8.1	8.0	5.9
5,574.000	Boot H.	105	..	..	..	..
679.7m	Boots	187	-5	9.1	4.9	5.7
31.4m	*Borthwick T.*	63	-1	9.3	14.7	7.3
6,080.000	Boulton W.	14½	-½	1.9	13.1	8.6
265.6m	Bowater Corp	171	+1	15.7	9.2	7.3
44.4m	Bowthrpe Hldgs	111	-1	3.2	2.8	13.5
5,151.000	Braby Leslie	51	+1	7.5b	14.6	5.1
331.000	Brady Ind	55	+1	4.3	7.8	12.6
1,185.000	Do A	39	-1	4.3	11.0	8.4
2,263.000	Braham Millar	18	..	1.2	6.6	6.3
1,980.000	Braid Grp	33	..	2.5	7.7	3.8
2,160.000	Braithwaite	80	..	8.1	10.1	7.6
36.7m	Brammer H.	146	..	7.1	4.9	8.4
3,201.000	Bremner	58	+2	6.4	11.0	12.2
28.1m	Brent Chem Int	234	-2	5.7	2.5	19.2
8,769.000	*Brent Walker*	69	-5	2.0	2.9	10.7
5,993.000	Brickhouse Dud	40	..	4.1	10.2	5.5
9,546.000	Brit Car Auctn	68½	-1	4.1	6.0	14.8
280.4m	Brit Home Strs	274	+1	10.6	3.9	22.2
13.4m	Brit Sim Spec	109	..	6.6	6.0	5.7
100.2m	Brit Sugar	167	+8	11.0	6.6	3.3
5,960.000	Brit Syphon Ind	56	-1	4.9	8.8	3.3
7,959.000	Brit Tar Prod	46	..	3.1	6.8	9.9
31.9m	Brit Vita	153	-6	7.1	4.7	4.5
8,817.000	Brockhouse Ltd	51½	-1½	6.6	12.9	4.6
8,459.000	Brocks Grp	71	-4	4.1	8.4	4.1
2,101.6m	Broken Hill	620	-30	16.1	2.6	17.4
7,547.000	Brook St Bur	73	..	4.8	6.6	10.4
133.2m	Brooke Bond	51½	-1	5.1	9.6	6.8
3,442.000	Brooke Tool	53	-1	4.1	7.9	6.5
2,236.000	Brotherhood

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

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BRIEF

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lian government has Signor Giorgio Mazhairman of ENI, the ocarbons corporation, Egidio Egidi. Signor was suspended in cember pending eninto allegations of ies in a 12.5 million deal with Petromin of abia after which the thdrew their contract. Egidi, who has been he corporation since a temporary governmissioner, is a former airman and managing f Agip Eni's operating . He left the group in join Fiat because of ents with the ENI ent of the time.
ment issued after a neeting at the weekked Signor Mazzanti ork and said that the had not come across in contravention of regulations, yet anhis replacement by idi.
his attitude has been in the press for its , politicians hope that cing Signor Mazzanti s may be induced to eir oil deliveries.

's 'insolvent'

e court has declared nal insolvency of the ne brothers, three contractors, who are entre of the Italcasse and ordered the expro of their personal he brothers owe more ,000m lire (£108m) to , the central institute gs banks and warrants for their arrest, but reported to be abroad.

o stake talks

aham Lacey, the evand businessman, is und by Mr Roland Rowland's victory over Nasser's Gulf Fisheries to's annual meeting on A spokesman for Mr id that talks between Shaikh Nasser over the on of Shaikh Nasser's cent stake in Lonrho

talks postponed

Council of the Interna Cocoa Organization has ed talks on a new world ict and is to meet again ch 26 and 27. It is to price ranges, eventual n of the pact which at the end of this month port on the negotiations w pact.

aldy contract

Forster of Kirkcaldy, d's largest heavy forgehas won contracts to e six stern tubes for a n shipyard at a cost of) and shafting and equipment valued at 0 for a shipyard in can, India.

workers laid off

Earnenough, the indusade maker, and main er in Bakewell, Derbys to make half its workredundant. Fifty-nine workers and 22 office re to be laid off because is orders have dried up.

mell order

rder for 40 lorries worth has been won by ell, Leyland Vehicles' list division. The order aced by the Sudan Shipine for its road transport ny.

revenue

total net advertisement e of the independent ion companies for Feb was £41,952,645, according Independent Television anies Association.
proceeding smoothly.
Financial news, page 26

Qualified approval for tough Carter plan, but cuts may take months to resolve

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, March 16

President Carter has said he is pleased with reaction so far to his weekend anti-inflation package and Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has reinforced Mr Carter's warning that the United States must contain inflation.

Reaction from Congress to the measures announced on Friday night has been positive but the American people and Wall Street have yet to express their opinions. The measures, officials openly admitted, involve sacrifices from all Americans.

They will raise taxes, reduce government services, increase petrol prices, restrict credit to consumers and corporations and, quite probably, lead to swift rises in interest rates.

Mr Volcker told a press conference that the new money controls were not to be viewed as permanent. But he said "the greatest risk beyond doubt to my mind is inflation continuing and accelerating . . . We wish to deal with this forcefully and effectively".

He said he was encouraged that congressional leaders appeared willing to accept the need for a balanced budget not just in the immediate year ahead but in years to come.

Mr James McIntyre, director of the Office of Management and Budget, said that full details of the budget cuts had not been decided and would be published at the end of the month. He refused even to specify which particular government departments would bear the brunt of the cuts.

Mr William Miller, Secretary of the Treasury, said yesterday that a key aim of the new measures "is to restore greater stability and confidence to financial markets".

The single most important fiscal measure, imposition of a $4.62 per barrel oil import fee, would not come into effect until mid-May.

Mr Charles Duncan, Secretary of Energy, said the levy would be passed along into petrol prices but would not be allowed to feed into prices of other oil products.

It is estimated that the levy will raise at least $10,000m in a full year and will add 10 cents to the retail price of a gallon of petrol. This increase will directly add to inflation and put about 0.5 per cent on consumer price index this year.


Mr Miller: stability and confidence the government's aim.


Mr McIntyre: silent on where the cuts will fall.

The public spending cuts might take months to clear Congress and almost all of them apply to the 1981 fiscal year beginning on October 1. Apart from the energy tax the only other revenue raising measure concerns about $3,000m in withholding taxes on dividends and interest which Mr Carter wants banks to collect directly.

This is already arousing strong protests from the banks, which will fight the measure all the way on Capitol Hill.

Mr Edwin Brooks, president of the savings banks association, said: "We disagree emphatically with the proposal . . . introducing a system of tax withholding would have the effect of discouraging additional savings".

The most immediate effects of the new measures will be felt on the monetary front. Mr Volcker outlined a long list of credit policy measures, stressing that these supplement "our traditional core policies".

Most importantly, the Fed chairman said that the Fed was not changing its money supply targets.

The new measures clearly aim to secure attainment of declared targets. The Fed announced on February 19 that it intends to restrict money supply growth on a M1A basis to between 3.5 and 6 per cent.

The most important new Fed measure is the direct request to banks, including foreign banks operating in the United States, to cut new lending to all types of customers. The central bank will be monitoring the banks to ensure that they comply with what is being called the "voluntary special credit restraint programmes".

The cost of borrowing to most banks will rise as, in effect, the Fed has at a stroke increased its discount rate by 3 per cent to 16 per cent. The only banks still able to borrow at the discount window at 13 per cent will be the very small ones and those that rarely use the facility.

The central bank is draining $1,400m in bank reserves by raising from 8 to 10 per cent the marginal reserve requirement on managed liabilities at large commercial banks and by establishing for the first time a 10 per cent requirement on the reserves of banks that are not members of the Fed.

Mr Volcker freely admitted that such actions would raise money costs.

Other measures by the Fed will also raise money costs and may prompt institutions simply to start rationing credit rather than expanding their overall volume of credit outstanding.

Lenders of cash to credit card users and to people wanting personal loans will have to place free of interest a deposit equal to 15 per cent of new liabilities with the Fed. Loans for new cars, home appliances, houses and home improvements are exempt.

Mr Carter tightens the screw, Interest rates turmoil, page 24

'Desperate' effort to suppress price rises and support yen

Japan to impose 9pc discount rate

From Koji Nakamura
Tokyo, March 16

Japan is to raise the official discount rate by 1.75 per cent to 9 per cent today or tomorrow in what is described as a "desperate effort" to contain prices and support the value of the yen. It will be the first time since 1973 that the rate has stood at 9 per cent.

This will be the fifth increase in a year, making a total rise of 5.45 per cent. The fourth increase of 1 per cent was on February 19 and was accompanied by measures designed to curb the pace of demand in the domestic market and to encourage inflow and restrict outflow of foreign currencies.

While the effects of those measures are not easy to measure in the short term economic and monetary indicators, evident since, plus overseas developments and especially those in the United States, were enough to commit the Japanese authorities to a further tight money policy.

The wholesale price index for February surpassed the "critical line", standing 21.4 per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year. The figure, which was a 2.6 per cent rise over January's level, gave an annual increase of 36.1 per cent. The annual increase was 16.1 per cent in November, 17.5 per cent in December and 19.3 per cent in January.

In the consumer sector the February index for metropolitan Tokyo was 0.5 per cent higher than in January and 7.6 per cent above the figure for the corresponding month of 1979. It was the highest percentage increase since October 1977 when it was 7.7 per cent.

While a considerable time lag exists before the wholesale price advance has any impact on consumer prices, there are already a number of certain price increases in the offing.

Households will be hit by a series of major increases in utility prices (more than 50 per cent for electricity and nearly 50 per cent in city gas), as well as rises in public transport fares and school tuition fees.

Sharp price rises in imported commodities are largely responsible for the domestic price structure. While the trade deficit of $1,398m for February ($10,965m in imports and $9,566m in exports) was below January's record total of $3,453m. The cost of crude oil and oil-related products has severely affected the balance of payments.

Of the total payments in February more than 40 per cent was accounted for by crude oil and oil-related products. The average price in February of $30.83 a barrel for crude compared with a price of $29.20 for January, which had shown a 5.6 per cent increase over December's figure.

In February last year there was a $1,070m deficit in trade with the Middle East but this jumped to $2,532m in February this year.

Such a trend has considerably affected Japan's foreign currency reserves. Holdings of more than $33,000m at the end of 1978 were depleted by more than $10,000m in 1979. They stood at $21,000m at the end of January and are believed to have further decreased in February and March.

The Bank of Japan committed $3,000m in the foreign exchange market in the week after the introduction of the new bank rate and other measures on February 19 in efforts to support the value of the yen, which otherwise would have fallen below the level of 250 to the dollar.

While a series of measures to restrict demand are to be introduced after the new 9 per cent discount rate is introduced, monetary specialists feel that as long as there is no improvement in the area of external payments and the yen's value, the changes will have little effect in controlling prices.

The Japanese government's estimates that consumer prices will rise by only 4.7 per cent in fiscal 1979 (ending March 1980) is now held to be impossible.

Europe's welcome for measures mixed with credit control fears

From Peter Norman,
Bonn, March 16

President Carter's measures to combat America's soaring inflation provoked a mixed early reaction in Europe.

Hopes that the United States was at last getting down to solving the prices problem were mixed with fears that additional controls on credit announced by Mr Carter could lead to a further rise in interest rates with the attendant danger of additional downward pressure on European currencies.

Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the West German economics minister, welcomed the Carter proposals saying they appeared appropriate for dealing with America's inflation problem and excessive energy consumption. He was reported as saying that the proposals matched the West German government's views on how the West should frame its energy and economic policies.

Less enthusiastic reactions came from bank economists. There was scepticism as to whether Congress would make the necessary legislative changes to enact the package with the result that United States' credit policy would have to continue bearing the brunt of the anti-inflation effort.

The rise in dollar interest rates has already forced European rates upwards. In Belgium, for example, rates are now higher than at any time since the Second World War. Also, the rise has obliged countries such as West Germany and Switzerland to reverse their exchange control policies in an attempt to protect their currencies.

There are fears that if United States interest rates stay at present levels for any length of time European rates will have to move still higher, spreading bankruptcies and recession throughout the European Community.

Additional gains by the dollar on foreign exchange markets could impose strains on the European monetary system.

On the energy front, the European Commission in Brussels will be watching closely to see how the Opec members react to Mr Carter's plans to tax oil imports.

Herr Guido Brunner, the Energy Commissioner, has been pressing for such a measure to help finance the diversification of Europe's energy sources away from oil. But one of the arguments advanced against an oil import tax has been that Opec would see it as grounds for further oil price rises.


Dr Lambsdorff: energy proposals the right way forward.

Bass may bid for Coral hotel interests

By Roman Eisenstein

Bass, Britain's largest brewer, has emerged as a possible bidder for Coral Leisure's hotel interests. Other groups looking at the hotels are believed to be Grand Metropolitan and Trusthouse Forte.

It is still possible that a full-scale bid might be mounted for the whole of the beleaguered Coxal group though this is unlikely immediately, at least until the future of Coral's casino interests is finalized.

Over the weekend Mr Jim Lloyd, Bass's deputy chairman, confirmed that his company was interested in Coral's hotels and said Bass had asked Coral for further details.

Coral's hotel business has been built on Centre Hotels which the group bought for £16.7m in 1977. It claims to be Britain's fourth largest chain with 23 hotels in Britain, four in Amsterdam and 21 Old-Kentucky restaurants and three ice cream parlours. It also owns Pontins, the holidays group, which it acquired for £55m a year ago.

The price tag on these interests is difficult to estimate. Much woud depend on what a would-be bidder would want to buy. The hotels and restaurants could fetch perhaps £30m but it is unlikely that Coral would recoup easily the £55m it paid for Pontin's, a price thought too high at the time of the bid.

One reason for Coral wishing to sell is thought to be the need to reduce short-term borrowings. In the heyday of the London casino boom companies involved in the business made enormous profits. Both Ladbroke and Coral have used these profits from gambling into diversifications in fields such as property, hotels, marinas. But the casino windfall has now come to an abrupt and controversial end.

Ladbroke has lost its licence on London casinos while Coral's division which operates four casinos in London was raided by the police last November.

If Bass goes ahead with the purchase of the Coral hotels the combined operations would become an important force in the field. Bass, which owns the Crest chain is Britain's third biggest hotel group and last year it acquired 10 hotels from a Dutch company.

These would fit in well with Coral's four hotels in Holland while the British hotels would make it easier to offer packages to tour operators.

Contractors attack fees for building inspections

By John Huxley

Construction leaders have complained that the Government's plans to charge fees for building inspections would have the effect of imposing "an invidious new tax on the industry".

They want to see the plans—contained in the Building (Prescribed Fees) Regulations 1980 Order—debated as a matter of urgency by Parliament.

Mr Morrison Dunbar, senior vice president of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers (NFBTE), said the scheme was wrong in principle, inequitable in application, and would prove complicated and costly to operate.

The NFBTE says if it goes forward, the order—by which fees will be introduced for building inspections and the approval of plans—would impose a heavy additional financial burden on the industry at a time when it is striving to contain costs.

The NFBTE accepts that the policing of regulations about public health, safety and energy conservation is necessary. "But we firmly believe that the costs should be borne by Government at central or local level—not through an invidious new 'tax' on our industry".

Since last year, plans to introduce the fees—thus relieving public authorities of the expense—have been modified, and a cut-off point of £1,000 introduced.

The federation says the idea of exempting works where the building regulations content is less than £1,000 makes the scheme thoroughly inequitable.

It means that the fee for the deposit of plans on a contract costing £50,000 will be £130, up 63 per cent, the NFBTE suggests. For contracts costing £700,000, the fee will be £1,070, up 71 per cent.

These figures, the NFBTE says, suggest a considerable proportion of building control officers' time is spent on small jobs. It believes the cost of this work should not have to be recovered through inflated fees on contracts which fall within the scheme.

Mr Nott refuses to cut quotas of low-cost textile imports

By John Huxley

Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, has made it clear that he will not bend to pressure from the textile and clothing industries, to negotiate a cutback of existing quotas on low-cost imports.

"This would be contrary to the international obligations entered into by the European Community, and there would be no prospect of such a move commanding support with the Commission or other member states," he explained.

In a letter to Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield C) and Mr Ben Ford (Bradford North L), chairman of the All-Party Parliamentary Groups for the Cotton and Allied and the Wool Textile Industries, he says that the industries now enjoy more comprehensive protection than at any other time in their history. Altogether, 95 per cent of low-cost imports are subject to actual or potential restraints.

The Minister recognizes that the industries are suffering from a serious combination of problems. "But none of these undoubted problems allows or indeed makes it sensible for us to undermine the established rules governing our trade relations throughout the world, which are set out clearly under the Gatt and the Treaty of Rome."

Mr Nott says that his unwillingness to adopt a more restrictive regime does not stem from lack of sympathy, but the need to strike a very difficult balance.

"Millions of jobs depend on the maintenance of free markets for our own exports overseas, including textile and clothing exports, which alone amounted to £2,100m in 1979."

The risk of retaliation against goods other than textiles, had to be considered. "I should also mention that one company's competing imports are another company's chief source of supplies. The importance of our exports of made-up products, means that we cannot afford to shut ourselves off from low-priced components and raw materials, from which our overseas competitors benefit".

Mr Nott disclosed that his recent action aimed at halting man-made fibre imports from the United States, had provoked a stream of complaints from users of the products under quota. The arguments for protectionism are frequently pressed, but the case for free trade come into its own, only when protection was actually experienced.

He emphasized that anti-dumping cases are processed as quickly by the Commission as they ever were, and he also promised to continue to press for action against the importation of low price suits from Romania.

The minister said: "If there is evidence of unfair trading practices, we are very ready to take the matter up with the Commission. And if there is evidence of fraud, we will investigate it. But we do need evidence if we are to act effectively, and I am bound to say that, despite allegations that have been made, very little hard evidence has come to light."

Computing association angry at 'rival' group

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

The Computing Services Association (CSA), which represents 172 companies, has taken strong exception to the recent formation of the UK Information Technology Organization (UKITO) as a lobby group to speak on behalf of United Kingdom-owned computer-related companies.

The net effect will be confusing and divisive, says Mr Jim Donaldson, president of the CSA. "The objective must be to develop the United Kingdom resources in the widest sense. This is an international industry.

But the Department of Industry does not share the association's concern and, indeed, is extending a qualified welcome to UKITO. Mr Reay Atkinson, head of the DoI's Computer Systems and Electronics Division, is "entirely in favour of any group that wants to inform people better". The department will take into account the views of UKITO, he says, together with those of other, more widely based groups such as the CSA.

Both United Kingdom and foreign-owned companies are included in the membership of the CSA. Dr Doug Eyeions, the association's director general, says: "The British computing services industry has to become more competitive in world markets. Our members will feel these moves (the setting-up of UKITO) will distract from that effort."

Thirteen United Kingdom-owned companies including Ferranti, ICL and GEC Computers decided at a meeting earlier this month to go ahead with the formation of UKITO.

But Mr Donaldson as president of the CSA resents the prospect of two mouthpieces, speaking with different voices, on behalf of his industry. "UKITO will be speaking with the backing of the ICL political machine", he remarks.

The CSA is also clearly sensitive to two other aspects of UKITO's formation. First, the association was not consulted and indeed an approach by the CSA for discussion was rebuffed; and secondly, one of the leading proponents of the new group is Mr Alan Benjamin, the former director-general of the CSA, who is now director of corporate communication for ICL.

Small farmers fear speculators will price them out of market

The answer to riches lies in the soil

Fergus Falls is a small sleepy town with a population of about 15,000. It is freezing at this time of year and the bitter winds make one question why anyone would live in that part of the world.

The answer simply lies in the soil, for it is the rich heartland of American agriculture. The people, many of Scandinavian origin, are tough and forthright and, like farmers across the nation today, they are deeply troubled.

They admit that farmers always seem to complain and always seem dissatisfied with their incomes, but their concerns reach beyond the immediate pressures on profits to the fundamental question of whether the family farm can survive.

Speculation in farm land is one of the most intense investment areas in the United States and most small farmers see it directly endangering their rural way of life. Foreigners and wealthy individuals in New York, Los Angeles and in other large American cities are buying land at a rapid rate and prices are rocketing.

Mr Pete Risbrudt, who works for a lobbying organization, Communicating for Agriculture, dedicated to maintaining the family farm and based in Fergus Falls, says that the cost of getting into farming is rising rapidly. The new entrant could easily need to borrow $250,000 or more to go into business for himself. At today's interest rates and with the volatility of for grain prices, the prospects hardly look all that encouraging.

Mr Milt Smedsrud, president of Communicating for Agriculture and an optimist, believes there are ways for the young farmer to get started and be a success but admits it is deeply worrying that the big farms are swallowing the small ones at such a swift pace.

To counter the trend Mr Smedsrud is working hard to get state governments to pass laws to bar foreign speculators from buying American farm land. He is also campaigning for support programmes to aid the small farmer and enable young farmers to establish family holdings of their own.

He notes that the number of farms in the United States peaked in the mid-1930s at 6.8 million while today there are only 2.2 million. At least 30,000 are vanishing each year. In 1977 some 69 per cent of the farms were small enterprises with gross incomes of less than $20,000 a year and accounted for 11 per cent of total agricultural sales. The largest 6 per cent of the nation's farms sold 53 per cent of total agricultural output.

But it is not just the fact that the family farmer is being driven out by big companies and investors that disturbs many farmers.

Mrs Janet Kinney, another Communicating for Agriculture activist with a farm in Iowa, frets about the damage that the big farm corporations are doing to the soil. She claims that the managers on many big farms do not pay the same attention to soil erosion problems as do the small farmers, pointing out that there are studies showing that the quality of produce from big farms is often inferior.

Mr Donald Braaten, a North Dakota land salesman, foresees the land rush doing away with the small farmer. He said the best land in the Red River area selling for $300 an acre in 1973 now fetched $1,700 or more. The net return on this land seven years ago was roughly 8 per cent and now might be as little as 2½ per cent but still demand was hectic.

"Farm land sure is seen as the best hedge against inflation and the high interest rates haven't dampened demand at all", said Mr Braaten. He added that farmers were bidding furiously against each other to rent land. "It's rather scary. It seems as if the small farms will just disappear."

Mr Smedsrud and a few of his friends started Communicating for Agriculture in 1972 as a local group. Today it has more than 20,000 members across the United States and is growing rapidly.

Mr Bob Bergland, the Secretary of Agriculture, comes from Minnesota, which gives Communicating for Agriculture some influence in the nation's capital, and this may increase. The group's former legislative affairs director, Mr Gene Wenstrom, is running for Congress and others sympathetic to its aims are running for various state government posts.

Those fighting to preserve the family farm are tough and determined and may succeed in their aim of restricting foreign ownership of land in the United States. One Communicating for Agriculture position paper says that foreigners today own less than 1 per cent of land but the pace of foreign purchases is now so frantic that, if left unchecked, it could easily reach 15 per cent within 20 years.

Frank Vogl
in Fergus Falls, Minnesota

McDonnell looking for European partner

By Arthur Reed
Air Corespondent

McDonnell Douglas, the United States aerospace company, is looking for potential manufacturing and financial partners in the European industry for a new airliner project.

Companies with which broad discussions have taken place include Saab of Sweden, Dornier of West Germany, Aeritalia of Italy and Casa, of Spain. No approach is likely to be made to companies in France which are members of the European airbus consortium, because McDonnell Douglas still remembers unsuccessful efforts made in the middle 1970s with the Airbus partners on an earlier project.

The new project is for a 178-seater plane coded the ATMR—advance technology medium range—although McDonnell Douglas will almost certainly call it the DC-11 if it decides to go ahead.

It is planned as a semi-wide bodied airliner with twin aisles through the cabin in which the economy-class seats would be set out six abreast in pairs. It would be twin-engined, with the powerplants under the wings.

Purchasing airlines would choose which engine they wanted, but McDonnell Douglas intends to offer as options the Pratt and Whitney JT10D-132, with 32,000lb thrust, the American General Electric CF6-32C1, with 36,500lb thrust and the Rolls-Royce RB211-535D, with 37,300lb thrust.

The RB211-535 is the engine which powers the new Boeing 757 airliner, which would be the ATMR's biggest competitor in the world airline market. The 757 has a six-abreast seating layout, but with a narrower body and a single aisle. Boeing has sold it to British Airways and Eastern Airlines, but has yet to announce further customers.

McDonnell Douglas claims that its project would be more attractive to the airlines because of its wider body, more advanced technology, and lower operating costs.

It plans to use composite materials rather than traditional aviation metals in a number of areas, including the control surfaces, the engine nacelles, and in the tail.

Market surveys carried out by McDonnell Douglas have indicated that 1985 should be the right year to put the DC-11 into service, and if this target is to be met, it will be necessary to make a decision to proceed before the end of this year.

So far, the company has carried out design and engineering work, and some wind-tunnel tests.

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
lia $	2.08	2.01
a Sch	29.95	28.45
m Fr	70.40	66.90
a $	2.64	2.57
ark Kr	13.08	12.53
d Mkk	8.85	8.45
: Fr	9.75	9.35
ny DM	4.23	4.01
: Dr	90.75	85.75
ong $	11.40	10.80
d Pd	1.11	1.07
Lira	1945.00	1855.00
Yn	571.00	546.00
rlands Gld	4.65	4.42
Norway Kr	11.55	11.05
Portugal Esc	112.00	106.00
South Africa Rd	1.87	1.74
Spain Pt	152.75	145.75
Sweden Kr	9.85	9.45
Switzerland Fr	4.05	3.83
USA $	2.26	2.20
Yugoslav Dnr	52.50	49.50

Rates for small denomination bank-notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

BUSINESS BOOKS

Catalyst from the Arab world

Middle East industrialization by Louis Turner and James M. Bedore

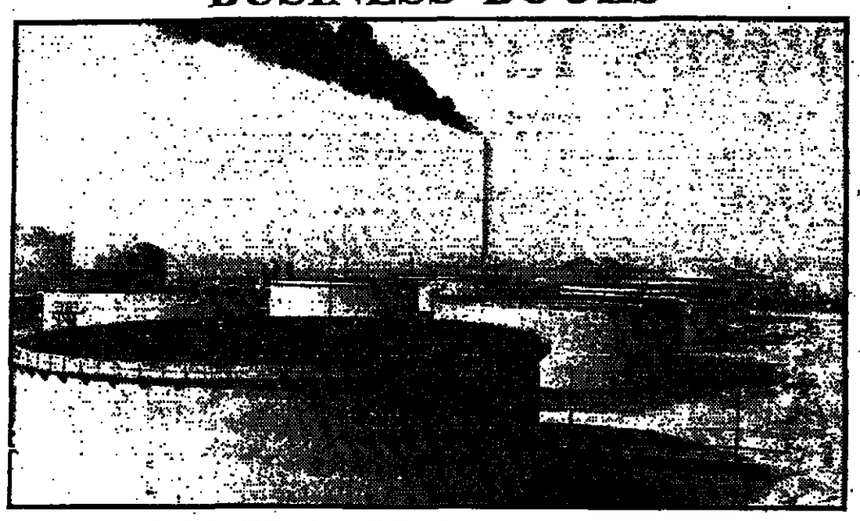
(Saxon House for Royal Institute of International Affairs)

After enjoying runaway annual growth rates of at least 15 per cent in the 1960s and early 1970s, the West European petrochemicals industry has come to a virtual standstill.

It is little wonder, then, that industry leaders have taken the opportunity to look uneasily over their shoulders at potential challengers, both in Europe and third markets. They do not like what they see.

There is continuing anxiety over the "state trading" activities of the Comecon countries which have been steadily expanding production capacity, largely with Western help. There is also concern about cheap imports from the United States. Allegations of dumping have been levelled against American producers who have benefited from the relative weakness of the dollar and artificially-low feed-stock costs.

There is far less agreement among Western observers on the likely impact of attempts by Middle East oil producers to create downstream petrochemicals industries.



Ras Tannurah, Saudi Arabia's principal oil refinery and dock.

Politically, the establishment of export-orientated industry may be regarded as taking the Opec revolution one step further, using a raw material—gas—that is now either flared (that is wasted) or reinjected (saved).

The authors point out the flaws, at least in the short term, of so simplistic an analysis. They conclude that the "threat"—or opportunity if the audience is Middle Eastern—of rapid industralization can easily be exaggerated. A new economic order may, indeed, emerge, but it will do so only slowly through evolutionary change, accommodated by the West, and stretching into the 1990s.

Despite the strides being made by some of the North African producers, the authors rightly select Iran and Saudi Arabia as test cases for other countries seeking to enter the club of industrialized nations. Little that has happened since they began writing in August, 1978, has detracted from the value of their analysis.

The upheaval following the overthrow of the Shah has reinforced their original conclusion that Iran would not become a large exporter of petrochemicals during the 1980s.

For various reasons — not all of them economic — industrialization is expected to proceed slowly and erratically. High construction and transportation costs cut away much of the feedstock advantage enjoyed by potential Middle East industries. Planning delays and continuing indecision over joint venture projects will prevent rapid development.

Moreover, any realistic assessment of the market for Middle East exports must counsel caution. Transport costs mean that the market target must be Western Europe — and here there is already sufficient over-capacity in ethylene, and other building block chemicals, to swallow growth up to 1990.

Middle Eastern producers must, therefore, expect protectionism among European producers. As the authors concede, none of these arguments will necessarily inhibit decisions to industralize. The economic facts may be considered of secondary importance; the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development countries may for political reasons — or the importance they attach to the need to maintain crude production — encourage the development of downstream industries.

There will be least disruption and fewest bruises to ambitions, if Opec and OECD can co-operate. Perhaps the Euro-Arab dialogue, due to be resumed later this year, would provide the best forum.

John Huxley

Workings of the City under scrunity

Inside the City: a guide to London as a financial centre by William M. Clarke

(George Allen and Unwin £8.50)

A challenge to the banks by A. D. P. Edwards

(Export Finance Publications £11.75)

Considering its importance to British commercial life, the literature on the City is surprisingly sketchy. While specialist areas have been adequately covered if in a rather academic way—Paul Einzig's work on the money markets for instance—there have been few successful attempts to draw all the threads together to produce an overview of the complicated interactions of the various City markets.

Indeed much the clearest picture of the way the City operates has come from official commissions of enquiry. The Radcliffe report on the monetary system at the end of the 1950's remained a standard reference work on the City for several years. Financial institutions have greeted Sir Harold Wilson's City enquiry as a not-to-be-missed opportunity to explain their role to the outside world.

Mr Clarke attempts to redress the literary balance and does so in a way which avoids the jargon which so often makes the City impenetrable to outsiders.

As a vademecum to the City, then, Mr Clarke's latest book deserves to rank alongside his previous ones on the financial world as required reading for the layman and even for those who already work in the City but have little knowledge outside their particular beat.

But it is rather more than just a simple guide, since Mr Clarke addresses himself to most of the City issues which are the subject of heated debate. In trying to answer such thorny questions, as whether the investing institutions have too much power, or whether the City can police itself, Mr Clarke, as director-general of the Committee on Invisible Exports, is perhaps too much part of the City establishment to be completely disinterested.

When it comes to criticisms of the clearing banks or the foreign exchange markets or any other City market, Mr Clarke usually manages to dismiss the charges, while a constant theme of his book is that the City is best left to itself especially in the area of self-regulation.

More critical of one part of the financial establishment is Mr Derrick Edwards's book on export finance. Mr Edwards, an export consultant, has argued persuasively over the last 15 years that a British Export Bank should be established both as a way of helping exporters and of introducing some new approaches to banking techniques.

The nub of his argument is that because trade credit is mostly funded through bank overdrafts, British industry "borrows approximately £75,000m for the sole purpose of lending it".

He argues that there are ways of financing exports which will provide the banks with all the security they need to dispense with government guarantees. A British Export Bank would raise money in the Eurocurrency markets relieving manufacturers of the burden of financing their exports.

The banks, Mr Edwards challenges, have steadfastly refused to accept that there are fundamental defects in their scheme for two reasons "they have invested millions in credit factoring and a British Export Bank would be the thin end of a wedge to start the process of change which could suck back a lot of profitable overdraft lending".

Ronald Pullen

Break up of a long love affair

Running on empty: the future of the automobile in an oil-short world by Lester R. Brown, Christopher Flavin and Colin Norman

(W. W. Norton and Co, $7.95)

The Worldwatch Institute in Washington DC does research into what it calls "emerging global issues", and this comprehensive but lightweight appraisal is an example of its work.

Cars run on petrol; petrol is refined from oil; oil is becoming very expensive and will become scarce; where do we go from here? The book does not answer the question but it gives 99 pages of useful background with some pointers to the future.

Setting the scene: more than 300 million passenger cars are now on the world's roads; about 100,000 new ones roll off the assembly lines each working day; 40 per cent of the world's cars are in the United States; the global car fleet consumes about one fifth of all the oil produced in the world.

The authors trace the growth of the car to the industry's position as the world's largest manufacturing concern. They discuss oil supplies and petrol prices; the prospects of achieving more miles a gallon; and the use of trains, buses and bicycles.

In the United States, the authors report, car sales have declined while public transport use has grown. "Perhaps for the first time since Henry Ford began mass production of the automobile over a half-century ago, there are early signs that the love affair with the automobile is waning".

In the search for the energy-efficient car and indeed for the alternative forms of transport, there will be immense difficulties in getting from where we are now to where we need to be. The industry is geared to finely developed mass production and the internal combustion engine; while the car-buying public has been conditioned over many years to regard size, speed and power (in other words, wasteful use of energy) as desirable.

To be realistic, the love affair with the motor car is unlikely to break up. Change will be a painful process for all concerned.

Kenneth Owen

Aims of the public persuaders

The bridge builders: public relations today by James Derriman and George Pulay

(Associated Business Press £10.50)

There is a well-played scene in the reunion of former newspaper colleagues in which journalists, reviewing the progress or otherwise of past and absent workmates, stumble upon a name which elicits the hushed response, "he's gone into PR".

Most of the Fourth Estate is a brotherhood which brooks no treason and harbours a deep-rooted mistrust for the whole business of professional public relations.

The Bridge Builders, despite its title, does nothing to span this divide.

The book consists of 16 essays by authors varying from the distinguished, such as Mr Henry James, the Prime Minister's Press Secretary, to the obscure. Quite what one is meant to gain from the insights of a PR man at a Barcelona paediatric hospital who prefaces his piece with the illuminating remark that "patients are people", is unclear, bearing in mind that the British health service seems hard pushed to afford medical staff, let alone press officers.

The readership which is being sought is clearly that which would, in the first instance, foot the bill for a public relations service—industrial management, financial institutions, local and national government.

Apart from one section on the right of employees to know about the actions and success of their employers, those at the receiving end of public relations receive little attention.

What, for instance, should be done about the press officer who deliberately, and on the instructions of his employers, lies to the public, usually through the agency of a journalist who is unable to pierce the deception?

And what of the press officer who chooses to delay answering an inquiry, or refuses to give an answer altogether, in the knowledge that an article which may be of legitimate public interest will thereby be delayed or, perhaps, rejected altogether for legal reasons?

Such cases may be exceptional but they are by no means unheard of. Presumably they breach the code of practice of the Institute of Public Relations, but when was the last case heard under such rules? Contrast this with the highly public airings which attend complaints to the Press Council about the possible transgressions of journalists.

These are the questions which foster media mistrust of the public relations business. Yet nowhere in the book do they raise their heads save for a few worthy mentions of the need for professionalism in the job.

The book sets itself the task of proving PR's *raison d'être* and is as persuasive as should be expected from a profession whose role it is to persuade. The descriptions of the aims and workings of various sectors of the PR field are generally comprehensive and the book will be useful for those in management asking themselves whether they need PR, and in what form. It does little to clear the air for journalists.

David Hewson

The hard, long road to equality

Women's work men's work: the ambivalence of equality by Virginia Novarra

(Marion Boyars £5.95)

Beryl Cook's painting *"Sunbathing"* shows the artist and her daughter-in-law in the back garden busily baking themselves rather than something for their husbands' tea.

"We dread that we one day might be liberated and have to go out to work instead," Beryl Cook says in the commentary to the picture.

Virginia Novarra chose a quite different place in the sun and she did not feel at all liberated. She eschewed marriage and children for a career, first in the law, then in management and now in the Civil Service. Since she has chaired an Unctad iron ore conference I suppose she ranks as another Iron Lady.

She is now into a fourth and parallel career as a feminist. It was in her second career, in management, that the iron first seeped into her soul.

Miss Novarra had been working for a living for 14 years before meeting sex discrimination. Then one day she was excluded from a staff Christmas party because it was in a men's club, and then from another function because it was in an all-male mess.

Indeed, an "all-male mess" might well describe what Miss Novarra saw in women's employment once her eyes began to open. In time, she applied for a job with a big management consultancy, only to be told she could have a backroom job or nothing because "women consultants are unacceptable to clients".

This book is one of the fruits of the eight years' feminist organizing that followed this let-down, and also the one most likely to reach women who, like her, are suddenly left blinking by their unfair treatment at work. She argues that sexist assumptions underlie modern economics, sociology and politics.

She provides a useful account of that elusive creature, the women's movement of Britain. Finally there is lucid review of the agents of change, the laws and the organizations that matter in sex equality, together with a shrewd assessment of their effectiveness.

Miss Novarra's book is as free of jargon as can be expected of a book of ideas these days. She makes the point clearly and simply that equality is neither as clear nor as simple a matter as its supporters or opponents would have it.

In 1975, International Women's Year, the Equal Pay Act and the Sex Discrimination (Removal) Act came into force. Since then the feeling that little has changed has given way to suspicion that things are getting worse.

Unemployment, the nemesis of equal opportunity at work in the past, is deepening once more. The Tories' attempt to reduce women's job guarantees under Labour's Employment Protection Act shows that politicians once more are ready to drop their bipartisan approach to equality. Miss Novarra's book comes at a grimly appropriate time.

Ross Davies

Why Scotland loses to the luck of the Irish

The luck of the Irish is frustrating attempts by Scotland to win overseas investment. This was shown when the Scotish Development Agency gave evidence last week to the Select Committee on Scottish Affairs.

Mr Lewis Robertson, chief executive, confirmed that Scotland had repeatedly suffered "near misses" in attempts to win many of the large investments made in Europe in recent years. Scotland, had reached the final round only to lose to another country equally keen to attract foreign industry. This usually turned out to be Ireland.

One reason for this was that Ireland had the luck to have only one "door" for inward investment, namely the Irish Development Authority (IDA).

Scotland, as a member of the United Kingdom was involved in a much wider investment promotion strategy. Many more factors had to be taken into account when attracting industry. The Scottish National Party would have been dismayed but not surprised to hear, membership of the United Kingdom had been proved directly against Scottish interest. The party had declined to be represented on the select committee.

In Ireland, any company interested in overseas investment need walk only through the one door of the IDA which can cope with the tentative inquiry through to the departure of products from the dispatch door.

In Scotland the scene is more intricate, after industry has arrived and during the courtship phase. A new arrival may find he is involved not

Industry in the regions

only with the SDA but the Department of Industry, the Scottish Development Department, the Scottish Economic Planning Department, the Invest in Britain Bureau, the consular service, new town corporations and even a district council or two.

Not only that, almost as soon as a company thinks of operating a branch factory abroad, its doors are likely to be blocked by representatives from Scotland praising particular regions and new towns.

The deciding factor in Scotland failing so often to attract new industry appeared to be the financial package competitors could offer and the way particular cases were handled.

The reason Ireland can offer more advantageous terms is that, along with Northern Ireland and Southern Italy, the country is regarded by the EEC as a region with special difficulties.

This allows Ireland to offer as much as 20 per cent more in capital grants and generous training assistance.

Tax relief of 100 per cent on export profits is to be replaced in 1990 by a flat rate of 10 per cent corporation tax. In addition the IDA is not only autonomous but has a highly-developed network of 18 overseas officers in 12 countries acting independently of Irish embassies. In New York, for example, the Scottish agency has two executives and the IDA thirty.

It is more convenient for companies to deal with one powerful agency than with a plethora of separate organizations but Scotland has to remain subject to United Kingdom guidelines and part of the overall pattern of United Kingdom development.

Mr. Robertson says, however, that comparison between Ireland and Scotland is not straightforward. "The Irish are, with a good deal of success, pulling an essentially peasant economy into a different world—we are not doing that", he told the select committee.

Another constraint on attracting new investment to Scotland is what Mr Robertson called the "red Clydeside" image of Scottish industry. The actual or supposed industrial relations record in Scotland remains a handicap in selling the country abroad. Remoteness from the European market and a weight of older and often declining industry adds to the problem and confirms the image.

In certain sectors, particularly the modern electronically biased industries, Scotland's record is excellent in both industrial relations and productivity and the Scottish Development Agency is patiently trying to point this out.

"The best recommendation we can give to American companies considering moving here is from the American companies already here. In some cases they rank among the best performers in their world-wide operation", the SDA said.

Ironically, the parent company of one such Scottish operation decided recently to expand production in Ireland, attracted there by an apparently fatter financial package and the IDA's highly professional one-door system.

The SDA believes that failure to meet the target of 10 new starts a year from next year onwards will have serious long-term consequences for Scotland's industrial base. It feels it essential to impress on foreign investors that Scotland has a lot to offer.

Ronald Faux

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Liability for defective products and the draft EEC directive

From Mr Maurice Healy

Sir, Clearly Robin Young has hit the nail on the head in his article "Product liability: are industrialists protesting too much?" I should comment on one figure, though, before it passes into the small talk of current product liability mythology, along with the poodle in the microwave oven.

The CBI claim that industry will have to pay an extra £200m in product liability insurance. The Pearson Commission found that in the United Kingdom there was a range of 30,000 to 40,000 injuries a year caused by defective products (including over 10,000 occurring during the course of work).

The average amount paid in compensation was less than £500. If we multiply 40,000 by £500, we get £20m. Some of these cases already attract compensation. Many will not attract compensation — even under a regime of strict liability.

If the CBI believe that the extra cost of insurance will be more than 10 times the cost of claims, perhaps their members ought to speak sternly to their brokers. It is worth remembering too that the loss caused by defective products is already borne in our society. The question is not whether it should be paid for—it already is—but by whom: the individual injured consumers or consumers as a whole through manufacturers' liability.

Consumer organizations believe the latter to be more equitable, more efficient and better for manufacturers interested in high standards of quality.

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE HEALY,
Head, Consumer Policy Unit,
National Consumer Council,
18 Queen Anne's Gate,
London SW1H 9AA.
March 6.

From Mr Bryan Rigby

Sir, The Confederation of British Industry's views are not as doom-laden as Robin Young suggests (*The Times*, March 6), but we are indeed concerned about the implications of the draft EEC directive.

It is not a question of extending to third parties the present strict liability for merchantable quality of a seller to a buyer, but of introducing a system of "liability irrespective of fault" with the aim, which Mr Young accepts, of providing compensation for those injured.

We contend that tort law is not the appropriate means of achieving this aim. In the absence of contributory negligence, which would reduce compensation, either the law will retain some arguable elements in the definition of defectiveness or else it will not. If it does, consumers will have at least as much difficulty with proof as they have at present with negligence: if, as we fear, it does not, the result will be virtually strict liability for the producer with consequent effects on consumer choice and goods.

American experience of this latter to be the result of setting off down a road which the draft directive charts, and the Consultative Document form Product Liability published by the Department of Consumer Affairs in October 1979 therefore deserves a more careful appraisal.

It attaches strict liability to manufacturing defects, breaches of express warranty but deals with design defects and failures to warn on a fault basis. This document goes into the subject considerably greater detail than does the draft directive which is based on what we or practical experience tells us to hold the balance between producer and consumer interests more fairly.

We suggest that if we should profit from experience and adopt a model act if it is to reform the law of product liability wishes to introduce a compensation system, then this should be done quite separately.

Yours faithfully,
B. RIGBY,
Deputy Director General,
Confederation of British Industry,
21 Tothill Street,
London, SW1H 9LP.
March 7.

Commercial practice and foreign aid

From Sir Philip de Zulueta

Sir, Your report on March 6 about the problems which my company has had in Nepal is accurate enough. However, you do not emphasize as clearly as I would wish the central issue which arises when a country refuses to accept correct commercial practice while still seeking aid from foreign governments.

In our case the Nepalese Government in 1963 irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed the principal of a loan to build a sugar mill. They refused to honour the guarantee when called on in 1967 after the debtor had failed to pay. The principal was finally paid in 1978 but Antony Gibbs had in effect made an involuntary interest free loan to Nepal for over ten years.

It is not tolerable for the Nepalese Government now to say that their guarantee covered only the principal and not interest. The rate was agreed in the contract and arbitrated in our favour in London in 1976. Any defaulter under a guarantee must be responsible for the consequences including the interest which in this case would never have accrued if the Government had honoured its guarantee when called.

Commercial remedies are ineffective against foreign governments. Some governments are jealous of their good name but others, unhappily apparently including the Nepalese, are more thick-skinned. They can afford such unworthy practice while they continue to receive aid from abroad. Surely donor governments ought to insist on recipient governments meeting their obligations, at least to the donor's own nationals, before giving more aid?

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP DE ZULUETA,
Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd,
3 Frederick Place,
Old Jewry,
London, EC2R 8HD.
March 11.

BL's entry into computer market

From Mr P. L. Rule

Sir, While I am one of the large number of people who is heartily sick of reading about the behaviour of BL, I should like to ask one or two questions of Sir Michael Edwardes and Sir Keith Joseph about a recent development which has not received a great deal of publicity.

It is well known that BL imports vast quantities of equipment, often when there are British-made products which could be used equally well. In particular, most of their computers come from IBM.

This in itself is bad enough. But a recently formed subsidiary of BL, called BL Systems, has just obtained the United Kingdom distributorship of a new North American microcomputer which it plans to market aggressively against domestic competition. The questions that come to mind are:

1. What right has BL to use taxpayers' money to enter the computer market at all?

2. In the light of the loyalty of many British-based companies, without whose support BL's market share would be even smaller, what right have they to compete with them with imported products?

3. How can BL lecture the business community on "buying British" and at the same time, set up a new company whose sole purpose is to persuade them to do otherwise?

My company does not deal in computer hardware, but its executives do drive British motor cars!

PHILIP RULE,
Chairman,
Safe Computing,
Bristol Street House,
Bristol Street, Birmingham

Spelling it like it is

From Mr M. B. Senior

Sir, Amusing spelling mistakes abound in foreign menus, but I had not realized that they had arrived in the world of electrical goods. Last week I bought an Aiwa radio cassette recorder, made in Singapore, and with it there was a presentation cassette recording of an orchestra purporting to play "Hangarian Dance 5".

Have any other readers bought Aiwa equipment and if so is my cassette but one of a series of popular classical pieces such as: "Bizet's Carman", "Siegfried's Idlc" and "Tchaikovsky's Leaping Beauty"?

Yours faithfully,
M. B. SENIOR,
39 Heakds Road,
Dewsbury,
W. Yorks.
March 9.

Controlling the money supply

From Mr Austin Mitchell, MP for Grimsby (Labour)

Sir, Mr Tim Congden's March 1 article in praise of monetarism misses the essential point.

The question is not whether the Bank of England can exercise sufficient control over the banking system to ensure that the supply of money does not exceed a predetermined figure, but whether this obsession with symptoms is more important than the economic realities it is meant to influence.

We would now be better off if Mr Denis Healey had not gone back on the Government's undertaking to the International Monetary Fund in December 1976 to pursue a policy of exportled growth backed by an accommodating monetary policy.

The IMF were evidently well aware that adherence to the monetary target of 9-13 per cent was not in itself enough. They insisted that we should manage the exchange rate so as to "maintain the competitiveness of United Kingdom manufactures at home and overseas". That is why they declined to fix a monetary target and instead fixed a limit in terms of domestic credit expansion.

This formula, combined with wage restraint, which was forthcoming, would have launched us on the virtuous circle of declining unit costs and increasing competitiveness. Real wages would have risen and "real wage resistance" would have been much reduced. Instead we threw away the achievement by not keeping the most important part of our undertaking and concentrating everything on the monetarist myth.

Mr Congden hails as a great achievement the fact that the Bank of England have kept the increase in sterling M3 to within the range 35-55 per cent over four years. What does this tell us about reality? What about the velocity of circulation, round-tripping, soft-arbitraging and window-dressing by the banks to keep within the "corset"? What about the many other kinds of money? Did life come to a standstill in the Irish Republic when the banks closed for many months?

The Bank of England is lender of the last resort and for that reason cannot control the *supply* of money. What it does is to reduce the de[illegible] for *credit* by raising the [illegible] of money. The remo[illegible] exchange controls in any[illegible] ensures that we can [illegible] abroad what we cannot [illegible] at home. Sterling M3 is [illegible] economically meaningless.

The claim in your edi[illegible] of the same date that [illegible]tish, American and Eur[illegible] experience confirms that [illegible] is a time-lag of about [illegible] years between controlling [illegible] money supply and the [illegible]quent restraint of price [illegible]tion cannot be substanti[illegible] For example, prices in [illegible] country rose by 60 per [illegible] between 1949 and 1961 [illegible] yet, contrary to mone[illegible] theory, the supply of m[illegible] rose no faster than pri[illegible] output.

A comparison between [illegible] United Kingdom and Germ[illegible] indeed strongly suggests [illegible] restrictive monetary poli[illegible] accompanied by an overv[illegible] exchange rate have been [illegible] cause of our poor econ[illegible] performance. The bankers [illegible] prospered at the expense [illegible] the public at large.

Yours sincerely,
AUSTIN MITCHELL,
House of Commons,
London, SW1A 0AA.

Competi[illegible] from Pol[illegible] shipyard[illegible]

From the Lord Evans[illegible]ton

Sir, With reference [illegible] Ropner's letter (Ma[illegible] was appalled to [illegible] British shipowners ha[illegible] 15 ships from Poland [illegible] last few years.

Your readers may [illegible]ested to know that [illegible] are being traded in [illegible] petition with British-b[illegible] and as a result [illegible] owners ordering abro[illegible] three of our shipyards [illegible] to close down.

Others are finding [illegible]ingly difficult to com[illegible] highly-subsidized [illegible] around the world whe[illegible] owners are ordering s[illegible]

I trust we will have [illegible] shipbuilding deals of [illegible]

Yours faithfully,
EVANS OF CLAUGHT[illegible]
House of Lords.
March 5.

Reasonin[illegible] behind Greek ta[illegible]

From Mr John Chudle[illegible]

Sir, One suspects that [illegible] more than a little speci[illegible]ing in Mr Christides's [illegible] your business page on [illegible] ("Protectionist policy [illegible] Greek tariffs").

The restrictions of [illegible] complains (heavy taxa[illegible] cars and income tax [illegible] from the size of car ow[illegible] in fact entirely sensi[illegible] practical devices to red[illegible] consumption and also [illegible] down on the very hig[illegible] of pollution in Athens [illegible] the apply equally to [illegible] cars manufactured in [illegible] they can in no way be [illegible] protectionist.

If they can reduce h[illegible] by one decimal point an[illegible] up the foul air of Athen[illegible] one will do nothing [illegible] for their repeal. In [illegible] applaud a government w[illegible] strong enough to do so[illegible] about the two curses [illegible]age.

Surely, a slight reduc[illegible] the level of one's p[illegible] transport is a small p[illegible] pay for living in a be[illegible] country with a marvello[illegible] mate among people w[illegible] least outside the mer[illegible] warmly welcome the st[illegible] in their midst.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CHUDLEY,
PO Box 24,
Nafplion, Greece.
March 8.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Tread carefully in the equity market

market is very much caught in pull in its attitude towards the moment. Oil companies and anks may be enjoying a profit ut results from the remainder of ate sector have generally ranged isappointing to the abysmal; and c for the present year is, if anyworse.

, for instance, recently predicted fall in nominal profits this year rial and commercial companies North Sea activities), adding would imply a fall in the real urn to no more than 2 per cent: ne time, the financial deficit of panies would widen to around spite of lower investment spend-

s, on the other hand, a fairly d view in the market that once interest rates and gilt yields ow signs of falling by more than int, equities too will come bounc-

is argued, will happen firstly of relative interest rate con- and, secondly, because weight could become a real factor for securities once institutions find lemand for their funds from the markets (ie, the money market arting to fall away.

o think that the latter considera- become the more predominant age this year, though it would be se to see any sharp rally in the et by a rush of rights issues by which feel that it may be too count on a re-opening of the bond market within the next year

stification for any such rally in ental" terms would presumably be ecession will bottom out early next that from then on both the and profits should be in some kind g.

recisely when one starts to look head, however, that one finds the ice again caught in two minds. On hand it sees a cyclical recovery, spects further enhanced by the w of North Sea revenue. On the sees a rising oil price making the of an uncompetitive exchange worse. Some economists suggest ing should be at least 20 per cent competitive criteria; some, mean- e sterling appreciating by around is year.

is clear is that the transitional for British industry are enormous. there are going to be areas of the sector, probably connected with nology and services, that will grow rish. But some institutions are aking positive steps to lighten hold- blue chip" companies where they the floor could simply cave in over hree to five years.

ll profits

dget tation

the banks nor the oil companies en slow in explaining away their nal profits growth. Neither, how- n claim that it has been the result crease in effort or even as a result tional foresight. Both the increase ices, and the rise in interest charges npletely fortuitous.

United States the cry has been y now are sufficient profits being provide the necessary investment e future energy needs. At last, they lecent return is being made; high nd big profits are all in the con- interest.

United Kingdom, the oil companies extra argument that under United accounting conventions the figures sly misleading because they include per stock profits which have no last- ue since stocks will have to be hed at far higher prices. The banks hat in times of high inflation they igh retentions to maintain their base.

e arguments have some validity, but ted Kingdom companies must have that they were producing their best for years at a slightly less politically assing time.

emptation for a government facing erity Budget, pledged to cut the sector borrowing requirement and personal taxation, to take a leaf out ident Carter's book and impose a windfall profits tax, must be strong indeed. Politically the Government cannot wish to be seen to be tough on the unions and weak on business. The Government has shown little compunction so far in milking the North Sea as a source of revenue and complaints from the oil lobby have fallen largely on deaf ears.

While there is every need for a reappraisal of taxation of banks' profits, a windfall tax added on to the present system would be grossly unfair and financially dangerous. Whereas industrial companies receive an allowance for stock appreciation the banks receive no comparable allowance for the maintenance of their capital base, so, on a CCA basis, Midland, for instance, was paying tax of £123m on profits of £183m. The position is already anomalous and inequitable and does not need making worse.

But the oil companies are making sharp gains on their equity oil which are real and lasting. At the same time they are losing access to their traditional supplies in the Middle East. The investment programmes needed to replace those supplies have, however, at least as much to do with their own survival and future prosperity as to protecting the world from freezing in the dark.

Finance houses

Thriving in adversity

This is a delicate moment for finance houses. Interest rates have moved sky high very fast and the recession is in sight. Such a combination is bad news for the hire purchase business. Companies in the secror borrow relatively short and lend long so the impact of the interest rises could soon be felt in the profit figures.

The recession could mean a fall in the volume of business at a time of rising costs. This is, however, the traditional view. Finance houses are in fact now better equipped to survive, and some thrive, in inflationary periods. As with the clearing banks most of them have adapted to inflation by taking on business based on floating rates of interest.

Since 1976 the volume of new HP business has grown well ahead of the level of inflation. Last year, for example, new business was up 34 per cent leaving a comfortable level of real growth to the companies. Finance houses have been increasingly keen to take on floating rate business to protect themselves against sharply rising interest rates. Lloyds and Scottish for example increased its floating rate business last year from £112m to £198m, almost twice as fast as the rise of fixed rate contracts.

When interest rates start to fall finance houses will reap handsome benefits. The next batch of results for the companies are bound to be affected by the recent rises in rates. But unless these go up even further, HP companies are on course for rising profits.

Lloyds and Scottish is the traditional share to buy. It could, however, along with the rest suffer some setback if the Budget changes the rules on the 100 per cent capital allowances on leased equipment. United Dominions Trust, the giant of the business, is highly geared and would benefit immensely from a fall in interest rates. Similarly, but much more speculative, is FNFC. Finally, Wagon Finance, a low-geared and highly conservative company, provides more safety than most, though in the short-term probably less potential.

Trading prospects apart, the sector is still rife with takeover and tidying up rumours. Not for the first time UDT now appears to have overtaken Lloyds and Scottish as the main candidate, especially as it is selling off its peripheral interests to be able to present a much cleaner face to the Bank of England while it is awaiting to see if it will get full banking status under the new Banking Act.

Now that Midland Bank has rationalized its finance house activities, Lloyds is the leading contender amongst the clearers to breathe some life into the sector.

Because of its emphasis on "big ticket" leasing deals, Lloyds has largely missed out of the fun at the other end of the spectrum, particularly in the booming car leasing business.

Hopes that Lloyds would buy out the rest of Lloyds and Scottish it does not already own to provide it with a consumer business have receded. But should Marsh & McLennan eventually get hold of Bowring, the insurance broker's finance house subsidiary Bowmaker looks likely to come onto the market and its top management at least are not thought to be averse to a takeover by Lloyds.

Caroline Atkinson

Interest rates in turmoil

The financial world—including central bankers in Europe and Japan—was 18 months ago waiting desperately for President Carter to do something, anything, to shore up the dollar. But his anti-inflation message of September 1978 was given the firm thumbs down by the world's currency markets, and the dollar dropped like a stone.

Last Friday most of those central banks listened with heavy hearts to the President's latest anti-inflation message, but for the opposite reason. They now wish fervently that money would stop pouring into dollars, and that the United States would stop dragging up worldwide interest rates by the tightening of its monetary screws.

There are several ironies about the present turmoil in the world's financial markets. Most striking is that while Mr Carter's measures this weekend were aimed at the domestic economy, they could have an impact on the dollar greater than, for example, on United States inflation. The President is now managing to impress currency markets with policies undertaken for purely domestic reasons. In 1978 his messages, tailored for foreign exchange dealers, failed repeatedly to help the dollar.

This is partly because while United States interest rates then were clearly low in relation to the underlying level of United States inflation and to rates overseas, they are now competitively high.

Whereas the United States economy was then booming ahead of other countries, it is now slowing down while the others continue to expand.

When the Federal Reserve Board raised its discount rate to 13 per cent a month ago it claimed it was not starting an interest rates war.

That claim looks laughable now. As United States and Eurodollar interest rates have soared in the past four weeks, those in continental Europe have followed at least some of the way, and there is increasingly heavy pressure for a further discount rate rise in Japan.

The Fed's move gave the signal to currency markets for a big swing back into dollars and away from the traditionally hard currencies of Germany, Switzerland and Japan. But pressure for such a move had been building up for some weeks and much of it had its roots in the oil price rises at the end of 1979 and early this year.

The huge increases in balances of members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries which had been forecast as a result of higher oil prices are now beginning to appear. Despite Opec worries about the wisdom of putting so much into dollars, there are enormous pressures on them to put their money in dollar investments. New York has the most sophisticated capital market in the world and is almost bound to pick up much of any increased cash in Opec hands.

Afghanistan and Iran frightened investors away from dollars for a while, hence the gold price explosion and the stream of money into London.

But as this political tension has ebbed it has become easier for investors to be tempted by ever higher returns on dollars.

The oil price rise has also made the dollar look more attractive in relation to other currencies through its impact on other countries' balance of payments.

West Germany and Japan are now gathering a substantial current account deficit because of oil. At the same time the United States trade gap is shrinking.

Until late last week the rush of money into the dollar had only a small effect on its exchange rate. For the keepers of the traditionally hard currencies, the central banks of Germany, Switzerland and Japan, were busy selling off reserves to hold up their currencies against the dollar. An estimated $5,000m was supplied to the market in just a week by the combined sales of central banks.

This highlights another irony. The American government has pushed up interest rates because it wants to curb United States money supply growth. But the attempt by other countries to stop the dollar rising in value will tend to swell the American money supply and could thus frustrate the original aim of the rate rise.

When governments intervene in the foreign exchange markets to hold up their currencies they run the risk of boosting domestic money supply. Conversely the sale of for example German or Swiss reserves of dollars will tend to reduce liquidity in those countries but at the cost of increasing dollar liquidity. Some of the extra dollars could find their way back into the United States money supply.

American officials have made this point forcefully to their counterparts in Europe and Japan, not least at the Central bankers' meetings in Basle and they hope that the intervention will fall off if not stop.

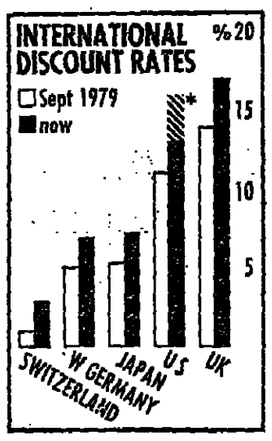
But it is unlikely that other governments will just sit back and watch their currencies fall. They are all worried that devaluation could worsen the already poor outlook for inflation.

This fear explains the about-turns performed by Japan, Switzerland and Germany over the use of their currencies as reserves.

All three are now eager to attract foreign funds into their currencies and have begun more or less openly to woo oil money.

Just a few months ago strenuous efforts were being made to thwart investors who wanted to hold Deutsche marks, yen and Swiss francs in their portfolios along with dollars.

It now seems to have occurred to these governments that if they are forced because of dearer oil to run current account deficits then they must attract capital inflows to cover them if their exchange rates are not to fall.



* Higher interest rate for frequent borrowers.

Opening up capital markets and raising interest rates are part and parcel of the attempt to bring money in without too big a devaluation.

The switch in Germany's exchange rate policy, of course, has implications for the other members of the European Monetary System whose currencies are tied more or less closely to the mark.

Rising interest rates in Germany mean, for example, that the Belgian, French and Italian Governments have to reexamine their monetary and interest rate positions, and match the German increases. Indeed the last few weeks have demonstrated the fragile basis of the EMS. For Germany the dollar-mark exchange rate is still the key one. A joint EMS policy, worked out after consultation between member countries is thus more myth than a reality.

In some ways the United States credit squeeze has merely hastened a general tightening which was bound to come eventually as a result of higher oil prices.

Governments throughout the industrialized world are determined to fight the inflationary consequences of dearer oil, even at the cost of recession. So far in most countries wages have not responded to higher oil prices. The big question now about anti-inflation policies in Europe, Japan and America is whether they will be successful in getting workers to accept the cut in real incomes implicit in the rise in the cost of oil.

If they are to succeed in this, governments must clamp down on economic growth. Higher interest rates are necessary anyway as inflationary expectations have been boosted by dearer oil. They are also one of the instruments for slowing down the economy.

Although governments do not now like the interest rate shock administered by the Americans, some of them may well come round to it soon.

The British Government will not be among them. Sterling has not been in the front line of the market during the dollar's rise, but the British are painfully aware of how dearer money in the United States and worldwide has scuppered British hopes of an early fall in minimum lending rate. However the Government would probably be willing to see the pound drop if relatively lower British interest rates could be justified by better money supply figures in the weeks to come.

Britain is to a large extent on the sidelines of the present upheavals: sterling is an oil-backed currency, and the authorities still do not want to see it resume a reserve role.

It could well be that the most important effect of the present United States credit squeeze will be to hasten the reform of the international monetary system to one based on several reserve currencies. The final irony is that countries which resisted a reserve role when investors were trying hard to diversify away from dollars are now apparently welcoming it.

Mr Carter tightens the screw on inflation

Washington

The new United States economic measures, announced at the weekend, may succeed, in time, in modestly reducing the rate of inflation: but they do not offer much hope for increased productivity, for big cuts in energy consumption and for significant rises in exports. So long as these issues are neglected there will remain a large question mark over the economic outlook of America.

Inflation in the first two months of this year was running at an annual rate of 18-20 per cent. In the White House there was a real fear that the economy was out of control and it was recognized that it was not just the oil producers that were to blame for the chronic price instability.

"I just do not know how bad things would be if we just sat on our hands, but we knew we had to act—we had to nip in the bud a new deterioration in expectations", says Dr Charles Schultze, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

United States' economic policy strategists have become psychologists. They fret about behavioural attitudes and they fear that double figure inflation is dangerously changing the mentality of the nation. It is the aim of the planners to find a sharp, dramatic, means of snapping the American out of his and her preoccupation with economic gloom: convincing them that ahead lies an era of price stability.

Achieve such a change in psychology and then, according to the theories of the central bankers and the White House economists, the people will reduce spending and increase saving with the result that stability will emerge.

It is upon this base that the new fiscal and monetary policies have been built. There is no doubt that the overall impact of the measures on psychology would have been greater if they had been decided upon quickly and not leaked and argued about in public over the last four weeks.

The government economists assumed a recession would develop in the first quarter that would dampen inflation. They were wrong. Over the last three months employment, retail sales and new business orders have shown surprising strength and inflationary pressures throughout the economy have increased.

Bank credit was running at an annual rate of over 20 per cent in the first two months of this year. Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, calls this growth "excessive" and to deal with this and restore stability to financial markets and break inflation psychology, he has adopted a more dirigiste strategy.

The new Fed measures enhance the prospects of better money supply control and thus increase the likelihood of lower United States inflation rates. The measures supplement the prime money stock control tools of market intervention and commercial bank reserve requirements. The money targets announced on February 19 have not been changed.

Imposing reserve requirements on credit card issuers, money market mutual funds and all banks and raising the discount rate, will combine to raise money costs for lenders. This will produce an immediate boost in short-term rates, but the record high levels may not last for long.

More positive attitudes towards inflation together with the high cost of money could dampen credit demand and so lead, over coming weeks, to a decline in interest rates. Expectations of this could in turn produce a swift bull market for bonds; it might even encourage the bear market for shares.

The surplus will only develop, of course, if Congress accepts all the new proposals. President Carter says it will, but Congress is a most unpredictable animal. Bloody fights may have to be waged by the President to get his way on Capitol Hill.

The surplus will only develop if the economy does indeed perform as the Administration expects. The record of the official forecasters leaves much to be desired. Many economists believe that the Administration may be too optimistic in predicting just an 0.5 per cent real decline in the gross national product this year and a rise in real terms of about 2.5 per cent in GNP in 1981.

Views naturally differ sharply but the latest forecasts will probably be attacked in coming days. The experts at the Commercial Credit Corporation, for example, said at the weekend that "inflation and high interest rates may produce a severe recession. In that situation federal outlays would be larger to support higher unemployment, while the revenue shortfall may be greater because of steeper reductions in incomes". Such developments, say these experts, could add $25,000m to the 1981 budget deficit.

For the 1980 fiscal year, ending on September 30, the Administration had estimated a deficit of $40,000m. The new measures may trim this by 3,000m or 4,000m. Greater cuts are simply not possible given the convoluted budget system here.

The focus of the fiscal policy has had to be entirely concentrated on the 1981 budget. The Administration states that without its new proposals the deficit in the next fiscal year would have been $15,000m. The combination of spending cuts and revenue measures are expected to produce an actual surplus of around $11,000m to $14,000m.

The trouble is that the $15,000m original deficit estimate was wildly optimistic. New defence expenses had not been included, nor had higher interest rates and a host of other factors.

More realistic forecasts of the deficit would have been around $25,000m. If this figure is used, then the new budget measures will produce a tiny surplus, not a large one, next year.

President Carter is running political risks with the new policies, but they are not as great as simply ignoring the inflation problem. On the left Senator Edward Kennedy will attack the welfare cuts and claim with some validity that most of the new measures will cause the greatest pain to low income earners.

From the right the President faces Republican attacks for not doing enough. The Republicans may agree with Dr Albert Cox, chief economist at Merril Lynch, who says he would like to have seen much bigger spending cuts to permit a balanced budget after tax reductions to spur business investment had been made.

President Carter should have acted earlier and he should have been tougher. He is too optimistic in asserting now that there will be a "substantial" cut in inflation by late this year. Double figure inflation may very well prevail this year and next.

The risks of recession have increased as a result of the new measures, but they are risks that simply had to be taken given the scale of inflation. The fiscal policy is a decided improvement, although still bigger spending cuts would have made a balanced budget more certain.

But it took guts on the part of the President in this election year to raise taxes. The energy tax is a bold measure and the most important single fiscal move in the new package. It will move the budget closer towards a balanced position and this is a move in the right direction. It is a tax measure, fortunately, that the President can impose without having to seek Congressional approval first.

Frank Vogl

Business Diary profile: Sir Walter Marshall and the Nuclear Debate

Marshall, who is in- st this week talking embers of the inter- uclear priesthood, ook much like a lthough to many in ationist lobby that is

rge, friendly Welsh- es to grow his own nd to make his own ull of anecdote and delights in the ith which he pre- many, many argu- best points are by waves of the laugh.

s the shakes to the lobby is the string ions for his present ay chairman of the dom Atomic Energy Former head of physics at the auth- vell research estab- ormer director of mer chief scientist artment of Energy. rshall's support for can-designed pres- r reactor (PWR) in to the British ad- cooled system that e Energy job when was minister. Con- s dogged Marshall

so wished. Marshall that he is as much of conservation as clear power. Menzies all report to many ive in what is now called the "Nuclear Debate" and they think of his work in making a safe PWR system for this country. Yet more recently he has chaired a study group which recommended trying to warm a whole town by the waste heat from power stations, nuclear or otherwise.

Marshall is sometimes presented as having an innate arrogance which alone led him to spurn British workmanship for what one MP called last week a "cheap, nasty PWR Harrisburg-type reactor". Yet he has not. He is sometimes regarded as having pooh-poohed Sir Alan's reservations about PWR's—and did not.

He believes that the PWR can be run safely here, and that if a list of its faults were matched with that of the AGR, the two lists probably would be of the same length. The difference, as he sees it, is that ten nations are trying to solve the problems of the PWR. With AGR, Britain would be all on her own.

For Marshall, it is possible to argue about the type or rate of nuclear expansion but not about whether there should be nuclear expansion of any type or at any rate all. To him the anti-nuclear lobby are short on arguments.

There can be doubts of the necessity for nuclear expansion before 2000, he allows, but by 2025 there could be no doubt whatsoever. By then, says Marshall, oil production will be in decline. Yet if the poorer countries of the world are not to grow still poorer then the energy supply must be increased.


United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority's Dr Walter Marshall: can nuclear familiarity breed content?

He argues that coal production alone would have to quintupled if people in the poorest countries were to have their standard of living brought up to that of a Mexican peasant. Nuclear power, Marshall is convinced, is the only answer.

But he does not stop there. He continues to push for the PWR and for an international trade in spent uranium for the plutonium to fuel it. To conservationists, however, the plutonium economy is hellish. Plutonium, they say, means more and more nuclear weapons, at best an unacceptable level of security checking and at worst, nuclear war.

Such fears Marshall dismisses with logic, but a logic his distractors do not recognize. In public, he seems to have an argument and an answer for every occasion: in private, he can be more diffident.

Twenty years ago when Marshall first saw his house, he seemed to have guessed wrong—or so his in-laws thought. The woodwork was creosoted and the walls thick with Great Western Railways brown. His in-laws were so appalled that they talked of breaking with him if he went ahead.

Marshall, then the young head of theoretical physics at Harwell, persevered in impracticality and bought it. He was rewiring one day soon after when some builders mistook him for a workman. One looked at the mess the house was in and said "There's one born every minute". Yet had Marshall then been able to buy the land on offer around the house, he would be a rich man today.

He insists that he is not gambling with his form of nuclear power in the same way he did with the house. Had he known what work the house involved, he would not have taken it on. What is the same is the commitment in the face of opposition.

If he were not living, breathing and brewing home-made wine, Walter Marshall could have been a creation of C. P. Snow. Like the scientists of Snow's novels, Marshall is of the breed that thinks theory is enough. There has to be a practical application. And if that means making his way through the less exalted worlds of Whitehall and of big business, then so be it.

During the successful talks to secure the Eropean Jet nuclear fusion project sited in Britain, Marshall gave dinner to delegates at his home.

A self-professed wine expert, a West German, sniffed, sipped and rolled the home-made stuff Marshall had served. The guest pronounced it a rare German red.

"No-one thinks I have the nerve to serve my own stuff", Marshall says. If Marshall liked his wine himself, he would serve it to HM the Queen.

He takes much the same attitude with his brand of nuclear future as he does with his wine. He has yet to render the one as palatable as the other.

Nicholas Hirst

FINANCIAL NEWS

Mr Lacey undaunted by Rowland victory

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Graham Lacey, the evangelist entrepreneur who controls National Carbonising, remains undaunted after Lonrho's annual general meeting on Friday. A spokesman for Mr Lacey said yesterday that the meeting had changed nothing.

"It has not changed the basis of discussions between Shaikh Nasser and Mr Lacey", said the spokesman, "we are not at all depressed or downhearted about what happened at the meeting. We never expected any battles at the Lonrho meeting and it went as we expected. Talks between Mr Lacey and Shaikh Nasser are proceeding smoothly and we hope to make an announcement within a month."

The spokesman added that should Mr Lacey decide to go ahead with the purchase of Shaikh Nasser's 19 per cent stake in Lonrho, there would be no problem about finding the money.

On Friday resolutions put forward by the Lonrho board and opposed by Shaikh Nasser's representatives were heavily defeated.

Mr Lacey's National Carbonising has increased its stake in Hampton Gold Mining Areas from 25.6 per cent to a strategic 29.9 per cent. He is now planning to sell National's 8 per cent stake in Weeks Petroleum for over £17m.

This would bring the cash resources of National Carbonising to well over £20m. If Mr Lacey goes ahead in purchasing Shaikh Nasser's Lonrho stake, National Carbonising could be the vehicle he uses.

Its present cash resources now look adequate to pay the £40m thought necessary for Shaikh Nasser's shares, especially as a deal may not necessarily result in an immediate cash payment.

Furness takeover hitch

Mr Frank Narby whose Eurocanadian Holdings is thought to control between 16 per cent and 19 per cent of Furness Withy has not yet given his blessing to the agreed £112m takeover of Furness Withy by Orient Overseas Containers, the company controlled by Hongkong shipping enterpreneur C. Y. Tung.

Before he agrees, Mr Narby wants a deal on North Atlantic container shipping routes between his 47 per cent controlled Manchester Liners and Furness Withy.

The Office of Fair Trading and the Monopolies Commission had previously blocked a bid for FW from Eurocanadian and decided that FW should not pass into foreign hands.

But the OFT could now relent because the FW board is backing the new bid and Mr Tung is prepared to give guarantees not only to staff but also to keep the British flag.

Economic statistics ahead of the Budget

Barclays Bank rounds off the reporting season for the big four clearing banks this week when it unveils full-year profits on Thursday.

These will show as substantial an increase over the previous year as the other clearers who have already reported and will increase pressure on the Chancellor to introduce a windfall tax in his Budget on March 26.

Other companies reporting full-year figures this week include Tube Investments, Lex Service Group and Smith & Nephew.

On the economic front the Department of Trade and the Central Statistical Office begin the pre-Budget week today with the balance of payments for February. Tomorrow the CSO releases the cyclical indicators of the UK economy for last month while on Thursday the capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries is issued by the Department of Trade.

Also on Thursday the Bank of England publishes the UK banks' assets, liabilities and money supply for February, the fourth quarter banking statistics, central government borrowing requirement and money supply, also for the fourth quarter.

Figures from Smith & Nephew, the surgical, medical and sanitary products group, on Tuesday are likely to show only a modest increase over last year.

Analysts' estimates range from £22m to £22½m compared with £20.45m last time. But if allowance is made for the group's change in accounting policy to cope with exchange movements the comparable figures should read nearer £21m.

The second half is expected to show a downturn compared with the second half last time despite the contribution, for the first time, from its latest United States acquisition, Anchor Chemical, for which it paid £7.8m.

But despite increased turnover overall margins have remained under pressure. The quieter second half has not been helped by sterling's recent strength. Smith & Nephew is a big exporter to worldwide markets, including South Africa, Canada and Australia. A similar increase is expected in the final dividend as to that paid at the halfway stage, making 5.1p gross a share compared with 4.05p.

Indications for the present year show little improvement, with the board looking for an increase in demand and a fall in sterling before the group can make any real headway.

The engineering strike last year will have claimed another victim in Tube Investments, which reports on Wednesday. Estimates since the strike have been downgraded by about £30m to about £50m—£55m.

The nature of orders and short delivery dates has meant that most of the £20m lost through the strike will never be recovered. But this apart trading on the domestic appliances side has done well although the steel tubes side has been described as "patchy", with further rationalization a possibility. The group's engineering division has also not been outstanding but has done considerably better than the cycles division where the strong pound could have resulted in a loss.

In the event, an increase in the final dividend of 10 per cent is hoped for, compared with 18.54 gross last time.

Demand is holding up well and as yet is not suffering as a result of the steel strike.

On Thursday Barclays, Britain's biggest bank, is likely to report record profits. Last year Barclays made £373m in pre-tax profits and this time estimates range between £490m and £550m with general opinion looking for something around £530m.

This week

Barclays has been expanding in the United States and the market will be watching on developments there.

In April, Barclays completed the purchase of the American Credit Corporation, in August it bought 28 New York branches from Bankers Trust with deposits of $330m and in November it acquired further financial assets from Beneficial Corporation. On the domestic business Barclays is likely to do as well as the other clearers.

Finally on Thursday Lex Services, the car, commercial vehicle and hotel group, releases its full-year statement, which is expected to show a healthy rise over last year. Estimates are for about £23.5m, comparing favourably with the equivalent figure last year of £17.9m.

Lex should be able to report a general improvement across the board including its hotel operations at home and in the United States. The Volvo operation, which in 1978 accounted for two-thirds of trading profit, continues to make progress.

TODAY.—Interims: Barratt Developments, R. Green Properties, Stothert and Pitt. Finals: Beatson Clark, BTR, Invergordon Distillers (Holdings), James Fisher and Sons, Montagu Boston Investment Trust, Pittard Group, Reylon PBWS.

TOMORROW.—Interims: Brook Bond Liebig, G. H. Downing, Lawtex, London Scottish Finance Corporation, Strong and Fisher (Holdings), Waring and Gillow (Holdings). Finals: Clay (Richard), Comben Group, Fairclough Construction, W. Goodkind and Sons, Inveresk Group, McCleery L'Amie Group, Smith and Nephew (Associated Companies), George Spencer, Trade indemnity, Ward White, Waterword Glass, Watmoughs (Holdings).

WEDNESDAY. — Interims: Armstrong Equipment, Bejam Group, Electric and General Investment (9 months), Medminster, New Central Witwatersrand Areas, Trafford Park Estates. Finals: Banro Consolidated Industries, British Aluminium, Dickinson Robinson Group, Hall Engineering (Holdings), House of Lerose, Jacobs (John I), London and Manchester Assurance, Mackay (Hugh), Manor National Group, Molins, Tilling (Thomas), T. I. Raleigh Industries, Tube Investments, Vosper, W. and E. Turner, Walker (James), Goldsmith & Silversmith (amended), Weir Group.

Mr Kenneth Kemp, Smith & Nephew.

THURSDAY.—Interims: Avon Cosmetics, City of Aberdeen Associated, Cope Allman International, Miles-Imo, Photo-Me International, Rank Organisation Holdings, Kenning Motor, Rock Darham, Secondary Properties, F. W. Thorpe, Thomas Hughes. Finals: Barclay, Boddingtons Brewery, Brown (A.) Engineering, Fife Forgings, Farnworth Ceramic, James Finlay, Lee Service Centre, Liverpool Daily Post and Echo, Philips Lamps, Holden and Fisher, Stanley Works, Tate and Lyle, Industries, Tate and Lyle, Metal Centrol, James Williams Estates.

FRIDAY. — Interims: Bank Trust, Bridport Gundry (Holdings), Pifco Holdings, Carlton Industries, Dandy, Hewitt (J.), Williams and Fishwick (Engineers).

Michael

Business appointments

New vice-presidents at ITT

Mr Merlin L. Alper and Mr James E. Sexton have been elected vice-presidents of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. Mr Alper continues as vice-president and comptroller of ITT Europe. Mr Sexton is a vice-president and director of operations management for ITT Europe.

Mr D. B. D'Eath, previously a non-executive director, has assumed the responsibilities of chairman of T. Clarke and Co after the resignation of Mr G. A. Robinson.

Mr W. M. Pybus has been appointed by R. Mansell as a non-executive director and deputy chairman.

Mr Glenmore Trenear-Harvey becomes chairman of Trenear-Harvey, Bird and Watson. Mr Drayton Bird is appointed managing director.

Mr R. J. Kinvig has been appointed a director of Jardine Matheson Insurance Brokers (Scotland) and of Jardine Matheson (land) and of Jardine Matheson Insurance Brokers (UK).

Mr Laurence Warburton is now marketing director for Trident Life.

Mr R. C. Smith has been elected chairman of Sidlaw Industries to succeed Sir John Carmichael, who has retired from the board together with Mr R. W. Parker.

Cautious optimism in Rhodesia

"We will not nationalize mining and industry", said Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's premier-designate, almost instantly after the announcement of his victory, "though of course we shall want to know what role each sector plays in the economy of the country".

Mr Alan Marsh, Chamber of Mines president, a Lonrho man, confirmed that this was the impression gleaned from the first meeting held between Mr Mugabe and representatives of the private sector, covering mining, commerce, industry and farming. Discussions were held with both Mr Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo before the election. "Two colleagues and I later saw Mr Mugabe about the mining industry and discussed this in detail", said Mr Marsh. "We were assured that there was no intention to disrupt the industry.... We were greatly reassured by what Mr Mugabe had to say."

Mining

At the same time, Mr Marsh did not hide the fact that there was a great deal of cautious wait-and-see, and a very real fear among white mining staff.

"We have told them not to panic, not to do anything they might regret—by which of course is meant 'gapping-it' down south."

The mining industry has a labour force of about 58,000 of whom about 5,500 are whites, divided into six categories, unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled, middle, senior and top management. There is a solid block unskilled and semi-skilled labour force, a sprinkling of blacks in the skilled and middle-management categories, with whites only in senior and top management.

Mining is important to the economy, contributing about 40 per cent to export earnings, and 12 per cent to the gnp, and is the nation's biggest employer after farming.

The advance since 1965 has been impressive. Production figures are still secret and comparisons in real terms are hard to come by. But the fact that the value of mining output in 1965 was $65m (Rhodesian) and in 1978 $315m (£207m), gives an indication of the spurt made during the UDI years.

"If one estimates the gold price at US$550 an ounce, then this year mining exports should be in the region of $410m (Rhodesian)", maintains Mr March. He also pointed out that since UDI, beneficiation and processing of minerals had increased. However, this figure was not included in mining but in industry. "So you have to add a further $300m to assess the actual value of the mining sector."

Lifting sanctions will mean the country can sell its output through normal channels, achieve standard world prices and save the sanction-busting middlemen's costs.

Rhodesia has a range of about 40 minerals and it was this broad base that enabled the mining sector to increase output throughout the UDI era. As world prices affected one mineral—copper in the early 1970s, for example—so others rose in value.

In addition, government regulations stopped the closure of mines—and thus paved the way for subsidies, if needed—in order to keep going a sector which could bring in badly needed foreign exchange.

The industry suffers from lack of skills, particularly artisans and technicians, so there is a gap for instant Africanization. Already the intake this year of black apprentices is far above that of previous years. During the war, the call-up meant that at any one time at least 20 per cent of whites in the mining industry were away. Despite this, and the loss of skills through emigration, the industry kept up its pace of production.

Photograph by Brian Harris

A push for "Africanization" in Rhodesian mines.

The worst effect of the war was on exploration and there is now a two to three year backlog of work.

The industry cannot easily afford a further drain of skills. But it has to take account of the possibility. The whites were shattered by the extent of support for ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union) and though there has been no sudden exodus, the instant queue outside the South African mission told its own tale in the first days after the election. Given the present boom in South Africa, mining personnel would have little difficulty in finding a new niche down south.

Rhodesia's most important minerals are asbestos, chrome, copper, coal, gold and nickel. The leading mining companies are:

Anglo-American: Three nickel mines, managers and secretaries to Shamgani Mining, a Johannesburg Consolidated Investments nickel operation, chrome mine, major Wankie coal mine. In employment, it is the largest o the field.

Lonrho: Nine small to medium g two of which produce copper as duct, copper (inyati and muriel) and silver as by-products. Lonrho mines have silver by-p varying quantities at current p is a useful asset. The company trols a smelter and electrolys refinery.

Rio Tinto Zinc: Gold operati chrome holdings, nickel, emerald

Union Carbide: Two major chr (Rhodesian Chrome and Rhomet gold mine.

Africa Associated Mines: Forn trolled by Turner and Newall, th has two large asbestos mines a small gold mines.

Messina Transvaal: Mangula cop large smelter, now constructing e copper refinery.

Falcon Mines: The single lar mine.

Rhodesian Corporation: Gold r

Asbestos Investments: Based Africa, this company operates th Boss, Vanguard, and Rex mines.

Rhodesia has important base deposits, of which chrome and li of great strategic value.

The country's Great Dyke cor largest known reserves of hi metallurgical chrome ore. There fication of chrome (ferro-chrom tion) and the well known Byrd Am in the United States Congress p need for Rhodesian chrome d sanction period. Chrome is a big earner, though profit margins ha been large because of high p costs.

Extensive reserves of lithium are found at Bikita Mines (25 owned by Amax), which in fac world's largest lithium mineral This zone contains such min petalite, lepidolite, spodumene, nite and eucryptite.

Lithium is a strategic additive used in the aerospace industry, i guided missiles, as well as in li and many high-temperature con and photo-electric cells.

Gold was the initial lure which the British South Africa Comp this region. However, the rock f bears no resemblances to that o Africa. In Rhodesia gold is found of the basement complex age, form million years ago. Deposits often groups, for instance those clustered Bindura, and Mazoe. There are number of small and medium siz and up to the present goldrush, Rh mineral production was not lookin gold as the major export item w has now become.

Given the priorities of the new ment, it is unlikely that the struc ownership of mining interests will for some time.

Lonrho has already announced intends to take over the entire sha ing of the Nyaschere copper mine, cent of which is help by a wholly Lonrho subsidiary, RCC investment.

Ruth

Coping without easy options

Budget time and the equity market has become nervous. Not, it should be said, because of what the Chancellor might propose—the general view is that he may have no choice but to produce a neutral Budget—but because investors are finally getting the message that the recession is underway and that since this is part of the planned strategy of the Government the Budget is not going to produce any easy options.

Thus, Simon & Coates, in its review of equities, concludes that so long as legitimate doubt exists about the Government's intentions to translate its intentions into practice as quickly as it would like, it would be optimistic to assume any strong advance in prices.

Wood, Mackenzie, while accepting that some good opportunities can be found in the equity market, continues to advocate liquid funds going into gilts. Opportunities provided by any speculative rally should be taken to reduce or eliminate holdings in companies where there are doubts about an ability to maintain dividends or where speculative buying has pushed prices to unrealistic levels.

Quilter Hilton Goodison sticks to its view that the basic case for lower British interest rates eventually remains sound and that this would justify higher prices for both gilts and equities. That said, Quilter says that things have been allowed to go downhill for so long and that the position of many companies and the attitudes of those working for them are so wrong, that there can be little hope of an early turnround in prices—the message being to avoid those sectors of the market where the quality of earnings is low and the risks high.

Fielding Newson-Smith looked recently at a key, but depressed sector—textiles. The currency factor is crucial here, and the industry may have been encouraged by the recent relative strength of the dollar against sterling.

Fielding suggests that if the fundamental rationalization measures by companies like Carrington Viyella and Tootal produce the expected benefits, the sector's sharp decline may be reversed. In that case there could be opportunities for trading profits in the sector, but not before the second half of the year.

Meanwhile, the general trading environment in Britain will deteriorate; imports will continue to increase their share of the market and margins will be squeezed. Conclusion: against a background of closures and in-

Brokers' views

creased demand for imports quotas, the sector will remain in the doldrums.

Rowe & Pitman points to the building material industry's defensive qualities, particularly in respect of its pricing ability.

While rising interest rates and the prospect of slackening demand have influenced sentiment, Rowe & Pitman suggests that the level of spending on repair, maintenance and improvement work will remain at a high level, and the sector's industry's above-average management is well able to cope with the problems confronting it in a recession.

Williams de Broe Hill Chaplin takes a rather more cautious view, suggesting that in the second half of the year a sharp volume decline could b with falls of up to 10 pe On this basis it advises tors to take profits in the at current reasonably b share price levels.

Picking out Redland, t tile, concrete pipe make special mention, Willia Broe points out that Re continues to have a balance-sheet, estimating t March gearing was at o per cent; 21 per cent if holdings are netted off.

James Capel recom selling Renold, a le engineer making drive ponents. The company has badly hit by low demand, Capel, and by the engi strikes. Even without indu disputes little improveme profits can be expected year.

Nevertheless, Capel re that Renold will dip reserves to hold its div and that this should pressure off the share pri providing a good selling o tunity given that the com is likely to remain under s for some time.

ter ess the n

m still overhangs narkets some relief t during last week r turnover of busi- ver, there was dis- among owners and this improvement to any rise in rates. of tonnage being tinue in the face of uneconomic rates long-term picture. e to offer. In fact, e shaping up for a ımmer. Recent for- London brokers t the current sub- plus volume of ton- Gulf may last as ptember.

tors have brought amely a mild winter hern hemisphere re- igh stock levels and as rush to buy oil price went up on These sapped a ion of what demand

reight

rokers' forecast be- , it can only mean ood of much tanker ing into lay up. At ne 12 million tons is mpared with 28 mil- year ago.

performance during even days improved aribbean and Indon- ng areas leading the chartering was seen lf but rates remain

and here for larger as more healthy but for western fixtures dscale 29 on slow nd worldscale 31 on . Bookings to Japan eastern destinations little more.

and Mobil were se booking vlccs to the above rate. The so fixed a ulcc at 24.5 on a slow basis,

parison with tankers ity displayed by the market shines out ight star. One small t because of the poor combination tonnage to dry cargo causing n rates.

the carriers are but so far no weak- values has been

l and iron ore trades ikely tragets for any n carriers were an usual last week. charterers were active bookings included a nner from Canada to h coal at $10.40 and tonner from Brazil with ore at $12.19.

chartering eased hrough the week but mained firm. Trans- bookings included a 82,000 tons from the tates Gulf to Holland ile $32 was paid for a onner to Beirut, an ent on previous trans-

ever present Chinese vessel of 40,000 tons nited States Pacific $37 while a 25,000 om the United States Japan secured $24.50 . Later on $27 was r 30,000 tons on a rip.

latest United States ent of Agriculture esti- f total Soviet grain for 1979-80 is now set million tonnes, a rise nillion tonnes over the month's figure.

voyage business several fertilizer ship- India.

David Robinson

ank Base Rates

Bank	17%
lays Bank	17%
I Bank	17%
solidated Crdts	17%
oare & Co	*17%
yds Bank	17%
don Mercantile	17%
lland Bank	17%
Westminster ..	17%
sminster	17%
....	17%
liams and Glyn's	17%

day deposit on sums of 10,000 and under 15%. up £25,000 15¼%. over 25,000 15½%.

Wall Street

New York, March 14.—The stock market closed lower in active trading as an afternoon rally faded ahead of President Carter's anti-inflation message.

Wall Street expects the President to announce oil import fees and budget cuts in an attempt to slow inflation, which is running at a 20 per cent annual rate.

The Dow-Jones industrial average rose 2.13 to close at 811.69 but declines led advances three to two as turnover expanded slightly to 35 million shares from just over 33 million yesterday.

Analysts said the firmer tone during the afternoon represented bargain hunting and programmed buying by institutions after the market's recent steep slide.

Earlier, the market was undercut by another rise in the banks' prime rate. Citibank and several others raised their key rate to 18½ per cent from 17½ per cent.

Investors expect further increases in the prime rate and a rise in the discount rate soon.

Mr Paul Volcker, the Federal Reserve chairman, will hold a news conference tomorrow morning at which he is expected to outline moves by the board in support of Mr Carter's anti-inflation plans.

Silver down $1

Now York, March 14.—Comex SILVER futures plummeted the $1.00 limit with spot March dropping to 20.50 dlrs. the lowest level since mid-December, on nervous speculative liquidation prior to President Carter's economic package. March, 205.00-213.00c: April, 296.20c: May, 300.50c: July, 307.50c: Sept, 314.70c: Dec, 325.40c: March, 322.70c: Jan, 336.20c: July, 341.60c: 330.80c: May, 336.20c: July, 341.60c: Sept, 347.00c: Dec, 354.00c: Jan, 356.40c. GOLD: Prices on the New York Comex were: March, $525.0-528.5: April, $528.0-532.0: May, $538.5: June, $544.0-548.5: Aug, $566.0: Oct, $575.0: Dec, $605.0: Feb, $620.5: April, 1639.0: June, $657.5: Aug, $676.0: Oct, $694.5: Dec, $715.0. CHICAGO IMM: March, $531.0: June, $546.5-$543.0: Sept, $572.0-$570.0: Dec, $598.0-$600.0: March, $626.5: June, $653.8: Sept, $680.8: Dec, $707.8. COPPER: March, 96.20c: April, 97.20c: May, 98.30-98.90c: July, 101.70-102.00c: Sept, 104.30-104.90c: Dec, 107.90-108.30c: Jan, 108.20c: March, 109.60c: May, 111.00c: July, 112.40c: Sept, 113.80c: Dec, 115.90c: Jan, 116.60c. SUGAR: May 18.85-19.10c: July 20.57c: Sept 21.60c: Oct 22.09c: Jan 22.55c: March 23.08c: May 23.00c: July 23.16c. COFFEE: March 181.00c: May 190.00-191.00c: July 194.00-194.70c: Sept 197.00-197.40c: Dec 191.00c: March 181.00c: May 181.75c: July 183.00c. COCOA: March 132.50c: May 134.75c: July 135.00c: Sept, 136.00c: Dec 30.35c: March 31.05c. COTTON.—May, 79.60-79.65c: July, 73.30-79.00c: Oct, 76.00-76.25c: Dec, 73.50-73.75c: March, 74.00-74.25c: May, 75.00-75.50c: July, 75.75-76.20c. CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—SOYABEANS.—March, 618c: May, 639-39c: July, 663½-63¼c: Aug, 673½-74c: Sept, 631-31¼c: Nov, 694½-96c: Jan, 712-12½c: March, 732. SOYABEAN OIL.—March, 22.00-03c: May, 22.55-82c: July, 23.15-12c: Aug, 23.40-43c: Sept, 23.70-75c: Oct, 23.95-24.00c: Dec, 24.40-45c: Jan, 24.60c: March, 24.36-90c: May, 25.25. SOYABEAN MEAL.—March, $163.70: May, $175.10-500: July, $132.00-150: Aug, $135.00: Sept, $133.30-350: Oct, $190.50-100: Dec, $195.00: Jan, $197.00-720: March, $201.70-190: May, $204.70-490.

•Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. s Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 2.2090 (2.2230); three months, 2.2145 (2.2270); Canadian dollar, 1.1803 (1.1748).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 410.44 (407.05). The futures index was 430.77 (429.68).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 811.69 (809.56); transportation, 261.78 (263.15); utilities, 102.81 (103.21); 65 stocks, 294.44 (294.6?). New York Stock Exchange index, 60.09 (60.20); industrials — (64.56); transportation, — (32.91); utilities, — (33.52); financial, — (55.21).

CHICAGO GRAINS: Wheat futures closed near the highs. Prices were.— WHEAT.—March, 426c: May, 435-35¼c: July, 441-40c: Sept, 453-52¼c: Dec, 469-68¼c: March, 481½. MAIZE.—March, 263½-¼c: May, 273½-73c: July, 286-¾c: Sept, 296-96½c: Dec, 305¼-¾c: March, 318½-13c. OATS.—March, 134¾c: May, 143½-¾c: July, 152½c: Sept, 160¾c: Dec, 172¼c.

Issues slow ahead of Carter plan

Eurobond trading slowed to a near-standstill on Friday with market participants adopting a wait-and-see stance ahead of President Carter's anti-inflation package, writes AP-Dow Jones.

Speculation over the contents of the much-heralded package abounded. The concensus was, however, that an increase of at least two points in the Fed's discount rate—currently pegged at 13 per cent—is very likely, especially in view of the latest round of prime rate hikes on Friday.

The more sceptical obsevers were forecasting a sharp downturn in bond prices should President Carter bow to election pressures and announce a half-hearted programme — "worse than no programme at all, as far as his image in the international financial community is concerned", as one banker put it.

Others commented that even if the package does not come up to the bond market's expectations, any bond price slippage this week is likely to be minimal —and essentially restricted to shorter-dated bonds—in view of the relatively firm undertone observed in the dollar sector in the last few days.

Prices of some longer-dated dollar bonds showed gains of as much as 2½ points and an average of 1¼ points on the week, reflecting both the strength of the dollar and a deceleration in the upward spiral of long-term Eurodollar rates.

Euromarkets

One market-maker said there had been a steady undercurrent of buying for the last two weeks since the market got wind of the Carter package.

Also helping to push prices higher was the lack of new issues. The calendar of current Eurobond issues contains only two entries: a 100m Euromark issue for the European investment bank and a foreign issue of $250m for the Export Development Corporation.

Trading conditions were described by dealers in London and Paris as "very nervous".

The Euromark sector remained generally light and cautious, dealers reported. Prices, depressed in recent weeks by expectations of higher interest rates and the mark's weakness against the dollar, stabilized towards mid-week and remained steady through Friday.

By the week's end, yields on some prime-quality Euromark issues had topped 10 per cent —more than a quarter-point rise inside a week.

A measure of the Deutschemark sector's underlying weakness was the decision by Westdeutsche Landesbank not to exercise its option to bring out a Dm100m issue due to adverse market conditions.

The only other slot remaining in the German central capital market sub-committee's Euromark calendar for March is reserved on March 17 for the Deutsche Bank.

Primary market specialists think Deutsche Bank will brave the market and float an issue of Dm200m, most likely for the Kingdom of Sweden. They said current market conditions suggest a coupon of at least 9. per cent, compared with the per cent on the outstanding EI issue.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

US $ STRAIGHTS	Offer Price	Rdptn Yield
EEC 8¼ 1982	87⅞	15.67
Beatrice Foods 7¾ 1983	84¼	14.31
J. C. Penney 8½ 1983	84½	14.57
Eurofina 7½ 1984	81½	14.18
Pepsico 9¼ 1984	86¾	14.38
Norway 9½ 1984	86¾	14.28
Penwalt 9¾ 1984	84⅞	14.88
Dominion Bridge 10¼ 1984	87¾	14.24
Warner Lambert 9 1984	84½	14.00
ARBD 9⅞ 1984	85¼	14.34
Sweden 9⅞ 1984	85⅞	14.23
Export Development Corp 9¾ 1984	85	14.49
Australia 7½ 1984	78	14.18
Denmark 8¾ 1984	82	14.08
SNCF 8¾ 1984	80¾	14.04
Finland 9½ 1986	81¾	14.26
EDF 9⅞ 1986	82¾	14.01
Kennecott 9½ 1986	80¼	14.48
National Westminster Bank 9 (June) 1986	79⅞	14.08
CNT 9¾ 1986	81⅞	14.01
Carter Hawley Hale 9¾ 1986	81¾	14.30
GMAC 9¼ 1986	81¼	13.91
Beneficial 9¾ 1987	80¼	14.16
Unilever 9¼ 1987	79⅞	13.78
EIB 8½ 1988	74¼	14.04
Dutch State Mines 8¾ 1988	78¾	13.19
Manitoba Prov 9½ 1989	78	13.94
ITT 9½ 1989	76	14.57
Sweden 9¾ 1989	79⅞	13.82

CANADIAN	Offer Price	Rdptn Yield
Canadian Pacific 9¾ 1989	80¼	13.88
Alcoa-Australia 10 1989	79⅞	14.04
GTE 9¾ 1989	79⅞	13.85
Statoil 9¾ 1989	79	13.71
Comalco 10¼ 1991	78⅞	14.11
Barclays O/S Finance 8⅞ 1992	72¼	13.11
Ceca 9 1993	69⅞	14.36
Hudson Bay 10 1994	76	14.00
Dow Chemical 9⅞ 1994	74⅞	13.76
New Brunswick Ep Comm 9¾ 1994	73¾	14.05
New Foundland Prov 10 1994	76¾	13.84
Dome Petroleum 10 1994	75⅞	14.00
Michelin 10 1994	73	14.31
Quebec Hydro 10 1999	73½	14.03
FLOATING RATE NOTES		
American Express 14-11/16 1982	100¼	14.68
Banco Di Roma 15⅞ 1987	99⅞	15.89
Bank of Tokyo 14-9/16 1989	97¾	14.97
Citicorp 16-1/16 1983	99¾	16.10
Int Westminster Bank 14-11/16 1984	99¾	14.72
Lloyds 13⅞ 1983	99¼	13.98
National Westminster Bank 14-15/16 1994	97⅞	15.28
Kingdom of Sweden 14-7/16 1991	97¾	14.85
Williams and Glyns 18⅝ 1991	98⅞	18.76

US $ CONVERTIBLES	Offer Price
Alco Standard 9½ 1994	88⅞
Beechams 6¾ 1992	98½
Beatrice Foods 6¼ 1991	89
Boots 6½ 1993	98½
Canon Camera 6¾ 1991	91
Charter 8¼ 1994	80
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	63½
Ford 6 1986	74
Galveston-Houston 8¾ 1994	103½
Gulf and Western 5 1988	95
Honda Motor 5½ 1989	85½
Imperial 6¾ 1997	97
INA 6 1997	85
Ilo Yokado 5¾ 1995	73¼
Lear Petroleum 8 1989	95½
Mitsubishi Heavy 6½ 1991	138
J. P. Morgan 4¾ 1987	81½
Matsushita 6¼ 1990	143
Owens Corning Fibreglass 4½ 1987	96
Revlon 4¾ 1987	90½
Reynolds Metals 5 1988	81
RCA 5 1988	65
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	99
Sumitomo Metals 6 1993	98
Texas Airlines 7½ 1993	69½
Toshiba 7¾ 1994	89¾
Tyco 8½ 1988	132
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	63½
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	63
Xerox 5 1988	65

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

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The Over-the-Counter Market

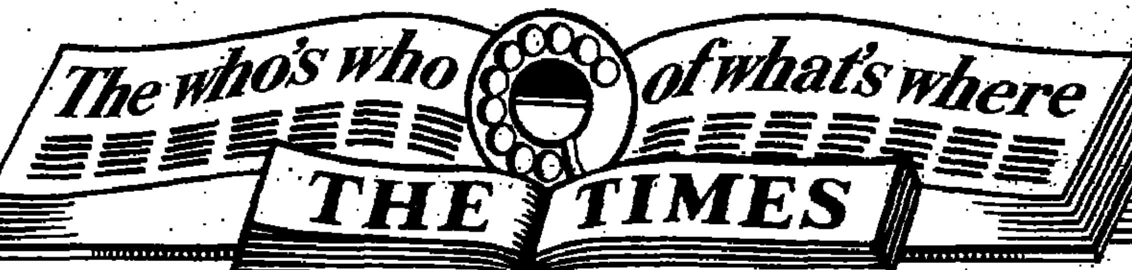
italisation 000's	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
989	Airsprung Group	69	−2	6.7	9.7	*4.1
850	Armitage & Rhodes	34	−2	3.8	11.2	*2.2
271	Bardon Hill	238	+1	13.8	5.8	*7.0
840	County Cars Pref	84	−1	15.3	18.2	—
489	Deborah Ord	94	+2	5.0	5.3	10.3
,749	Frank Horsell	100	—	7.9	7.9	6.2
,302	Frederick Parker	99	−8	12.8	12.9	*4.5
,236	George Blair	105	—	16.5	15.7	*—
,700	Jackson Group	68	+2	5.2	7.6	*4.0
,872	James Burrough	115	−1	7.2	6.3	10.1
,652	Robert Jenkins	260	+5	31.3	12.0	*8.3
,354	Torday Limited	218	+1	14.3	6.6	*5.7
,060	Twinlock Ord	19	−½	0.8	4.4	*3.6
,102	Twinlock 12% ULS	77	+1	12.0	15.6	—
,268	Unilock Holdings	48	−2	2.6	5.4	10.2
,370	Walter Alexander	90	+3	4.4	4.8	6.0
,247	W. S. Yeates	182	+1	11.5	6.3	7.1

Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 439.9−15.8(3.5%)

Authorized Unit Trusts



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PERSONAL CHOICE

osc, TV critic, is quite likely to turn up in The rnett Video Show (ITV, 7.00)

u like your heart to be given to someone else after ? More to the point, perhaps, would you like to live ne else's heart beating inside you ? Heart transplants, nned in Britain seven years ago, suddenly seem e : the tenth in 12 months was carried out last od eight of the recipients survive. Why this revival ut surgery ? Is it a good thing ? Panorama (BBC 1, lers the medical, moral and financial aspects of heart and talks to surgeon Magdi Yacoub, who has carried the recent operations but whose early failures led to ouragement in 1973. Reporter Michael Cockerell also wo patients about what it's like to receive a new uestions Dr Gerard Vaughn, the health minister, on nent's attitude. To film the hospital sequences the rew had to undergo a rigorous sterilization process— , their equipment was in a gas-sterilization chamber rs.

ing is very much in vogue these days—" forecasting ", Among the prophets top people listen to is the Policy Review Group, led by economist Wynne the group's latest guesses—sorry, forecasts—are World in Action (ITV, 8.30). The Cambridge men per cent fall in Britain's output and a possible ople unemployed. This would mean the collapse of arism and maybe of the British economy, according n Action. But Sir Keith Joseph, in the studio, will no a different view.

a poison 1,000 times more deadly than arsenic and ached dioxin, one ingredient of the terrible Agent liant used in Vietnam and the cause of the horror ter a chemical plant exploded there in 1976. Dioxin isfiguring chloracne, bone marrow and liver disease leformity ; it may also produce cancer. Yet it is lable in a widely used weedkiller called 245T. Horizon 0) investigates.

ndid drama repeats on Radio 4 today for those who 't listen at weekends. The Spoils of Poynton (3.15) ation by William Ash of the marvellous Henry James Maxine Audley as Mrs Gereth, Equus (7.45) is Peter asterpiece about a boy with a bizarre horse-fixation : orth plays the psychiatrist and Ian Sharrock is the

SYMBOLS MEAN : †STEREO ; *BLACK AND WHITE ;

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by David Sinclair

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open Univeristy: 6.40 The Parliamentary *Expenditure Committee.* 7.05 ABC Kansas City. 7.30 Concorde Case Study. Closedown at 7.55.
9.00 For Schools, Colleges : 9.00 A Good Job with Prospects (r). 9.30 Biology (r). 9.52 Communicate ! (A Short Story). 10.15 Music Time (Lieutenant Kije, 2). 10.38 *Maths Topics (r).*
11.00 Merry-go-Round (Ceremonies).
11.25 You and Me: 1 2 3 4 5 (r).
11.40 For Schools, Colleges : General *Studies—Sculpture* (r). Closedown at 12.05.
12.45 pm News.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One: On the day Parliament debates whether British athletes should compete in Moscow. The Medal Chasers guest is shotputting policeman Geoff Capes.
1.45 How Do You Do: Baby Sitting (r).
2.01 For Schools, Colleges: 2.01 Words and Pictures (r). 2.18 *Japan—The Crowded Islands (r).*
2.40 Going to Work (r). Closedown at 3.00.
3.15 Songs of Praise from *Grantham, Lincolnshire* (repeat of Sunday's programme).
3.55 Play School: This week's presenters are Floella Benjamin and Don Spencer. Story. The Early Birthday Present, by Elizabeth McDonald.
4.20 **Deputy Dawg:** *Cartoon (r).*
4.25 Jackanory : Paul Copley begins The Runaway, by Gillian Cross.
4.40 Heyyy, It's the King: Cartoon (r).
5.00 John Craven's Newsround: *In I only wish they wouldn't use so much journalese, words like " bid " when they mean " attempt " and " probe " instead of " investigation "—these usages were invented by headline writers and shouldn't appear anywhere else.*
5.10 Blue Peter: *A special programme for St Patrick's Day, with* Simon, Christopher and Tina as usual.
5.35 Paddington: Cartoon (r).
5.40 News with Richard Whitmore.
5.55 Nationwide.
6.45 A Question of Sport: Vince Hilaire and Graham Gooch are among the guests.

Paul Eddington (BBC 2, 9.00)

7.15 Blake's Seven : Moloch. The Liberator lands on a strange planet called Sardos, where resides the *secret of almost boundless wealth* and power—but the men who possess it cannot control it. Like most sci-fi there's an uncomfortable *feeling that there must be a moral* in it somewhere.
8.10 Panorama: The Heart Changers (see Personal Choice).
9.00 News with Peter Woods.
9.25 Welcome Home, Johnny Bristol: Film made for television (1972) about the psychological problems of a returning Vietnam veteran. Stars Martin Landau in the title role and also Martin Sheen, of *Apocalypse Now* fame.
11.00 Film 80: with Barry Norman. The big one—for a royal showing tonight—is Kramer vs Kramer, with Dustin Hoffman and Meryl Streep. Also Electric Horseman, with Robert Redford and Jane Fonda, and Silver Dream Racer, starring David Essex.
11.30 **Family History:** Who and what were your distant ancestors? Can you trace your family back to the Norman Conquest? Gordon *Honeycombe introduces the first of* five genealogical programmes.
11.55 News headlines and weather.

Regions

BBC1 VARIATIONS: Wales: 1.45 pm Pili Pala. 2.18 For Schools. 5.55 Wales Today. 6.45 Heddiw. 11.55 News and weather. Close. **Scotland:** 11.00 am For Schools. 12.40 pm The Scottish News. 5.55 Reporting Scotland. 11.55. News and weather. Close. **Northern Ireland:** 3.53 pm News. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 6.20 Rugby. 11.55 News and weather. Close. **England:** 5.55 pm Regional magazine. 12.00 midnight Close.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University : Air Traffic Control; 7.05 Science: Between Two Stools; 7.40 Maths—Vector Spaces. Closedown at 7.55.
11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1 at 3.55.
2.15 pm Let's Go . . . and eat out. Brian Rix with help for the mentally handicapped. Closedown at 2.30.
3.30 Della Smith's Cookery Course: Cheese (repeat from Friday). Closedown at 3.55.
4.50 Open University: Maths: Complex Functions; 5.15 Neo-plastonism in Art; 5.40 Odilon Redon; 6.05 M101/6 Rational Numbers; 6.30 Dome on the Range.
6.55 Just Nola Rae: Michael Dean interviews leading female mime artist and clown Nola Rae, exponent of The Unhappy Hooker *and many other curious characters.*
7.15 News with subtitles for the hard of hearing.
7.15 James Burke's Connections: Yesterday, Tomorrow and You. *Have you followed him so far ?*
8.15 Marti Caine: Guests are Mary Wilson (of The Supremes) and The David Snell Trio.
9.00 Yes Minister: Whitehall farce with Paul Eddington and Nigel Hawthorne.
9.30 Horizon: Portrait of a Poison (see Personal Choice).
10.20 Russian—Language and **People:** Part 10.
10.45 Newsnight.
11.30 **Arena:** Rudies Come Back (repeat of last Wednesday's programme).
12.05 am Closedown: Rosalind *Shanks reads Sylvia Plaths* Black Rock in Rainy Weather (r).

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools: My World (Shapes). 9.47 Finding Out (Germany: 3). 10.05 How We Used to Live (Victorian etiquette). 10.28 Starting Out (*Happy Ending*). 10.45 The Living Body (Bacteria and virus). 11.01 Documentary Rerun (The Japanese Experience). *11.22 Picture Box (Life in Ancient* Rome). 11.39 Making a Living (Getting Involved).
12.00 We'll Tell You a Story: *Stories, songs and the " magic mirror ".* With Christopher Lillicrap.
12.10 pm Rainbow: Safety—Playing *with Toys. The story is Limbo's* Space Bubble, by Anna Scandon.
12.30 Numbers at Work: Maps, plans and scales (repeat from Sunday).
1.00 News with Peter Sissons.
1.20 Thames News with Robin Houston.
1.30 About Britain: Everything in the Garden's Lovely. Sir Ebenezer Howard and the world's First Garden City, Letchworth in Hert*fordshire. Commentary* by Tom Baker.
2.00 Food, Wine and Friends: Top French restaurateur Paul Bocuse *joins Robert Carrier to discuss the* technique of pan-frying and which wine is right for which dish.
2.30 Monday Matinee: The Naked Truth*. Early Peter Sellers film (1957) about publisher (Dennis Price) who decides to produce a scandal-rag spilling the beans* about the rich and famous. The top people (including Terry Thomas) take steps to get rid of the threat.
4.15 Clapperboard: Chris Kelly looks at the work of the Children's Film Foundation.
4.35 Jukes of Piccadilly : Episode 2 of The Dulverton Green. Farewell, for the present, from Nigel Hawthorne and Manning Wilson as the teamen with a taste for detection.
5.15 Money-Go-Round : Is the Small Claims procedure in the County Courts really doing what *it was designed for ? Joan Shenton* and Tony Bastable report. Also, two men who went into business on their own, and an Irish tape measure.
5.45 News.
6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner.
6.35 Crossroads: An invitation for David Hunter (no, not the one you're thinking of).
7.00 The Kenny Everett Video Show.
7.30 Coronation Street: Elsie Tanner has picked a wrong 'un again. Well, we always knew she would, *didn't we ?*
8.00 Rushton's Illustrated.
8.30 World In Action: Decline and Fall (see Personal Choice).
9.00 Fox: Second part of the family saga set in South London. Cab driver Joey has to sort things out with ex-girlfriend *Liz while* brother Kenny limbers up for a very important fight.
10.00 News.
10.30 **The Royal Film Performance 1980:** Customary movie voyeurism as Chris Kelly and Judith Chalmers mingle with the stars and goggle at *the royals arriving at the Odeon,* Leicester Square for the grand charity showing of Kramer vs Kramer.
11.15 The Virginia Hill Story : 1974 made-for-television movie based on the life of Bugsy Siegel's moll. The lovely Dyan Cannon in the title role and Harvey Keitel as the unlovely gangster.
12.40 am Close: Leslie Crowther reads Shakespeare's Shall I Compare *Thee to a Summer's Day ?* (which happens to be one of only two poems I can recite from memory all the way through : a stamped *addressed envelope for the title of* the other one).

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 BBC Sound Archives.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week.
9.55 Children's Country Holidays Fund.
10.00 News.
10.05 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Serial: Once Upon an Ice Age, by Roy Lewis (1).
11.00 News.
11.05 A Froth of Admirals.
11.50 Poetry Please !
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1980.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Listen With Mother.
3.15 Play: The Spoils of Poynton.†
4.45 Story: The Monster of the Beck.
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Frank Muir Goes Into Science.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Science Now.
7.45 Play: Equus.†
9.40 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 The News Quiz.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime.
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Weather.

VHF
6.50 am Regional news, weather.
7.50 Regional news, weather.
9.35-10.30 Schools : The Jackie Stewart Road Show Radio Thin King; *Notice Board I; Time to* Move.
10.45-12.00 Schools: Da sind wir wieder ! Singing Together; Springboard; Drama Workshop.
2.00-3.00 pm Schools : Exploration Earth: *Listening and Reading II;* Speak: Movement and Drama II.
5.50 Regional news, weather.
11.00 Study on 4: World Powers in the 20th Century (22).
11.30-12.10 am Open University: The Context of Welfare; The Trial of Christ.

Radio 3

6.55 am (mw only) Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Bach, *Mozart, Mendelssohn.†*
8.00 News.
8.05 Records : Duruflé, Dubois : Saint-Saëns, Dvorak.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Holst (incl Hymn of Jesus).†
10.00 Violin (Ughi), piano :Beethoven (*op 24*), Brahms (*op 108*).†
10.50 Wind ensemble: Mozart (K361).†
11.45 BBCSO/Rozhdestvensky: Nielsen, Bartok (Pno Conc 3), Lokshin (*Sym 3—1st perf*).†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Quartet (Orlando, live from St John's): Dvorak, Beethoven (*op 59 no 3*).†
2.05 Organ : Hindemith, Martinu, Macpherson, Whitlock, Cocker.†
2.50 Matinee Musicale.†
3.50 New records: Bach, Prokofiev (Nevsky—Abbado).†
4.55 News.
5.00 (mw and mono only from 6.20) Music for early evening.†
7.00 New York PO/Walter, pt 1 : Brahms (Double Conc—Corigliano, Rose).
7.30 The Vision of Piers the Ploughman (6).†
8.00 NYPO, pt 2: Brahms (Sym 2).
8.50 Story: The Worm in the *Apple, by John Cheever.*
9.00 Record: Tartini.†
9.15 Discussion: Men Before Models.
10.00 Songs (Greevy), pt 1: Britten, O'Riada, Berkeley.†
10.35 Interval reading.
10.45 Greevy, pt 2: Bodley.†
11.25 Jazz in Britain.†
11.55-12.00 News.

VHF
6.00 am-7.00 Open University: Schooling and Society; Transport in Europe in 1848 ; Russell's *Logical* Atomism.
6.20 pm-7.00 Open University: *Devotional Hinduism;* Reading in Bottom Gear.

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Ray Moore.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.† 10.03 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 pm David *Hamilton.†* 2.03 Ed *Stewart.†* 4.03 Much More Music.† 5.00 News. 5.05 Waggoners' Walk. 5.20 Much More Music.† 6.03 Derek Hob*son.†* 8.02 The *Organist Entertains.†* 8.30 Folk 80.† 9.02 Humphrey Lyttelton.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02 Movie Quiz. 10.30 *Star Sound. 11.02 Brian Matthew.* 2.02-5.0 am You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 6.00 Dave Lee Travis. 9.00, Simon Bates. 11.31 Paul Burnett. 2.00 pm Andy *Peebles.* 4.31 Kid Jensen. 7.00 Stayin' Alive. 8.00 Mike Read. 9.50 Newsbeat. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00-5.00 am As Radio 2.
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: *5.00 am* With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am. With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648kHz, 463m) at the following times: 7.00 am Newsdesk. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.45 Short Story. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Reflections. 9.15 Come Here. 9.30 Dixon Forsyr. 10.00 World News. 10.09 British Press Review. 10.15 Theatre Call. 10.35 Book Choice 10.40 Look Ahead. 10.45 Sounds that Sold a Million. 11.00 Land and People. 11.30 The Art of Alfred Brendel. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 World Radio Club. 12.30 The Trend of Widdicll Hill. 1.00 Radio Newsreel. 1.15 Benny Green's Album Time. 1.45 Sports Round-up 2.00 World News. 2.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 2.30 Book *Programme.* 3.00 Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy 3.30 John Peel 4.00 Radio Newsreel. 4.15 Outlook. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Commentary. 5.05 World News. 5.09 Book Choice. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 10.15 Europa. 10.30 The Book Programme 11.00 World News. 11.09 The World Today. 11.25 Book Choice. 11.30 Financial News. 11.40 Reflections. 11.45 Sports Round-up. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am Commentary. 12.15 Encounters with Animals. 12.30 Classic Musical Islands. 1.00 World News. 1.09 News about Britain. 1.15 Radio Newsreel. 1.30 A Generation Claims. 2.15 Outlook. 2.45 Europa. 3.00 World News. 3.09 British Press Review. 3.15 Network UK. 3.30 My Music. 4.00 World News. 4.09 News about Britain. 4.15 The World Today. 4.30 Sport's International. 5.00 Newsdesk. 5.30 Masters of Early Music. 5.45 Financial News. 5.55 Reflections. .45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS : Radio 1 medium wave *275m/1089kHz* or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or *433m/693kHz* and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only ; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service : med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio *London 206m,* 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Anglia

As London except: 1.25 am *Anglia* News. 2.00 Film: Drive Hard, Drive Fast (Brian Kelly, Joan Collins). 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.15 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 11.15 Musical Special. 12.10 am Reflection.

Tyne Tees

As London except: 9.20 am The Good Word. 1.20 pm North East News. 2.30 Film: Rockets Galore (Jeannie Carson, Donald Sinden). 5.15 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.35 *Northern Life.* 10.30 Northern Report. 11.00 North East News. 11.05 *Film: The Death Train.* 12.30 am Epilogue.

Grampian

As London except: 9.25 am First Thing. 1.20 pm North News. 2.30 *Film:* Four Against the Desert. 5.15, Wild World of Animals. 6.00 North Tonight. 11.15 Reflections. 11.20 New Avengers. 12.20 am North Headlines.

ATV

As London except: 1.20 pm ATV Newsdesk. 2.00 Film: Rendezvous with Romance (Deborah Kerr, Van Johnson). 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.15 The Television Programme. 6.00 ATV Today. 10.30 Left, Right and Centre. 11.00 ATV Newsdesk. 11.05 *Royal Film Performance.* 11.50 Divorce and After. 12.20 am Something Different.

Ulster

As London except: 10.44 am Face Your Future. 1.20 pm Lunchtime. 2.00 Film: Blithe Spirit (Rex Harrison, Constance *Cummings).* 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 4.13 Ulster News. 5.15 *Cartoon.* 5.20 *Crossroads.* 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 10.30 Doulos. 11.05 *Royal Film Performance.* 11.50 Bedtime.

Westward

As London except: 1.20 pm Westward News. 2.00 Film. The Mudlark (Irene Dunne, Alec *Guinness).* 3.42 *Gus* Honeybun's Birthdays. 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. *5.15 University Challenge.* 6.00 Westward Diary. 10.28 Westward News. 11.15 *Fantasy Island.* 12.10 am Faith for Life.

Southern

As London except: 1.20 pm Southern News. 2.30 Film: Then Came Bronson. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20 Crossroads. *6.00* Day by Day. 11.15 Southern News. 11.20 Barney Miller. 11.50 *Inside Business.* 12.20 am Weather and the How and Why of Prayer.

Yorkshire

As London except: 1.20 pm Calendar News. 2.00 Film: A French Mistress. 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.15 University Challenge. 6.00 Calendar. 8.00 George and Mildred. 11.15 B.W.A.T. 12.15 am George Hamilton IV.

Border

As London except: 1.20 pm Border News. 2.30 *Film:* Tamahine. 5.15 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. *6.15 Collecting with Curtis.* 11.15 Twist in the Tail. 12.15 am Border News.

HTV

As London except: 1.20 pm Report West Headlines. 2.00 Here Today. 2.30 Film: The Blue Max (George Peppard, George Segal). 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20 Crossroads. *6.00 Report West.* 11.15 Soap. 11.45 Mechanic Affair.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As General Service except: 10.05 am About Wales. *12.00 Trefwydd.* 1.20 pm Penawdau Newyddion y Dydd. 1.25 Report Wales. *4.45 Sir.* 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.30 Report Wales. 8.30 Yr Wythnos.
HTV WEST: No variations.

Granada

As London except: 1.20 pm Granada Reports. 2.00 *Film: Street Corner* (Barbara Murray). 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.10 This Is Your Right. 5.15 Crossroads. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30 Selwyn. 11.15 Mystery and Imagination.

Scottish

As London except: 1.20 pm Scottish News. 2.00 Film: The Storyteller. 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.15 Tales of Crime. 5.20 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.45 Crimedesk. 11.15 Late Call. 11.20 Have Girls Will Travel.

Channel

As London except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20 Channel News. 2.00 Film: The Mudlark. 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. *5.15 University Challenge.* 6.00 Channel News. 6.10 Spiderman. 10.28 Channel News. 11.15 Fantasy Island. 12.10 am News and Weather in French. Closedown.

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NOTTING HILL GATE.—3rd floor (no lift) nicely furn. flat for family. 3 bedrooms (sleeps 4), recept., k. & b. Holiday letting minimum 3 months. £65 p.w. Barnett Baker. 493 6123.
SWISS COTTAGE.—Architect's furnished flat. Lounge, bedroom, k. & b. £65 p.w.—586 1407.
SMALL SEA FRONT home for active elderly, registered, matron S.R.N. Tel. STD (02435) 621049.
ASSIGNMENT LONDON ? Fully equip. c.h. flat for overseas exec. Bedrm., living, dining, sloc. kitchen, shower, col. TV. Daily maid. £72 p.w. incl. 262 3132.
MAISONETTE of charm. Kensington, S.W.7, for co. or diplomat. 2 beds., 2 recepts., 1 bath., £160 p.w. Sas. 01-404 5711.
REGENCY RESIDENCE, W.1 for co. or embassy. Long let. 4 beds., 2 baths., 3 recept., tastefully furnished, £500 p.w. Sas. 01-404 5711.
HARROW.—Furnished family home near shops and schools. £120 p.w. Sas. 01-404 5711.
KENSINGTON STUDIO for single exec. or diplomat, well appointed. £100 p.w. Sas. 01-404 5711.
ABSENT owners seek good tenants for their quality flats and houses. from £50-£150 p.w. Epping Forest to Hampstead Heath areas. Forest Bureau, Property Management Specialists. 502 1717/550 4314/567 0527.
EALING.—Houses for companies from £100-£200 p.w.—Choc Nope Agency, 997 2462.
W.2.—Luxury 3 bedroom maisonettes. £170 p.w.—948 3631.
N.13.
SUMPTUOUSLY furnished flat in Park Lane overlooking Hyde Park comprising large double reception three beds., two baths., and fully fitted kitchen. C.H. Porterage. Short/long let. £650 per week.—Ring East Horsley (048 65) 2100 (evenings).
GARDEN FLAT, SURBITON.—Newly furnished, large rooms. Bedroom, lounge, dining room, kitchen, bath, patio. Suitable Yearly let, couple only. £360 p.c.m. inclusive. References.—596 5838.
EALING COMMON.—2-bed. flat, exceptional position: entry phone, c.h., wash-dryer, fitted kitchen, beautiful furniture, redecorated. 99+ 1 year Co. let. £85 neg.—Tel. 992 2362.
3 SERVICED HOUSES.—3-6 shares. £85 p.w.—APEX, 734 0877.
PUTNEY.—Super lux. furn. C.H. house. 5 bed., 40ft lounge/dining, breakfast room, etc. All amenities. £190 p.w. Suitable company or overseas visitors. Tel. 874 1765.
SERVICE apartments in Kensington from £112 p.w., colour tv, 24 hrs switchboard, telex. Collingham Apartments. 01-373 6306.
MAYFAIR.—Luxury furn. 2-bedroom flat. £150 p.w.—629 9630.

RENTALS
Cutlass
We do not claim to be magicians, we do try harder to find good tenants for good properties. If you wish to let a flat or house in London, please telephone us to discuss your requirements. We have long-established contacts with many banks, companies and embassies and we need good properties for responsible applicants.
Cutlass & Co., 01-589 5247

NATHAN WILSON
THE LETTING PEOPLE WHO CARE
64 ROSSLYN HILL HAMPSTEAD N.W.3 FIND US
01-794 1161

AROUND TOWN FLATS
01-229 9966/0033
W.11.—3 room, c.h. flat in block. Suit visiting couple or 1 person. Avail. until end Aug. £85 p.w.
W.2.—Attractive 2 bedroom, c.h. flat close Hyde Park. Suit visitors. 6 mths. max. £80 p.w.
N.W.8.—Luxury 2/3 bedroom maisonette. Bright and sunny. Recept., k. and 2 baths. £130 p.w.
HOLLAND PARK.—Large 3 bed, 1 recept., k. & b., c.h., fully equipped with every mod. con. Available, long let, up to 5 yrs. £150 p.w. Ridley & Co., 584 6391.
MARSH & PARSONS offer a fine selection of furnished houses and flats. £70-£2,000 p.w. 5 Kensington Church St., W8. 01-937 9592 or 4/6 Kensington Park Rd., W.11. 01-229 9769.
CADOGAN GDNS., S.W.1.—Nearly dec. most attractive 1 bed flat. Avail. 20th March-1st June. £200

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061-834 1234

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD.

We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries Department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

"Behold, the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear."—Isaiah 59: 1.

BIRTHS

BREARTON.—On March 9th, at Withybush Hospital, Haverfordwest, to Sharon (née Reeve) and Anthony—a son (Tomas Anthony).
CHANNE.—To Gurdip and Ajit on 15th February—a daughter (Tania) a sister for Anoushka.

BIRTHDAYS

AGNES.—Happy birthday. Life begins at 30.—Lesley.
ALFC LERMON is 40 today.—Hooray, hooray, hooray!

MARRIAGES

GARNETT : HILL.—On March 16th, 1980, in Oxfordshire, Michael and Elizabeth.
JAEGER : HILL.—On Saturday, March 8th, 1980, at New Westminster, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, Steven to Judith.

RUBY WEDDINGS

KIDD : STRUTT.—On March 16th, 1940, at St. Andrew's Parish Church, Rugby, Patrick to Erica, Moonrakers, Powick, Worcester.

DEATHS

BLACKWELL.—On March 10th, 1980 in Durban after a short illness, Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Walter Townsend Blackwell, M.B.E., G.M., R.N. (retired), aged 71 years.
BOUGHTON, ARTHUR, M.R.C.V.S., on 8th March, 1980. Family funeral was held March 13. Donations in lieu of flowers to the Rutland Boughton Music Trust, Ashley Manor, Ashley, Box, Corsham, Wilts.
CHARTERIS.—On the 10th March after a long illness against which he fought so hard, Eric, of 8 Bryanston Square, London, W.1, beloved husband and best friend of Doreen. A private funeral has taken place. No letters, please, but it was his wish that anybody who would like to do so, should send donations to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, P.O. Box No 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PX.
EDGINGTON.—On 14th March, 1980, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, following a road accident, Fiona, aged 11, beloved daughter of John and Dorothy, sister of Alec and dearly loved granddaughter.
JACKSON, CAMILLE, of 41 Mallory Road, Hove, on March 8th, 1980, beloved elder daughter of Bob and Rosemary and adored sister of Flavia.
MOLLER.—On Thursday, March 13th, at Guy's Hospital, in his 69th year, Ralph Blechynden Moller, of White Lodge, Cheveley, Newmarket, loving brother of Eric, Lindsay, Chrys, Isabel and Nancy. Service to be held at Golders Green Crematorium on Wednesday, March 19th, at 3 p.m. Flowers to J. H. Kenyon Ltd 132 Freston Road, London, W.10.
RUTHERFORD.—On March 11th, 1980, Henry Colin Runcastle, dearly loved husband of Vanna and father of Tessa. Funeral at Compton. Family only.
SCAIFE.—On March 15th, suddenly in hospital at Southampton, Leicester, Cecil Peregrine Scaife, M.B.E., of 39 Brampton Tower, Bassett Avenue, Southampton, lately of Shell Mex and BP Ltd, husband of Fay (deceased), beloved husband of Joyce, father of Marjorie and Pamela and stepfather of Ian, much loved grandfather and great-grandfather. Cremation at Southampton Crematorium, East Chapel, Bassett Green Road, Southampton on Wednesday, March 19th at 12.30 p.m. Flowers to R. Hallum & Son, 126 St Mary Street, Southampton.
SNOW.—On 13th March, 1980, Ben of Hillfield, Cumnor, after a long illness. Beloved husband of Elizabeth. Funeral service will take place on Monday 17th March at St. Michaels Church, Cumnor at 2 p.m., followed by private cremation. Flowers may be sent to: Reeves & Pain, 288 Abingdon Rd., Oxford.
STEVENSON.—On March 13th, 1980, Hugh Desmond Stevenson, of Mill Wood, Burton-in-Wirall, Cheshire, aged 64 years. Beloved husband of the late Vivian and father of Jane and Judy. Service at St. Nicholas' Church, Burton, on Wednesday, March 19th, at 2.30 pm followed by an interment in the churchyard. Flowers may be sent to The T. A. Ball Funeral Service, Woodchurch Road, Birkenhead.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

COURTAULD.—A committal and memorial service will be held for George Courtauld of Knights Farm, whose death has previously been announced at the parish church of Gosfield, Essex on Thursday, 20th March at 3.00 p.m. Enquiries and flowers to: Pudney & Son, Colne Engaine, Earls Colne, Essex. Tel.: Earls Colne 2945.
HANCOCK.—A memorial service will be held for Sir Patrick Hancock, G.C.M.G., in the Crypt Chapel of St. Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday, 19th March, at 12 noon.
WALMSLEY.—A Memorial Service for Thomas Percy ("Tommy") Walmsley, will be held at St. Lawrence Jewry-Next-Guildhall, London, EC2V 5AA, on Tuesday, 25th March, 1980, at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

VANDELEUR, Lt.-Col. G. A. M., DFO, Irish Guards, who died March 9th, 1978. In loving memory of Giles on St. Patrick's Day.

AITCHISON.—LESLIE AITCHISON, D.Met. In loving memory on the anniversary of his death, March 17th, 1975.—R.I.P.
CURRAN.—On his birthday, remembering Francis ("Sam") beloved brother of Molly and Nonie, died, OW Camp, Borneo, February, 1944.
FORBES, MICHAEL THOMAS CHARLES.—On this your 6th anniversary, 17th March, 1972, so sadly missed by the family.—Deo Optimo Maximo.
HENSON, JOHN, beloved youngest son & Stepson of Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Heasman, also brother of Cyril & Ron, who died on 18th March, 1977. Ever with us.
WOLLASTON, ELLEN BURNLEY, 1883-1979. Loved mother of Charles.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

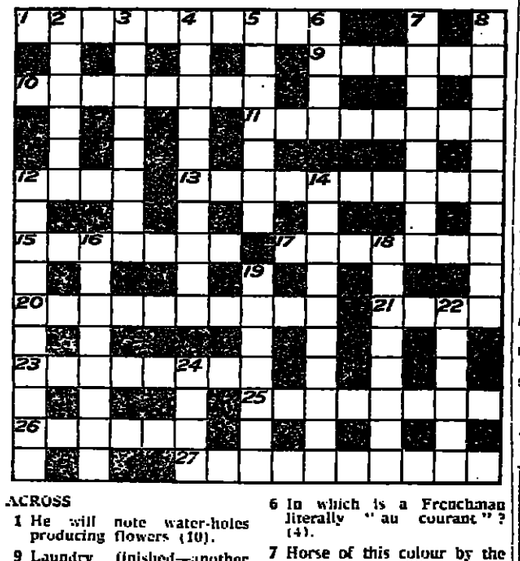
BOW EDUCATIONAL TRUST THIRD ANNUAL LECTURE

The Rt. Hon. Lord Home of the Hirsel, K.T., will speak on "The Politics of Power" on Thursday, 20th March, 1980, at 5.30 p.m., at the Butchers' Hall, 87 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.1 (by kind permission of the Master of the Worshipful Company of Butchers).
Tickets may be obtained from Miss Lynda Crust, Bow Educational Trust, 240 High Holborn, London WC1V 7DT. (Tel: 01-405 0878.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SOUTH OF FRANCE.—Couple required to run camping operation.—See General Vacs.
AUTHOR researching for a text-book on counter-industrial espionage, seeks information on unreported cases. Contact Peter Heims, Cleeve Road, Leatherhead, Surrey, telephone number Leatherhead 73896.
NEW YORK CITY.—Housekeeper required.—See Domestic Appts.
CENT. LONDON. Flat avail. July-Aug.—See Rentals.
ONE WEEK A level, Easter, courses.—See educational.

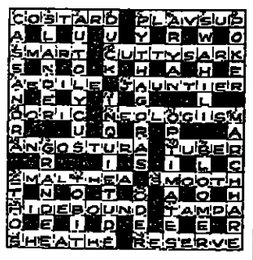
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,175



ACROSS
1 He will note water-holes producing flowers (10).
9 Laundry finished—another chore! (4, 2).
10 Idiots make obvious choices (8).
11 About to order problem for, say, Parry (8).
12 Run fast and hide (4).
13 Card-game after drink with a biscuit (6-4).
15 Fears ill-behaved kids (7).
17 Pasturing controller is in great form (7).
20 Floozie's promise in the arms of an old soldier (10).
21 Makes suitable adjustments (4).
23 A slow mover, Keats's knight at arms (8).
25 Fruity language . . . (6).
26 . . . meaty ditto (6).
27 Aids to 9 that put some men off (10).

DOWN
2 Pass away while asleep perhaps (6).
3 No point in opening butchery—hence expression of scorn (8).
4 Singers of the Tanner's song (10).
5 Is or can be made up like a stage-star (7).
6 In which is a Frenchman literally "au courant"? (4).
7 Horse of this colour by the village smithy (8).
8 No fat roles for extras as replacements (5, 5).
12 Could be drunk with such prowess at snooker (10).
14 Mess provides pet food (4, 6).
16 Change direction or entire structure (8).
18 Vote raises us to very loud fury (8).
19 Downtrodden shoe-cleaner (7).
22 Growth essential to economy (6).
24 After break plant can't be relied on (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,174



ANNOUNCEMENTS

RETIRED RAF OFFICER SEEKS ELECTRONIC WRIST COMMUNICATORS

The Canon Communicator is a device by which severely brain damaged patients who cannot speak can nevertheless communicate. Just one of the many aids needed to help our 270 incurable patients lead lives as normal as possible. But to buy or even develop these aids, we need money. All donations including legacies gratefully received by:
Air Commodore D. F. Rixson, OBE, DFC, AFC, Director of Appeals and Publicity, The Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables (Putney and Brighton), West Hill, Putney, London, SW15 3SW. 01-788 4511.
Patrons: HM The Queen and HM The Queen Mother.

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

where more of your money goes on research, the campaign has one of the lowest expenses-to-income ratios of any charity, and is the largest supporter in the U.K. of research into all forms of cancer. Please help—with a legacy, donation, interest free loan or gift "In Memoriam".

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN
DEPT. TX3,
2 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE,
LONDON SW1Y 5AR.

ARTHRITIS

Research is winning against pain and disability. Hopeful signs are featured in the Spring edition of A.R.C., magazine of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council. Send 60p for one year's subscription (3 issues) to A.R.C., 8 CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON WC2H 0HN.

PERSON BUILDING Traditional Style 70ft sailing yacht with magnificent period interior joinery, requires advice/assistance in soft furnishing design and coordination. Phone: Littlehampton 22593.

GRAND PIANO.—Musical family will house, insure and cherish your grand piano for a minimum of one year.—Phone evenings, weekends, 940 5602.
'O' & 'A' LEVELS Birmingham. See Educational Courses.
ONE WEEK A level. Easter courses.—See educational.
EUTHANASIA Researcher, working on book on the problems of the terminally ill, would like to hear in confidence from anyone who has experience of euthanasia or suicide. Write in first instance. Box 0783 F, The Times.
REWARD.—Up to £5,000 for large number of valuable antiques and clocks missing from Tudor Hall, Near New Quay, West Wales, on 14th February, 1980. Up to the above sum will be paid through C. Brocklehurst & Son, 1 Baker Street, Aberystwyth. Telephone 0970 4921. Subject to the usual conditions.
MURDER 1917.—Lt. Douglas Malcolm acquitted of murder of Anton Baumberg alias Count de Borch. Author wishes to trace anyone who has any knowledge of this case, the events leading up to it, or the people involved.—Tel. 749 3488.
FOREIGN STUDENTS as paying guests. Professional family. Sussex Country village, 1 hour London. Box 0848 F, The Times.
TENNIS ON HYDRA. No. But crossing Bill's bar will dry away your idle tears.
PERU.—Rare opportunity for energetic coordinator. See Gen. Vacs.
EXCHANGE HOUSE.—Sleeps five, near beach La Baule, France, Easter, May or June for similar in Cambridge or Scotland in August. Telephone: Blanchy, Paris 704 43 17.
ENGLISH TUITION. Camb. Hons. grad.—See Reader Service Directory.
JOIN A CONTACT GROUP of volunteers, taking out elderly housebound people. Contact needs drivers with cars one Sunday afternoon a month.—01-240 0630.
DOCTORS and nurses required urgently by Oxfam for Zimbabwe and Somalia.—See General Appointments.
EXPERT PRIVATE TUTOR required, London area.—See Public and Educational Appointments.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE DIRECTORS LODGE CLUB WELCOMES YOU TO BE OUR GUEST FOR COMPLIMENTARY DRINKS

Some of our members and friends have informed us they were unable to attend our official re-opening celebrations. Therefore to be completely fair to all members, guests and non members you are invited for free drinks from 3rd March to Friday, 28th March, from 6.30-10.30 pm, after which you can continue to wine and dine and dance until 3 am.

13 MASONS YARD, OFF DUKE ST., ST JAMES'S, LONDON, S.W.1.
Telephone: 930 2540 or 839 6109

THE GASLIGHT of St. James' London's top businessman's night club. 3 bars, restaurant, dancing, cabaret spots. No membership required. Open Mon.-Fri., 8 p.m.-2 a.m., Sat. 9 p.m.-2 a.m. 4, Duke of York St., S.W.1. 01-930 1648/4950.
YOUNG CHELSEA BRIDGE School. 18-35 age group. 373 1665.

SEASONAL SALES

OSBORNE & LITTLE.—Sale starts Saturday 15th, ends Saturday 22nd. Wallpapers and fabrics reduced by up to 70 per cent.—304 King's Rd., London, S.W.3.

SPORT AND RECREATION

AUSTRALIAN? Support your local Nimrod Theatre Company in David Williamson's "blissfully funny" play The Club at The Old Vic. 01-928 7616.

WINE AND DINE

TIM AND PAULINE RATCLIFF welcome friends, old and new, to Little Thakeham Restaurant and Country House Hotel, Storrington. 3416.

UK HOLIDAYS

CHUG THROUGH the Chilterns.—Bridgewater Boats, Berkhamsted 3615.
S. DEVON.—Georgian house in 7 acres offers s/c flats, coast 3 mls. Well behaved children and pets welcome. Tel. Mamhead (062 688) 276.
HIGHLAND FARMHOUSE, nr. Grantown-on-Spey. Avail. May, June, July and Sept. 788 2180.
BATH AREA.—Two beautifully modernized Cotswold cottages. Sleeping 4 and 7. 0219 712012.
SOMERSET.—Maisonette, sleep 2 adults, 2 children, available April-mid July. Details: s.a.e., Prince Holman's Place, Butleigh, nr. Glastonbury.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

To Mrs Margaret Thatcher:

Freedom to do as we're told under the law!

Let's go!

Henry Root

COUNSELLOR
M/F
CIRCA £130 P.W.
REQD.
SLOANE SQ., CHELSEA
REFER
NON-SECRETARIAL COLUMN

PERSONAL COLUMNS
ALSO ON PAGE 29

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE TIMES

The Times deeply regrets the inconvenience and reduction in service to its classified advertisers. This is caused by severe staff shortages in the Telephone Sales Department. Whilst everything possible is being done to improve the situation, we would ask advertisers to continue sending advertisements and notices in writing to The Times, Room N315, PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. If you require any further help, please ring 01-837 3311; we apologize should there be a delay in getting through.

UK HOLIDAYS

RIVER DART. Delightful quayside cottage avail. April/May. Moorings. 0626 890333.
W. CORK.—Georgian house with staff, until July. Grounds to sea. Lovely views. (036 77) 693.
W. CORK.—Comfortable cottage by sea. Lovely views and surroundings. (036 77) 693.
LUXURY NARROWBOATS at bargain prices. 4-8 berth, based Avon Ring for canals or rivers. Full heating, and all comforts. Special prices Spring/early summer and for children.—01-609 3872. Tillerman Boats.
COTSWOLD.—Super farm cottages, 3/8. Most dates.—Burford 2162.

SHORT LETS

INSTANT FLATS. Chelsea. Luxury serviced. Mr Page 373 3433.
UNEXPECTED London visit. Budget serviced, short-term, Kensington. Fairlawn Apartments. 229 6006.
PUTNEY.—Family House, available 2-14 April. £80 and feed cat.—Ring 01-789 7438.

HOLIDAY AND VILLAS

CRETE

TWO WEEKS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE

Special offer for selected holidays. Book a 2-week holiday from our 18th or 25th April departures and have a week on us. All you pay is the published 1 week price. Choice of villas, studios, beachside apartments, pensions and tavernas. Ring for details:

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6 Sheet Street, Windsor SL4 1BG
Tel.: (07535) 56515 (STD from London: 95)
ABTA ATOL 719 BAITO.

CARIBBEAN FLOTILLA

Cruise in company in the magnificent Grenadines. Our 37ft. yachts are specially equipped for your comfort. Our mothership and fully experienced crew are always on hand to bring you the ultimate in Flotilla sailing. Prices from £445 per person for 2 weeks inclusive of flight.
For our colour brochure contact:
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36 Ebury Street, S.W.1.
Tel. 01-730 8706
ATOL 1102B

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see a specialist selection

SUNSCAPE HOLIDAYS
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Air Agents.

SOS

Save on scheduled air fares to JO'BURG, DAR, SEYCHELLES, BARBADOS, MAURITIUS, BANGKOK, NAIROBI, TOKYO, SINGAPORE, CANADA, U.S.A., BOMBAY, CAIRO, ROME, AUSTRALIA, W. AFRICA and all European capitals.
FLY FLAMINGO TRAVEL
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76 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.
Open Saturdays
Airline Agents

GREECE FROM £95

April/May departures start at around £95. Up to 50% reductions for children or groups. 1,000s of villas, tavernas, apartments, camping and yachting holidays at direct-to-you savings. Phone for your brochure now!
VENTURA HOLIDAYS
279 South Road
Sheffield S6 3TA
Tel: (0742) 333391/342591
or 01-250 1355/01-251 3720
ATOL 1170B

EASTER—Costa Brava. 5 nights full board from £99 per person. April 2nd-7th. London-Barcelona. South France—10 days self-catering from £89. Mobile homes, April 4th by coach. Tom Hill Holidays, 43 South Street, Romford, Essex. Tel: 0708 25611. ABTA ATOL 1278B.

VILLA HOLIDAYS in Algarve, south of France, Spain and Caribbean to villas with pools and domestic staff. (0805) 864140, 24 hrs., Palmer and Parker (Holidays). (ABTA ATOL 164B).

SUMMER FRENCH PYRENEES.—Self-catering accommodation.—Piste (0734) 695727.
SOUTH AMERICA for lowest fares, LAB Airlines. 01-930 1442.

TIMES CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING WORKS

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This delighted advertiser had a 5 cm double column using the following wording in our successful La Creme de la Creme columns

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To work at Director level for International Co in West London. Must have good all-round experience at Director level with ability to work on own initiative. Electric typewriter, 4 weeks' holiday, 9-5, L.V's, BUPA. Salary c. £6,000. Ring . . . .

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HOLIDAY AND VILLAS

LAST SKI CHALET BARGAINS

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1 wk only from £109 p.p.
SAN MARTINO, SAUZE d'OULX, £109 pp.
SAAS FEE, MURREN, LA PLAGNE, LES ARCS, VAL d'ISERE (GRAND NORD), TIGNES, SELVA, CANAZEI £119pp
VAL d'ISERE, COURCHEVEL, VERBIER, ZERMATT, £129 pp. Prices include: Day flights from Gatwick, Coach transfers, 3/4 board, and medical insurance. NO SURCHARGES. Ring us now:

SKI SUPERTRAVEL
22 Hans Place, London, SW1X 0EP.
Tel.: 01-584 5060 (7 lines)
ABTA AITO. ATOL 322B.

MYKONOS

Inclusive holidays available from April to October. Korfos Beach Hotel, situated between the Korfos and Ornos beaches. All rooms are modestly furnished, but clean and with private facilities, bath or shower, w.c., bar and cafeteria, bed & breakfast basis, scheduled flights from Heathrow via Athens. Prices from £237.00 for 14 nights.
Mykonos—a fashionable picturesque island of windmills, whitewashed houses and streets leading to quaint bars.
For reservations write or phone:
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LONDON NW1 8QP
Telephone: 01-267 9211.
ABTA ATOL 331B

CORFU

DO YOU DREAD THE SCHOOL HOLIDAYS?
Take the whole family to the Hotel Theodora in Corfu and let them enjoy a holiday too! Fabulous swimming, boat trips, fishing, dancing, barbecues and backgammon. High season as little as £253 per adult, ½-brd. and big reductions for children. Phone: Slough (0753) 47984/5 or 46377 (24 hrs.) for our brochure.
CORFIOT HOLIDAYS LTD.,
6 High Street, Datchet,
Slough SL3 9EA.
Agt. ATOL 230B.

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For a selection of the most sought after accommodation from exclusive villas and windmills with private pool to beach studios/apts and singles parties, contact the specialists. 2 wk. prices from £149-£339, inc. day flight ex-Gatwick and maid service. 01-402 4255.
COSMOPOLITAN HOLIDAYS LTD.
91 York Street, W.1.
ABTA ATOL 213B

PETRA

The forgotten City half as old as time.

AQABA

Oasis of the Red Sea.

JORDAN AND THE HOLY LAND

Tailored to suit the individual traveller.
JAMES MORRIS TRAVEL,
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01-221 3383.
ABTA.

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GOLF, TENNIS, ETC.
We offer apts. and secluded Villas in Spain's most luxurious resort. Each residence is of the highest standard—just like our own.
Ask for our brochure. Villasol by Atlantida Travel Ltd. 25 Garrick St., Dept TT, London, W.C.2.
Tel. 240 2880 ATOL 1216B

EASTER FLIGHTS FROM £59

BARCELONA 3 April
MADRID 2 & 3 April
VALENCIA 2 April
MADRID our way 2 April, £59
Includes all surcharges
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